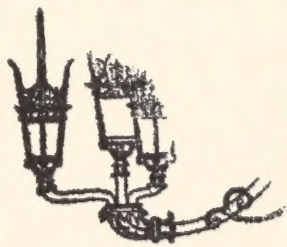


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Adin Ballou

HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF MILFORD,

WORCESTER COUNTY. MASSACHUSETTS,

FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT TO 1881.

In Two Parts.

PART I.—*STRICTLY HISTORICAL.*

PART II.—*BIOGRAPHICO-GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.*

BY

ADIN BALLOU.

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PREFACE.

THIS History of Milford was commenced, under an engagement with the town authorities, in the spring of 1876, and has occupied nearly all the time I could spare from other regular duties during nearly six years. It has proved a more laborious undertaking than at first I anticipated. It also covers more ground, and is more elaborate, than I then contemplated. But, getting fairly started, the vista opened before me in widening expansion; and I saw that I could not produce such a volume as would at once do honor to the town and myself, without enlarging its scope, particularity, and comprehensiveness. I therefore did so, with more labor and pains than anybody can appreciate who has not executed some similar enterprise. The results now appear in their very ample proportions, subject to the various criticisms of divergent mental judgment. I have had hard work to satisfy myself, and do not expect the unanimous approval of others; yet I hope the majority of my judges will pronounce favorably. I do not claim perfection, either in matter or style. Doubtless my general arrangement has faults, my execution errors, and my specification inaccuracies; but I have been at great pains to render these as few and unimportant as the nature of such a work permitted. Probably I have been too prolix on some topics, too brief on others, and too omissive on others. Also, that in my biographical sketches I have over-eulogized some, under-eulogized others, and neglected to eulogize several who deserved creditable notice. But in all these, as in other respects, I have followed my own best judgment, and do not shrink from the responsibility.

It will be seen that I have divided the work into two general parts, —History and Genealogy. Part I. is almost exclusively historical, with only some incidental exceptions which seemed allowable. It comprises seventeen chapters of various length, arranged in what seemed to be the natural logical order. Each of these embodies the themes and topics that belong legitimately under its caption. Thus the reader, by looking at the Table of Contents, will, for the most part, perceive at once where to find any particular matter treated of, that may be the subject of special inquiry. But, in default of this, my carefully prepared Index will give him the very page that contains the topic or name desired. Most of these chapters are subdivided into sections with specific appropriate headings. This may also be a help to research in some cases. I must here observe, that some of the earlier chapters were written before Dr. John G. Metcalf's History of Mendon was published. His "Annals" were then in manuscript; and he kindly permitted me, through my copyist, the late Alex. H. Allen, to take liberal extracts necessary for this history; which I made use of *verbatim et literatim*. Very naturally, when the Doctor came to pass his manuscript through the press, he slightly changed some of his verbalism. But I have let my extracts stand nearly as Mr. Allen copied them; and, therefore, some apparent discrepancies may appear in the printed texts of the two published histories. In glancing at them, however, I did not think them important enough to require much re-writing of my own manuscripts.

Part II. consists of what may be called a Biographico-Genealogical Register, arranged in alphabetical order of surnames. Of these surnames there are more than four hundred, many of them branching into numerous family records. All our ancient, prominent inhabitants are brought into conspicuous notice, and many others, of more or less note, all the way down to the present time. This has been by far the most arduous, complex, difficult, and perplexing portion of my undertaking, —necessitating much delay in sending it to press. It may be useless to tell, and tedious to read, of my researches in the three County Registries of Probate and Deeds, where our records have been made since 1667; in town clerks' and parish clerks' offices far and near; in the State archives; in graveyards old and new;

in family Bibles and memoranda, many of which were vexatiously conflicting; or of genealogical blanks sent forth, and newspaper advertisements for information, heeded and unheeded; or of manifold personal and mail-sent calls on individuals in quest of data; or of numerous emendations necessitated by defective returns sent in: mere allusion to these must suffice. In all cases where my genealogical resources enabled me, I have gone back to the ancestral immigrants of our families, and designated the successive male descendants, in consecutive generations, by small numerals at the right hand of each lineal name. Thus the earliest progenitor found is numbered ¹, his son ², his grandson ³, etc.; so that those of the present generation can see at a glance the successive links of their pedigree. In this I have had quite too little help from those most interested; who generally thought themselves sufficiently well informed, if able to name their grandparents. Not a few will regret neglecting to answer my repeated calls for their family records, when they see that their more considerate neighbors have wisely reported for posterity their lineage. I have enhanced the usefulness and value of the work, both to insiders and outsiders, by liberally disregarding town lines, and giving the genealogy of many families originating in, or emigrating to, other localities more or less distant from Milford. Our Irish-American citizens ought to have represented themselves more largely in my Genealogical Register for the sake of their children, grandchildren, etc., who, I am sure, will not thank them for their remissness. Perhaps, however, few of them are really blameworthy, all circumstances considered.

The common soldiers, as well as officers, in the great civil war, will find themselves commemorated in Chap. VIII., as specifically as the space of even that long chapter would allow. Their names are alphabetically arranged, and can easily be found. Let them only be careful to study the abbreviations which preface the names. I have used many other abbreviations in this work, and especially in Part II. I have therefore presented at the outset an Abbreviation Key, from which any one can easily learn to understand most of those abbreviations. This will immediately follow the Table of Con-

tents, Part I., and will itself be followed by an article headed Freeman's Oath and Ballot; all which see in their order.

Without multiplying words further, I now submit and commend this volume to all classes of its expected readers. They will see that the historian, the Publication Committee, and the Town have spared no reasonable expense to furnish them a historical work, replete with well-digested matter, fine pictorial embellishments, and every thing adapted to render it a household treasure for present and coming generations.

ADIN BALLOU.

HOPEDALE, MASS., Dec. 1, 1881.

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AN ABBREVIATION KEY.

MANY abbreviations are used, especially in Part II. of this work, and more or less in Part I. Those in Chapter VIII., "War Record of the Rebellion," are most numerous. They are nearly all explained in the opening of the chapter. Some of the more common, in both Parts, hardly need explanation. Many others may need one. I therefore make the following specifications :—

A.

A., for age, aged; *adj.*, for adjutant, adjacent, adjoining; *ack.*, for acknowledged-ment; *ac.*, *acs.*, acre, acres; *admr.*, administrator-trix, administer-ed; *adm.*, admitted; *amt.*, amount, amounting; *acct.*, *A.D.*, *A.M.*, etc., are common, and well understood.

B.

Bap., baptized, Baptist, baptism; *batt.*, battery, battalion; *Bell.*, Bellingham; *b.*, born, birth; *bd.*, bound-ed-ing; *bro.*, *bros.*, brother, brothers; *B.*, Brown, in connection with the university; *brig.*, brigade, brigadier.

C.

Capt., captain; *cer.*, ceremony; *ch.*, church; *chap.*, chapter; *chn.*, children; *clk.*, clerk; *cler.*, clergyman; *co.*, company, county; *coll.*, college; *col.*, colonel; *Cong.*, congregation, Congregational; *Ct.*, court, Connecticut; *cor.*, corporal.

D.

Ds., days; *Dec.*, December; *dea.*, deacon; *D.*, Deed; *d.*, died, deceased, death, dead; *dr.*, daughter; *dist.*, district; *div.*, division, divided, etc.

E.

E., east; *ely.*, easterly or eastwardly; *Eng.*, England; *eld.*, elder; *en.*, enlisted; *ens.*, ensign; *est.*, estate.

F.

Fam., family, families; *fr.*, father; *fol.*, follows-ed-ing; *Fram.*, Framingham; *Feb.*, February.

G.

Gen., General, generation; *gt.*, great; *gd.*, grand; *grad.*, graduate.

H.

H. U., Harvard University; *Holl.*, Holliston; *Hon.*, honor, honorable; *Hop.*, Hopkinton; *hr.*, hour; *hs.*, house, houses; *hus.*, husband; *hist.*, history, etc.

I.

Incor., incorporated; *inft.*, infant, infantry, etc.; *inhab.*, inhabitants, etc.

J.

Jan., January; *J. P.*, justice or justices of the peace; *jt.*, joint.

K.

Kt., knight; *k.*, killed; *kn.*, known.

L.

Ld., land; *lat.*, latitude; *lf.*, life; *Lt.* or *Lieut.*, lieutenant; *lv.*, lives, or living; *long.*, longitude; *ld.*, lord; *lt.*, lot.

M.

M., married; *mge.*, marriage; *Mar.*, March; *mead.*, meadow-s; *Med.*, Medway; *Men.*, Mendon; *Mil.*, Milford; *ml.*, *mls.*, mile, miles; *mo.*, month; *mr.*, mother.

N.

N., or *No.*, North; *nw.*, new; *Nov.*, November.

O.

O., old; *Oct.*, October; *obj.*, object, objection, etc.

P.

Pt., parent; *ptge.*, parentage; *prob.*, probable, probably; *poss.*, possess, possession, etc.; *prop.*, property, or proposition; *pub.*, public, publish, etc.

Q.

Qr., quarter; *qr. mr.*, Quartermaster.

R.

Rec., record, recorded; *recd.*, received; *reg.*, registry, etc.; *regt.*, and, in Chapter VIII., *R.*, stands for regiment; *riv.*, river; *remvd.*, or *mvd.*, removed; *res.*, resides, resided, residence, resident, etc.; *rt.*, right; *r.*, rod, or rods; *rd.*, road; *R.R.*, railroad.

S.

St., saint, also street; *set.*, settle-ed, settler, etc.; *So.*, South; *sold.*, soldier, etc.; *sup.*, suppose-ed; *S.*, style, as, O. S., old style, N. S., new style; *stud.*, student, study-ied, etc.

T.

Temp., Temperance, Templars, etc.; *ten.*, tenor.

U.

U., university; *Ux.*, Uxbridge; *Up.*, Upton; *um.*, unmarried.

W.

Wk., week; *wid.*, widow-ed, etc.; *wf.*, wife; *wvs.*, wives.

Y.

Yr., year, etc.; *yng.*, young.

THE ANCIENT FREEMAN'S OATH AND BALLOT.

I COPY the following valuable and interesting statement from Hudson's History of Marlborough, which I am sure my readers will appreciate: "As we have frequent occasion, especially in the Genealogy, to speak of freemen' and of individuals being 'admitted freemen,' it seems proper that a few words should be said upon the subject. A 'freeman' was one who was allowed the right of suffrage, and was eligible to office. Our pious ancestors guarded the ballot-box with peculiar care. As early as 1631, they ordered that 'no man shall be admitted to the freedom of the Commonwealth, but such as are members of some of the churches within the limits of this jurisdiction.' This law operating hardly against some recent immigrants, it was so modified in 1662, that all Englishmen 'shall present a certificate, under the hand of the minister or ministers of the place where they dwell, that they are orthodox in religion, and not vicious in their lives; and also a certificate from the selectmen, that they are freeholders, ratable to the county in a single country rate to the value of ten shillings,' and they may then present themselves to the General Court for admittance as freemen, and, if accepted by the Court, may enjoy the privileges of freemen in the Commonwealth.

"But before, or rather as a part of, the induction into the high and responsible post of freeman, the following solemn oath was to be taken:—

"'I, A B, being by God's providence an inhabitant and freeman within the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth, do freely acknowledge myself to be subject to the government thereof, and therefore do swear by the great and dreadful name of the everlasting God, that I will be true and faithful to the same, and will accordingly yield assistance and support thereunto with my person and estate, as in equity I am bound, and also truly endeavor to maintain and preserve all the liberties and privileges thereof, submitting myself to the wholesome laws and orders made and established by the same: and further, that I will not plot nor practice any evil against it, nor consent to any that shall do so, but will timely discover and reveal the same to lawful authority now here established for the speedy preventing thereof; moreover, I do solemnly bind myself in the sight of God, that when I shall be called to give my voice touching any such matters of this State wherein freemen are to deal, I will give my vote and suffrage, as I shall judge in my conscience may best conduce and tend to the public weal of the body, without respect of persons, or favor of any man. *So help me God, in the Lord Jesus Christ.*'

“After being thus qualified by the vote of the Court, and by taking the above oath, the freeman was allowed to vote in the elections in the following manner, and under the following penalty: ‘It is ordered by this Court, and by the authority thereof, that for the yearly choosing of assistants, the freemen shall use Indian corn and beans—the Indian corn to manifest election, the beans the contrary; and if any freeman shall put in more than one corn or bean for the choice or refusal of any public officer, he shall forfeit, for every such offence, ten pounds; and that every man that is not a freeman, or hath not liberty of voting, putting in any vote, shall forfeit the like sum of ten pounds.’

“The freemen at first were all required to appear before the General Court, to give their votes for assistants; but it was found inconvenient, and even dangerous, for all of them to assemble in one place, leaving their homes unprotected; and hence it was ordered, ‘That it shall be free and lawful for all freemen to send their votes for elections by proxy in the next General Court in May, and so for hereafter, which shall be done in this manner: The deputy which shall be chosen shall cause the freemen of the town to be assembled, and then take such freemen’s votes, as please to send them by proxy, for any magistrates, and seal them up severally, subscribing the magistrate’s name on the back side, and to bring them to the Court sealed, with an open roll of the names of the freemen that so send them.’

“But, though corn and beans were sufficient to elect an assistant, for governor, deputy-governor, major-general, treasurer, secretary, and commissioners of the United Colonies, it was required that the freemen should make use of written ballots” (pp. 239-241).

HISTORY OF MILFORD.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

MATTERS OF INTRODUCTORY INTEREST.

Name and Aboriginal Ownership.—Milford a Favorite Name.—The Nipmuck Indian Country, whereof our Milford is a Section.—How the English Settlers regarded the Nipmucks, and acquired Possession of their Lands.—Eliot's "Praying Indians."

Origin of Quinshipaug Plantation.—This Plantation became Mendon, and included our Territory.—Projected by Enterprising People of Braintree and Weymouth.—The Preliminaries, and Grant of General Court.

First Purchase of Indian Territory.—Tract of Eight Miles Square bought.—The Indian Deed.

Settlement, Incorporation, and Desolation.—Records of the Town for Several Years destroyed or lost.—Struggles of the Pioneer Settlers.—Last Act of the Plantation Commissioners.—First Town Meeting—Division of Meadow-Lands.—Other Proceedings.—King Philip's War, Murders, Dispersion, and Destruction.—Return of the Fugitives, and Re-organization of the Town.

"The North Purchase."—An Acquisition of Three Square Miles, more or less, to our Territory.—The Deed.—Remarks about the Indian Names, *Wapowage* and *Quinshipaug*.—An Error corrected.

NAME AND ABORIGINAL OWNERSHIP.

THE English-speaking people seem to have a remarkable partiality for the name Milford. Lippincott's Gazetteer describes no less than forty-three towns, post-villages, and other places in this country, called Milford, besides six in England. Doubtless the family will continue to multiply, since enterprise and prosperity have generally accompanied the name.

Our Milford covers a territorial area of over nineteen square miles, or 12,170 acres by exact measurement. It is comparatively a small

section of what, two centuries ago, was called "the Nipmuck country," because owned aboriginally and inhabited by several clans, or hordes, of Indians bearing the general designation of Nipmuck, *alias* Netmooke, *alias* Nipnet, etc. I shall speak of them as the Nipmuck Indians. Their country extended westward from within a few miles of Boston to Connecticut River, and northward from Rhode Island and Connecticut into New Hampshire. It included, with large portions of Middlesex and Norfolk Counties, the whole of Worcester County. It lapped over considerably into Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. When the vicinity of Boston began to be settled on lands purchased of the Massachusetts tribe, the Nipmucks are said to have been governed by one squaw sachem, whose regal home was near Wachusett Mountain; but the tribe soon broke into four or five clans, or hordes, with each a sachem almost independent of the others. The consequence was, that some of these hordes became partially tributary to the more powerful neighboring chiefs, such as those of the Massachusetts, Pokanokets, Narragansetts, Mohegans, etc.

Our Puritan forefathers soon began to spy out the Nipmuck country; and, as fresh cargoes of immigrants filled up their young towns, they coveted new possessions. They saw goodly lands stretching out westwardly before them, sparsely inhabited by a people whose sachems were ready to sell them on moderate terms, with only the reserved right to hunt and fish on them in common with the whites. They became ambitious to Christianize, both the wilderness and its heathen inhabitants, — the soil for their own possession, and the savages for the sake of their eternal salvation. But, as usual, their own temporal interests predominated. It can, however, be justly said, that in most cases they dealt with the Indians rather equitably, at least in respect to the purchase of land; for, while the royal charters gave them broad grants of general sovereignty, they were enjoined not to override the acknowledged rights of the natives to ownership in the soil. Both civil law and religion required them to extinguish the Indian title by fair purchase before assuming actual proprietorship; and though they undoubtedly made shrewd bargains, to their own great advantage, they appear to have paid the Indians fairly according to agreement, and sometimes a liberal surplusage to keep on good terms with them. The purchase prices they paid for specified tracts of soil were, indeed, comparatively small, but were really larger than they seem, as the nominal money of those days must have been at least six times more valuable than in ours, and all improvements had to be made by the hard struggles of the purchasers.

The work of Christianizing the children of the forest went on for a time with considerable apparent success, under the apostleship, mainly, of the celebrated John Eliot. His zeal and devotion seem almost incredible through a long ministry; and our Nipmuck country was the principal theatre of his achievements. He mastered the Indian language, translated the whole Bible into it, established fourteen towns of "praying Indians" within the then jurisdiction of Massachusetts, numbering at least eleven hundred souls, and wore himself out in manifold exertions for their civilization. His labors commenced, after much preparation of study, on the 28th October, 1646, in the forty-second year of his age, and ended with his life, May 20, 1690, at the age of eighty-six. But the great war of 1675, renowned as King Philip's, fatally blasted his missionary enterprise. The majority of his converted Nipmucks apostatized, joined Philip, and perished. Those who remained faithful were so suspected and ill-treated by the Provincial authorities during the war, that what little Christianity had been worked into them was almost driven out. Only a beggarly remnant at Natick and a few other Indian settlements were under the apostle's watch-care in his old age. Their history is one of sad decay and extinction. I refrain from details, and have given this brief outline, merely as a necessary introduction to the leading facts of purchase and settlement, which are indispensable to a proper understanding of our own local history. In all the old deeds of the Nipmuck sachems throughout this general region, there is seen a strange jargon of Indian and Christian names, which can only be explained on the ground that a part of them, if not all, had become so-called "praying Indians."

ORIGIN OF QUINSHIPAUG PLANTATION.

Next in order comes the origin of Quinshipaug Plantation, *alias* Mendham, *alias* Mendon, whereof Milford was an integral portion. It seems that the project of starting this plantation originated among the enterprising people of Braintree and Weymouth. They began to be crowded with a continually increasing population, and aspired to colonize on the Nipmuck lands farther west. Dedham and Sherborn people had already purchased, and commenced settlements on, the general territory bounding westwardly nearly with the present lines of Holliston, Medway, and Bellingham. They must, therefore, find a tract still farther to the west, and must also have the sanction of the General Court to all their proceedings. Here I will present certain documents, which I have been permitted to copy from historical collections carefully made by Dr. John G. Metcalf, preparatory

to his History of Mendon. All matter furnished me by Dr. M., from his manuscript "Annals," has his initials, J. G. M., attached, and is enclosed in brackets, []. Some years after this chapter was written, Dr. Metcalf's history was published, entitled "Annals of the Town of Mendon." If any verbal differences appear between my extracts and his printed matter, they result from his revision of his original manuscript in passing it through the press.

[At the second session of this Court, held at Boston, May 28, 1659, the first record relating to the settlement of Mendon is found, and in the following words:—

"In answer to the petition of Braintree, humbly desiring some relief relating to several persons brought in by the owners of the Iron works, that are likely to be chargeable to them, especially in relation to John Frauncis, his poor condition calling for present relief, &c., this Court refers this part of their petition to the next County Court in Suffolk, where all parties concerned may have liberty to present their respective plans and evidence: *and in reference to their desire of a new plantation, the Court judgeth it meet to grant them liberty to seek out a place and present their desires, with the names of such persons as will engage to carry on such a work, unto the next sessions of this Court.*"

This answer was made at an adjourned session of the General Court, held at Boston, May 28, 1659, John Endicott being Governor.

At the same session, —

"In answer to the petition of Samuel Basse, the town of Braintree having petitioned for a new plantation, it is ordered, that the petitioner with his sons may have liberty to join with those of his neighbors which will carry on such a work, with allowance of one hundred and fifty acres within the bounds of the said plantation, more than his just proportion with the rest of his neighbors."

We hear nothing more of the petition "of the town of Braintree;" but at an adjourned session of the General Court, held in Boston, Oct. 16, 1660, we find a petition from "such persons as will engage to carry on such a work," and to which the General Court made the following response:—

"In answer to the petition of the inhabitants of Braintree, i e , Gregory Belcher, James Penneman, Thomas Mekins, Moses Payne, Edmond Quinsey, Robert Twelves, and Peter Brackett; the Court judgeth it meet, to encourage the petitioners to proceed in their settling themselves and an able minister with them, in the place desired for a new plantation within their time limited: and that those that begin the said plantation may not want due encouragement in their accommodation, and yet the place preserved from unnecessary waste, it is ordered, that Capt. Daniel Gookin of Cambridge, Mr. William Parkes of Roxbury, Lieut. Roger Clap of Dorchester, Ephraim Child of

Watertown, and William Stiltson of Charlestown, or any three of them, shall be and hereby are appointed a committee, and hereby impowered to appoint unto each inhabitant there, any time within these three years, as they shall see meet, and that when a full number of persons appear, this Court will, on the Committee's information, order them due bounds. In further answer to said Braintree petition, the Court declares, that they judge meet to grant a plantation of Eight miles square, and that the persons named have liberty to enter thereupon and make a beginning thereof, and to take such persons into their society as they shall judge meet, and that Major Humphrey Atherton, and Lieut. Roger Clap of Dorchester, Capt. Eliezer Lusher of Dedham and Deacon Parkes of Roxbury, or any three of them, shall, and hereby are appointed Commissioners, and impowered to make a valid act thereof."

Peter Brackett, one of the petitioners, was a member of the General Court, for this year (1660), from Braintree, as deputy.

So far as is known, the committees above mentioned held no meeting, and nothing was done, except the purchase of the "eight miles square" of the Indians, until May 5, 1662, when the committee last above mentioned met at Dorchester, and took order in regard to the settlement of the plantation "granted at Netmooke," as follows:—

"Dorchester 22: 5: '62, —

"We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being the Committee impowered by the General Court to assist the ordering and settling the plantation granted at Netmooke, do agree and declare therein as followeth, viz.:

"1. That the Divisions of land there, shall be by these ensuing Rules: that to One hundred pounds Estate be granted one hundred and fifty acres of land: viz, Thirty acres to the House Lot, and Ten acres of Meadow and Five acres of Swampy or low land, being capable of being made Meadow, and more, one hundred and fifty acres for the Great Lot; and according to this proportion for all Estates be they more or less, and this to be the Rule for the Division of all the lands of the Plantation that shall be divided before the place, or the people there, shall be allowed to be a Township and enjoy the privileges thereof.

"2. That the public charges already disbursed, or that shall be disbursed before the time of Town privileges aforesaid, shall be borne and defrayed according to proportion of Allotments as before said.

"3. The persons whose names are presented being (as we understand) of honest and good report, are accepted, and allowed to take up Allotments in said Plantation.

"4. That it shall not be in the liberty or power of an Inhabitant now accepted, or hereafter to be accepted, before the time of privileges aforesaid, to sell or lease or alienate his said Allotment or any part or parcel thereof to any person whatsoever, without the consent or approbation of the major part of the Inhabitants, or of those then chosen to regulate the affairs of the Plantation, upon penalty of forfeiting to the said Plantation all and every part and parcel so sold or alienated.

"5. There shall be an Able and approved Minister settled with them there, according to the order of Court in that case provided.

"6. That, whereas experience shows it not to be the best expedient for Transaction of public work, to be left to the whole Number of Inhabitants, we therefore advise that the said Inhabitants now accepted should, in their first opportunity, make choice of 5 or 7 meet persons for the management of their said occasions for the space of one year, and that Mr. Peter Brackett and Ensign Moses Paine be two of them, and the men so chosen should have the whole power of accepting Inhabitants and disposing Land, according to the Rules above written.

"7. And whereas it appears that the said Mr. Brackett and Mr. Paine, hath already taken much pains and been at charges to promote this Plantation, and, we suppose, must yet continue their assistance therein, we Judge but just and equal, that each of them be gratified with convenient Farms of upland and meadow, proportionable to the quantities of Each in the Plantation, to be laid out to them at convenient distance from the seat of the Town, that is, not less than two miles, and in such places as they shall accept, and that the quantity of these be not above 300 acres to each of them.

"8. It is also agreed further, and ordered that each of the persons now accepted to Allotments there, and all others that shall be so accepted before the time of obtaining Town privileges, shall be settled at the said Plantation before the end of the seventh month 1663, with their persons and estates.

"The names of the persons now accepted are as followeth, viz.:

John Moore,
George Aldridge,
Nathaniel Hareman,
Alexander Plumbly,
Mathias Puffer,
John Woodland,
Fardinando Teare [Thayer],
Daniel Lovett,
John Harbor,
Josiah Chapin,
Joseph Peniemen [Penniman],
John Savill,
John Gurney.

These are of Braintree.

Goodman King, senior,
Walter Cook,
William Holbrook,
Joseph White,
Goodman Thompson,
Goodman Raynes,
Goodman Botter, Senior,
Abraham Staples,
Samuel Pratt,
Thomas Botter.
These are of Weymouth.

"Subscribed by us,

ELIZR. LUSHER,
ROGER CLAP,
WILLIAM PARKE.

WILLIAM SABLES.

WILLIAM HOLBROOK,
JOSIAH CHAPIN,
JOHN RAYNES,
JOHN HARBOR.

} These are chosen
for this year."

FIRST PURCHASE OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

As the preliminaries to a settlement were now well advanced, and as the plantation had no corporate authority, it is supposed that the Indian deed was made to Moses Payne and Peter Brackett, with the understanding that the title thereby acquired should be assigned to the town after its incorporation, and which assignment, we shall see, was made by Messrs. Payne and Brackett to the town May 12, 1670.

The deed given to Messrs. Payne and Brackett reads as follows: viz., —

INDIAN DEED.

To All Christian people to whom these presents shall come, Annawassamauke, alias, John, and Quashaamit, alias, William of Blue Hills, and Great John Namsconont, alias, Peter, and Upanbohqueen, alias, Jacob of Natick, Sendeth Greeting, Know ye, that the said Annawassamauke, Quashaamit, Great John Namsconont, and Upanbohqueen, for divers good and valuable considerations them there unto moving, and especially, for and in consideration of the sum of Twenty four Pounds Sterling to them in hand paid by Moses Payne and Peter Brackett both of Braintree, the receipt whereof we do acknowledge by these presents, and thereof, and of every part and parcel thereof, doth exonerate, acquit and discharge them, the said Moses Payne and Peter Brackett, their heirs and Assigns forever by these presents, Hath given, granted, bargained, sold, enfeoffed and confirmed, unto Moses Payne and Peter Brackett of Braintree aforesaid, their heirs and assigns forever, A Tract of Lands of Eight Miles Square, lying about fifteen miles from Medfield; and is bounded one Mile to the East of a small River which lieth about three Miles to the Eastward of Nipmug Great Pond, and so from the line of one mile on the East of that small River, is to run Eight Miles West, or westerly, and is to lie three miles to the South or Southward of the Path that leads to Nipmug Great Pond, and five Miles on the other side of that path, north, or northwards, together with all the trees and timber, woods and underwoods, standing, lying, and growing thereon, with all the Meadows Swamps, Rivers, Ponds and Brooks, lying within the Eight Miles square, with all the privileges and appurtenances belonging, or any ways appertaining thereunto. To Have and To Hold the said Eight Miles square as it is bounded, together with all the Trees, and Timber, with underwoods standing, lying and growing thereon, with all the Meadows, Swamps, Rivers and Ponds, and Brooks lying within this Eight Miles square, as it is bounded, with all other privileges and appurtenances belonging or any ways appertaining thereunto, unto the said Moses Payne and Peter Brackett, their heirs and assigns forever, and to their only proper use and behoof of them the said Moses Payne and Peter Brackett, their Heirs and Assigns forever, to be holden in free Socage, and not in capite, nor by Knights Service.¹

And the said Annawassamauke, *alias, John, and Quashaamitt, alias, William, Great John Namsconont, alias Peter, and Upanabohqueen, alias Jacob,*

¹ Corrected according to Suffolk Record.

doth promise and grant by these presents, that they the said Annawassamauke, Quashaamitt, Great John Namsconont and Uppanabohqueen, are the true and proper owners and proprietors of the said bargained premises at the time of the bargain and sale thereof, and that the said premises are free and clear, and freely and clearly acquitted, exonerated and discharged of, for and from all, and all manner of former bargains, sales, gifts, grants, titles, mortgages, actions, Suits, arrests, attachments, Judgements, executions, extents or incumbrances whatsoever, from the beginning of the World, until the time of the sale and bargain thereof.

And the said Annawassamauk, Quashaamit, Great John Namsconont and Upanabohqueen doth covenant, promise and grant by these presents, all and singular the said bargained premises, with the appurtenances, to warrant and defend unto the said Moses Payne and Peter Brackett, their heirs and assigns forever, against all Indians or English people, by, for or under them claiming any right, title or interest of, or unto the same, or any part thereof, forever by these presents.

And that it shall and may be lawful to, and for the said Moses Payne and Peter Brackett to Record and Enroll, or cause to be recorded and enrolled, the title and tenor of these presents, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and according to the usual order and manner of Recording Deeds and Evidences, in such cases made and provided.

In witness whereof, the said Annawassamauk, Quashaamit, Great John, Namsconont, and Upanabohqueen have set to, their hands and Seals, this twenty two of April, One thousand six hundred and sixty two.

The words "by, from or under them" in the sixth line, as also, that the Indians specified in this deed, together with their heirs forever, have liberty to fish, fowl, and hunt, so far as any law of this Jurisdiction alloweth in other places, notwithstanding any thing in this Deed. This was before the Ensealing hereof.

Signed, Sealed and delivered, the day and year above written, in the presence of us.

JOHN ELLIOTT, Senior.

JOHN ELLIOTT, Junior.

DANIEL WELD, Senior.

ANAWASSAMAUKE ^{his} 3. [L.S.]
mark

QUASHAAMITT ^{his} × [L.S.]
mark

NAMSCONONT ^{his} S [L.S.]
mark

(No hand.) [L.S.]

Great John set to his hand and seal and delivered the Deed to Moses Payne and Peter Brackett, this eighth day of September 1662.

As Witnesses,

WILLIAM ALLIS,

NATHANIEL BRACKETT.

We Moses Payne and Peter Brackett do assign over all our right, title and interest in this Deed, unto the Selectmen of the Town of Mendon, for the use of said Town, as witness our hands,

PETER BRACKETT,
MOSES PAYNE.

The above is believed to be a true copy of the original deed as it is entered in the first volume of the town records of the town of Mendon by the person who was especially deputed by the committee to enter the "public acts from the beginning of the plantation," and was transcribed as early as 1667. The original was probably lost at the destruction of the town during King Philip's war in 1675.¹

SETTLEMENT, INCORPORATION, AND DESOLATION.

Of what transpired from this period until the incorporation of the plantation as a town in 1667, we know but little, as no record was left by those who were set apart to look after the prudential affairs of the place, or, if kept, was long since lost. As the power of admitting persons to the rights of citizenship had been surrendered to the people by the committee, it is presumed that they, or those to whom they had delegated the power, admitted such persons to their company as in their discretion they saw fit.

The pioneer settlers of this place, we must remember, held the farthest outpost of civilization in this direction. They were surrounded by Indians, who were daily jealous of the encroachments of a race, who, since the landing at Plymouth, had taken no step backward. They were in the midst of a wilderness, and fifteen miles from succor in case of distress or disaster. Considering the circumstances of their case, we can readily suppose that most of their time must have been occupied in providing themselves with suitable shelter, and in planting and gathering the crops upon which they mainly depended for a supply of food.

1667. The last act of the Committee for "Nipmug" is recorded in the following words:—

"We the Subscribers do nominate and depute Colonel William Crowne to Enter the public Acts respecting Mendon from the beginning of the Plantation to this time, and to finish his work with speed, and make return to us under named,

"The Committee Respecting the Prudential affairs of Mendon.

ELIEZER LUSHER,
WILLIAM STOUGHTON,
WILLIAM PARKE.

DEDHAM, 2: 2: '67."

Major Humphrey Atherton, originally appointed one of this Committee, having died at Dorchester, Sept. 16, 1661, in consequence of a fall from a horse, William Stoughton of Dorchester was appointed in his stead.

¹ Compared with the deed recorded B. 6, pp. 288, 289, in Suffolk Reg., 7, there is one trifling difference. Instead of the words "to be holden in fee sockage and in capite," the Suffolk version reads, "to be holden in *free* sockage, and *not* in Capite nor by Knight's Service."

1667, July 1st. — At a Town Meeting held this day, it was voted to make a Division of the Meadows, and goodman White and goodman Cook and goodman Harbor and goodman Puffer were joined with the Selectmen for that purpose. The names of those who shared in this Division of the Meadows were,

1. William Crowne.	8. John Harbor.	15. Daniel Lovett.
2. Benjamin Albee,	9. John Thompson.	16. John Moore.
3. Ferdinand Thayer.	10. Joseph White.	17. Samuel Read.
4. John Rockwood.	11. John Jepson.	18. Joseph Juell.
5. Thomas Barnes.	12. Abraham Staples.	19. Thomas Juell.
6. John Gurney.	13. Peter Brackett.	20. The School.
7. Mathias Puffer.	14. George Aldrich.	21. The Glebe.

July 14, 1667. — Granted to Col. William Crown and to his assigns, and the present Minister, their shares of Meadow, in that which is called the Rock Meadow.

The first record of the proceedings of the town after its incorporation is preceded by the following preamble: —

“The Honored General Court was pleased to make this Plantation a Town, the 15th day of May 1667, and named it Mendon, and adorned it with several large Privileges, and confirmed their line and the lands within the bounds thereof, to the present Inhabitants and their Successors, as by the said Court’s Act doth appear, which land was purchased of the Indians, as by their Deed will appear.

“In this Book is set down the Transactions of the Town since they had their Privileges, being a Day Book for this year ’67 and so on yearly.

“The Freemen and the rest of the Inhabitants met, and June 7th, ’67, then did choose for their Selectmen, Col. William Crown, Goodman Benjamin Albee, Ferdinand Thayer, Daniel Lovett and John Thompson, Senior, and Col. Crown, Register.” — J. G. M.]

Dr. Metcalf continues his transcription of the Mendon records with minute fidelity, in the form of annals; and my copyist, Mr. Alexander H. Allen, furnished me very ample materials for a detailed history of the infant settlement. Many interesting particulars are given of the acts and proceedings of the town. the proprietors, the selectmen, etc., respecting roads, settlement of a minister, erection of a meeting-house, building of a parsonage, etc. These curious particulars, however, belong more properly to the history of Mendon, for which Dr. Metcalf has made careful and ample preparation, and are in little danger of falling into oblivion. I shall, therefore, select from the materials before me only such as seem to have some necessary relation to our own town history, expecting that the whole will soon be published in their complete order; (now in print).

We have arrived at the date of June 7, 1667. It has been shown how the plantation at "Netmook," first called Quinshipaug, then Mendham, and finally Mendon, originated; how the eight miles square of its territory was acquired of the Indian sachems; how the General Court ordered the incipient affairs of its settlement: and how it became an incorporated township May 15, 1667. The difficulties, hardships, and successes of the pioneers in this important enterprise down to the act of incorporation can hardly be imagined; but a terrible calamity, King Philip's war, in 1675, almost swept their thriving settlement out of existence. King Philip enlisted nearly all the Nipmuck Indians, as well as the more powerful neighboring tribes, into his warlike alliance. The speedy result was six actual murders of the Mendon settlers, the flight of all their survivors to the seacoast towns, and finally, in February, 1676, the burning of every dwelling-house. Their first meeting-house, and nearly or quite all their out-buildings, shared the general devastation. With comparatively slight exceptions, they lost the fruits of twelve years' progress from their wilderness beginning.

I cannot ascertain, that, down to the period of this dreadful calamity, a single dwelling-house had been built within our present town limits. There is, however, some reason to believe that Benjamin Alby (Albee) had erected his famous first "corn-mill" at the Lewis B. Gaskill place, and made himself a home near by on the now Mendon side of the road, not far from Willis Gould's residence. If so, the probability is that his house and mill were burnt by the savages.

When the war ended by the overthrow of King Philip and a sweeping destruction of his confederates, the Mendon fugitives began to return, but in a poverty-stricken condition, and with a deep-seated dread of the savages that lingered in reduced numbers about the general neighborhood. Not more than half the original settlers returned; but the heirs and assigns of the others, with new adventurers, soon joined the old proprietors, so that the year 1680 witnessed a promising resumption of lands and corporate privileges.

Here it may be proper to present an authentic list of persons, heads of families mostly, to whom lands had been granted before the war. I quote from Dr. Metcalf.

[At the breaking out of Philip's war, the following persons are all to whom the Town had granted land:—

Col. William Crown, Benjamin Albee, Ferdinand Thayer, John Rockwood, Thomas Barnes, John Gurney, Mathias Puffer, John Harbor, Walter Cook, Peter Brackett, Joseph Aldrich, Daniel Lovett, George Aldrich, John More, Samuel Read, Joseph Juell, Thomas Juell, Samuel Spenser, John Thompson,

sen., Joseph White, John Jepson, Abraham Staples, John Woodland, Samuel Hayward, John Parris, Job Tyler, Deacon Hide, Job Hide, Gregory Cook, Steven Cook, sen., Joseph Stevens, John Aldrich, Hope Tyler, John Sprague, William Holbrook, Mrs. Tappinge, Joseph Emerson, John Bartlett, James Albee, Simon Peck, John Raynes, The Ministry and The School. — J. G. M.]

“THE NORTH PURCHASE.”

Passing in silence over numerous transactions of the re-organized Mendon authorities for several years, we come at length to one of special interest to our inhabitants. I allude to a new acquisition of lands from the Indians, comprising three square miles, more or less, of our present territory. This acquisition has always been designated “The North Purchase.” It was made by a committee of Mendon, and consummated by a deed from the heirs of the old Natick sachem, John Awasamog, *alias* Awasamauke, who, I presume, was a leading grantor of the original Quinshepaug purchase, — the eight miles square. The deed bears date Feb. 19, 1691–2.

A COPY FROM MENDON RECORDS.

To all Christian People to whom these Presents may come : —

Know ye, that John Awasamog and Amos Awasamog and Peter Ephraim, Heirs to John Awasamog, late of Natick, deceased, for good and valuable consideration, them thereunto moving, and especially for and in consideration of the sum of Three pounds Sterling Money to them in hand paid, by Ferdinando Thayer, Joseph White, Senior, Josiah Chapin, Abraham Staples, Senior, Samuel Hayward, James Lovett and Samuel Read, Senior, Committee for the Town of Mendon, in the County of Suffolk, in the Colony of Massachusetts, in New England, the receipt whereof they do acknowledge themselves by these Presents, and thereof every part and parcel thereof, doth exonerate, acquit, and discharge, the said Ferdinando Thayer, Joseph White, Josiah Chapin, Abraham Staples, Samuel Hayward, James Lovett, and Samuel Read, their Heirs and Assigns forever, by these Presents, have given, granted, bargained and sold, enfeoffed and confirmed, and do by these Presents, give, grant, bargain, sell, enfeoff, and confirm unto Ferdinando Thayer, Joseph White, Josiah Chapin, Abraham Staples, Samuel Hayward and James Lovett of Mendon aforesaid, their Heirs and Assigns forever, A certain tract of land laying upon the North side of the Township of Mendon, butted and bounded, as followeth: Southerly upon Mendon line, and Easterly upon Sherburne line to the height of Maspenock Pond, and northerly upon a line of marked trees until it comes to Maspenock Pond, westerly, partly upon the above said Maspenock Pond, and partly upon a River commonly known by Mendon Mill River, home to Mendon line aforesaid, with all the Trees, Timber woods and underwoods standing, laying and growing thereon, with all the Meadows, swamps, watercourses, ponds and brooks laying within

the said tract of land as it is bounded, with all the other privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or anyways appertaining thereunto, together with a full and free confirmation of all lands formerly sold by John Awasamog, father of the abovesaid Awasamogs, late of Natick, deceased, to the Town of Mendon aforesaid, as it is butted and bounded in the Deed, and confirmed by the General Court. To Have and To Hold the said Tract of land as it is bounded, together with all the Trees, Timber, woods and underwoods, standing, laying and growing thereon, with all the Swamps, Meadows, Brooks, watercourses within the said Tract of land, with all other privileges and appurtenances, anyways appertaining or belonging thereunto, unto Fardinando Thayer, Joseph White, Josiah Chapin, Abraham Staples, Samuel Hayward, James Lovett and Samuel Read, to them their Heirs and Assigns forever, to the only proper use and behoof of them, the said Thayer, White, Chapin, Staples, Hayward, Lovett and Read, their Heirs and Assigns forever.

The said John and Amos Awasamog and Peter Ephraim doth covenant and promise and grant, by these Presents, that the said Awasamogs and Peter Ephraim, are the proper owners of the said tract of land, that they are free from all manner of bargains, sales, gifts, grants, titles, mortgages, actions, suits, arrests, attachments, Judgements, executions, extents, incumbrances whatsoever, from the beginning of the World, until the time of the Sale and bargain thereof. And the said Awasamogs and Peter Ephraim doth covenant, promise and grant by these Presents, all and singular, the bargained Premises with all the appurtenances, to warrant, acquit and defend unto the said Thayer, White, Chapin, Staples, Hayward, Lovett and Read, their Heirs and Assigns forever, against all Indians, or any other persons, whatsoever, from, by or under them, claiming any right, title or interest of or unto the same, or any part thereof, by these Presents, and that it shall, and may be lawful, for the said Thayer, White, Chapin, Staples, Hayward, Lovett and Read, their Heirs and Assigns, to record and enroll, or cause to be recorded and enrolled, the Title and Tenor of these Presents, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and according to the usual order and manner of recording Deeds and Evidences in such case made and provided, and to acknowledge the same before legal authority when called thereunto. In witness whereof, the said John Awasamog, Amos Awasamog, and Peter Ephraim set to, their hands and seals, this Nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, Sixteen hundred Ninety and one, or two, and in the third year of the Reign of our Sovereigns, William and Mary, King and Queen of England, &c.

Signed, Sealed and delivered, and possession
given in presence of us.

JOSEPH WHITE, JR.
SAMUEL READ, JR.

his
JOHN AWASAMOG *Æ*
mark.

his
AMOS AWASAMOG *CE*
mark.

his
PETER EPHRAIM P. E.
mark.

REMARKS ON INDIAN NAMES.

Hayward's Gazetteers of New England and Massachusetts, followed by Nason's Massachusetts Gazetteer, and perhaps other works, say that the Indian name of our Milford was *Wapowage*. As I had re-echoed the same statement, on what I supposed sufficient authority, I set on foot an inquiry into the meaning of the name *Wapowage*. It was referred to J. Hammond Trumbull, Esq., of Hartford, Conn., a very eminent *savant* in Indian lore. He soon informed me, — not what the name signified, but that it was the Indian name of Milford, Conn., never of our Milford, and that the latter had no distinctive name apart from old Mendon, — the original eight miles square, — which was *Quinshipaug*. Thus my error, copied from the Gazetteers, stands corrected, and the Connecticut Milfordians are left in clear possession of the name *Wapowage*, whose signification they may ascertain at their leisure.

As to *Quinshipaug*, Mr. Trumbull says its literal signification is "Pickerel Pond," by which, I suppose, the Indians meant a tract of territory whose ponds and other waters abounded with fine pickerel. From what I have seen and heard the name is truthfully appropriate. Maspenock, *alias* North Pond, Nipmuck Pond, and the smaller ponds, both natural and artificial, throughout ancient *Quinshipaug*, have always bred pickerel rapidly, and of the best quality. Even now, though overdrawn and much exhausted by excessive fishing, they vindicate the good judgment of the aborigines. If, however, any of us deem "Pickerel Pond" a name wanting in dignity, we must either forget or make the best of it.

CHAPTER II.

SITUATION, TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

Situation, Topography, and Geology. — Situation, Boundaries, Size, Distance from the Seacoast, etc. — Mr. Almon Thwing's Report on Certain Features of our Topography, and Altitude at Various Points; giving Interesting Facts relating to our Rivers, Hills, and Other Particulars. — My Amplification of the Same Topics. — Geological Formation and Peculiarities of our Soil.

Vegetation and Animality. — Forest State Two Hundred and Fifty Years Ago. — Native Trees and Woods; Herbage and Grasses. — The Natural Meadows, how formed; their Extent and Production Greater and More Valuable than Now. — How they were esteemed and shared by the First Settlers. — The Aboriginal Animals, Beasts, Birds, Fish, and Reptiles. — How the Most Dangerous, as well as some Harmless and Useful Ones, have been exterminated. — About the Rattlesnakes, etc. — Contrast of Then and Now.

Indian Relics and Names. — Not Many Relics. — Indian Inhabitaney: its Probable Transient Nature. — Their Departure, etc. — Only Two of their Names survive, Maspenock and Magomiscock — Meaning of these Names. — Probable Indian Name of Bear Hill. — Reference to *Wapowage*. — Meaning of *Nipmuck*. — Conclusion.

SITUATION, TOPOGRAPHY, AND GEOLOGY.

MILFORD is situated in about $42^{\circ} 8'$ north latitude, and $71^{\circ} 9'$ west longitude, from Greenwich. It is bounded north by Hopkinton; east by Holliston, Medway, and Bellingham: south, south-west, and west by Mendon; and north-west by Upton. As before stated, it has an area of over nineteen square miles, or about 12,170 acres; being about six miles in length, with an average breadth of a little over three miles. It lies in the south-easterly part of Worcester County, skirting on Middlesex and Norfolk Counties. Its nearest approach to the sea-coast is in the direction of Providence, R.I., a distance of twenty-two to twenty-five miles on a slightly south-east right line. From Massachusetts Bay at Boston, in a north-easterly direction, its distance is not far from thirty air-line miles. From its county-seat at Worcester, it lies south-east about eighteen miles.

In respect to its topography, and altitude above the level of the ocean, I engaged Mr. Almon Thwing of Hopedale to make examination and measurements, which would enable me to place on record numerous interesting particulars worthy of transmission to after-times, as well as gratifying to the curiosity of the present generation. He made the following

REPORT.

The undersigned, having been engaged by Mr. Ballou, the town historian, to examine and report to him certain particulars of the topography of Milford and its altitude at various points, has done so with care and precision. I submit the following statements as substantially accurate and reliable: to wit,—

There are two small rivers that run through the town in a southerly direction, almost parallel to each other, dividing it into three nearly equal parts. Charles River, the easterly stream, rises in a large highland swamp near Hopkinton line, about one-third of a mile east of where Haven Street crosses said line, and is there four hundred and thirty-two feet above tide-water. Running in its general southerly direction, with considerable descent to the mill-privilege at Wild Cat, so called, it there receives an important confluent stream known as Deer Brook. Some have contended that Deer Brook ought to be regarded as more properly Charles River; but old deeds, maps, and outline drawings of the town, show conclusively that the one I am describing is the real Charles. Deer Brook rises in Hopkinton, on the easterly side of Hayden Row Street, perhaps a mile south-easterly of the town centre; crosses said street half a mile or more north of Hayden Row school-house; and thence pursues its way, a little west of said street, into the extreme north-east corner of Milford, through what was formerly the north-west corner of Holliston, to its junction with the Charles at Wild-Cat. Thence the Charles passes on through Cedar-Swamp Pond to the falls at Milford Centre; and thence to Bellingham, at the south-east corner of our town. There are but two mill-seats occupied on the Charles within our limits,—that at Wild Cat, for sawing; and that of Aaron Claffin, in the Centre, for grinding grain. Where the Charles leaves Milford, it is three hundred and seven feet nine inches above tide-water,—our lowest level. Thence it passes on through Bellingham, Medway, Medfield, Dover, Sherborn, and Needham, to Dedham. There it divides into two branches,—one running northerly through various towns into Charlestown Harbor, and the other through Dedham and Dorchester into the Bay.

Mill River rises in North Pond,—only a fraction of which is in Milford,—and forms its outlet. At that point, it is four hundred and fifty-two feet and nine inches above tide-water. Running in a southerly direction, it falls one hundred and thirty-six feet nine inches before leaving town. At that point it is three hundred and sixteen feet above tide-water, being eight feet three inches higher than the Charles where it leaves our limits. I make the fall of Mill River within our borders considerably less than some formerly estimated it; that is, one hundred and four feet three inches less than heretofore given by guess-work. Mill River affords eleven mill-seats of greater or less power, six of which are occupied. Its first three seats have thirty-three feet fall, and are unoccupied. The fourth is occupied by Fisk's grist and saw mills, having eleven feet fall. The fifth, with six feet fall, at the "City" so called, is idle. The sixth is occupied by Hopedale Machine Company, with twelve feet fall. The seventh is occupied by

Dutcher Temple Company; fall, sixteen feet. The eighth runs Samuel Walker's grist-mill, etc., with nine feet fall. The ninth runs the works at Spindleville, latterly so called, with a fall of eleven feet. The remaining two have about thirteen feet fall, and are unoccupied. Thus about twenty-five feet fall is absorbed by ponds and slack-water. Mill River pursues a southerly course through Mendon, Blackstone, and Woonsocket, R.I.; and thence therewith to tide-water at Pawtucket and Providence. I find, after considerable pains to ascertain, that tide-water at Boston and Providence has almost the same level, with only the slight geographical difference, and that my several measurements are thereby confirmed.

I find that the drainage of the "Great Meadow," once famous on our records, which lies northerly and north-easterly of Bear Hill, leaves town in a small streamlet called Stall Brook, and runs through Medway and Bellingham into Charles River. I was somewhat surprised to learn, by critical examination, that a little run of water seems to start from the immediate skirts of Cedar-Swamp Pond, just this side of the hither corner of Pine-Grove Cemetery, and creeps along east of the Catholic Cemetery, southerly across East Main Street; then under the railroad near Medway Street; thence easterly across Birch Street, down through what must once have been a pond of considerable size; and thence through the narrows into Medway, under the name aforesaid. I found the water in Cedar-Swamp Pond three feet higher than where this brooklet runs under the railroad, where it was two feet higher than at the crossing of Birch Street, and there three feet higher than at the narrows below Medway line; in all, a fall of nearly eight feet from Cedar-Swamp Pond to said narrows. Thus a dam at the narrows of five feet high would flow the "Great Meadow," and all its numerous coves, back to the railroad. The natural formation of the land between Pine-Grove Cemetery and the Catholic Cemetery, and the land where Charles River crosses Main Street at Claffin's Mill, is so nearly level, that, in all probability, a part of the water from Cedar-Swamp Pond, long ago, must have run off through the "Great Meadow," in the course I have described. In fact, a slight portion of it does so run now. And when the further fact is considered, that the now cultivatable lowlands adjacent to that ancient meadow, in large quantity, are only a few feet above the brooklet described (all the way from two to ten), we can well understand that the *Great Meadow* was a prize worth contending for by the first settlers of Mendon and Sherborn.

The several heights of land and positions in Milford I found, by careful levelling, to be as follows: At the Boston and Albany branch railroad depot, the level was long ago settled to be three hundred and thirty feet above tide-water. Main Street, at the head of Central Street, is fifty-six feet nine inches above the depot, or three hundred and eighty-six feet nine inches above tide-water. Congress Street, at the top of Silver Hill, is two hundred feet above Main Street, at the head of Central, or five hundred and eighty-six feet nine inches above tide-water. Tunnel Hill, near Haven Street, at Hopkinton line, is thirty feet above the point on Silver Hill last noted, or six hundred and sixteen feet nine inches above tide-water. The highest

point of land in town is on Highland Street, near Reuel Cleveland's house. This is two hundred and fifty-one feet nine inches above Main Street, at the head of Central, or six hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches above tide-water. Thus the average altitude of Milford, computing it from the extremes, — three hundred and eight feet at the outgo of Charles River, and the aforesaid six hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches near Reuel Cleveland's, — is about four hundred and seventy-two feet above sea-level.

Going from the head of Central Street on Main Street, towards Mendon, I found the following levels: At Greene Street, near the brook, the ground is eighteen feet below the head of Central; on the top of the hill, near the Adams place, it is thirty-five feet higher than at the head of Central Street; at the crossing of Hopedale Street, it is forty feet below the head of Central Street; and on the hill, at Mendon line, it is one hundred and twenty-two feet above Hopedale-street crossing, or four hundred and seventy feet above tide-water. The hill on the old road to Mendon, up west of the "salt-box" so called, is two hundred and thirteen feet above said Hopedale-street crossing, one hundred and eighty-six feet above the head of Central Street, and five hundred and seventy-two feet above tide-water, being the highest land in the extreme westerly part of the town. Hopedale Street, opposite my house, is thirty-seven feet two inches lower than Main Street at the head of Central; and, at the junction with Adin Street, it is thirty-five feet five inches lower than said head of Central Street.

Proceeding easterly from Milford Centre, I found the peaks, ridges, hollows, and adjacencies of Bear Hill to measure as follows: The highest peak (which is south of Central Street, and near Charles River) is two hundred and two feet above the depot, and five hundred and thirty-two feet above the sea-level; the highest ground on Central Street, which passes over Bear Hill, is one hundred and eighty feet above the depot-level, and five hundred and ten above tide-water; the hollow on the east side of the hill is only thirty-two feet above the depot-level; and the high land at the ancient Holbrook place, on Maple Street, is one hundred feet above the depot-level, or four hundred and thirty feet above tide-water.

The southerly part of the town is much less broken; has a gentle, plain-like inclination down to Mendon line; has few or no hills that are many feet above the depot-level; and its lowest depression is only about twenty feet below that level.

I have been thus particular, in regard to the rivers, hills, and valleys of the town, to find and verify their altitudes, etc., in hope to settle some disputed points, and to correct erroneous ideas among our inhabitants, derived from former topographical surveys, or from crude estimates founded on mere appearances to the common eye. I have spared no reasonable pains to be accurate and reliable in my statements; and, believing that no tests will ever invalidate their substantial correctness, they are respectfully submitted for publication.

ALMON THWING.

HOPEDALE, April 24, 1879.

I will add a few historic, explanatory, and descriptive sentences, on our topography. The river now known as Charles was designated as "Second Bridge River" in our oldest records, deeds, and other documents. Its Indian name, at least in the vicinity of Boston, was Massachusetts. The famous Massachusetts tribe, dwelling on it east of the Nipmucks, were quite powerful when Salem and Boston first began to be settled by the whites. But how high up into the country this river then bore the name Massachusetts, I have never been informed. Mill River has always borne its present name since the first white settlement of Quinshipaug Plantation, *alias* Mendham, *alias* Mendon, in 1663 or thereabouts. Whether it ever had an Indian name, I know not. If it had one, it was probably Maspenock, after the pond whence it issues, called Maspenock by the natives. Its numerous mill-privileges led our forefathers to give it the current name, though Maspenock would certainly be more graceful. At the point where it leaves our territory, on the present Lewis B. Gaskill place, the early Mendon authorities, in 1667, provided for the erection of their first "corn-mill," so called. Benjamin Alby, the patriarch of all our Albees, received a grant of land, and engaged to maintain the said mill for the public convenience. It is supposed that he built it accordingly, but that it was burned, with nearly all the buildings of Mendon's first settlers, in King Philip's War. Before any bridges were built, this river had several conspicuous fords, familiar to the Indians, and used for some years by the early white settlers. Hence tradition whispers that Mill River and its fords suggested our town's name.

It will be seen that these two intersecting rivers divide our territory into three sections. The first is a narrow strip of land on the west side of Mill River, adjacent to Mendon. It extends from a little above the "City" mill-privilege on the Upton line, to the old "country road," later the turnpike, and now common highway, from Mendon town over Neck Hill towards Bellingham. It is bounded westerly, much of the way, by the famous "Eight-Rod Road." Its length may be four miles or more, and its average width perhaps one hundred and fifty rods, more or less. It lies on the eastern declivity and along the bases of Neck Hill and its higher adjunct, formerly called North Hill, towards Upton line. The larger portion of it is woodland and swamp, little adapted to tillage. Minor portions have long been cleared, and are now used for pasturage, tillage, and meadow purposes. Other tracts, once cleared, have been allowed to return to forest.

The middle section, between the two rivers, extends virtually the

whole length of our municipal domain, from Hopkinton on the north to Mendon on the south, about six miles. It is much the largest of the three; being, on an average, perhaps nearly a mile and a half in breadth. Its highlands and plains constitute our most conspicuous, habitable, and productive territory; though minor tracts are otherwise. Magomiscock Hill presents the most elevated and picturesque feature of this section, and, as is shown in Mr. Thwing's report, is our highest land, being, near Renel Cleveland's residence, six hundred and thirty-seven feet nine inches above tide-water. The whole range, called by the Indians Magomiscock, affords many admirable views of the surrounding country.

The third or easterly section of the town includes all east of Charles River. Its northerly extremity, for three-fourths of a mile, is narrow. Then for two miles southwardly it has an average breadth of perhaps one mile and a half. The residue, adjacent to Bellingham, is an obtuse triangle, containing only a few hundred acres. In the northerly central part of this section we have the "Rocky Woods," long fitly so called. South-easterly of the Rocky Woods lies "the Great Meadow," on the skirts of Medway, though, as the town lines once ran, anciently bordering on Sherborn territory, later Holliston. This "Great Meadow" was, for a time, a subject of sharp rival claims between the early Mendonians and Sherbornians. Tradition says that the first settlers found a considerable portion of this meadow a muddy beaver-pond; that they drained off the water by cutting a channel through the old beaver-dam; and that they were soon delighted to behold a luxuriant growth of blue-joint and other nutritious grasses spring up over the whole surface. In the southerly central part of this section rises our grand swell of land, called for over one hundred and seventy years "Bear Hill." Its highest peak is five hundred and thirty-two feet above tide-water. There is considerable feasible land in the third section, partly smooth plain, and partly a strong loam, more or less stony.

The geological formation of our territory deserves at least a brief exposition. Its basis is primitive rock, perhaps the original crust of the once molten earth, as its surface first cooled and crystallized unimaginable ages ago. This appears to have been granite and gneiss, chiefly the latter. Nearly one-third at the north end exhibits granite, more or less imperfect in its upper strata, but growing better as opened downward. In some quarries it is of great excellence, in others inferior, by reason of impure ingredients liable to oxidation. See Chapter XIII.

If we go back to that very remote period when the whole mass of

our globe is conjectured to have been in a molten state, surrounded to a vast distance by tumultuous gases, we can imagine, at length, a time when the surface had cooled and crystallized into a stony crust of many feet in thickness. Meanwhile it settled down here and there, with various fissures, into the seething fluid underneath, thus causing it to ooze up through those fissures so as to form the remarkable veins which are seen in many rocks. These veins are often of a different hue, and sometimes different substance, from the first cracked crust which they cemented together. At later stages of the cooling process, when hydrogen and oxygen gas had been resolved into water, we can conceive of its progressive action on the still intensely hot shell of the earth. It would disintegrate the outer surface into every form of earthy substance, from the finest sand and clay to clefts and bowlders of manifold size. And next its increasing quantities would cause depressions in the general crust, create lakes, break through here and there into the fiery vaults below, be converted into tremendous steam force, and cause a continuous succession of earthquakes. Hence our mountains, hills, and valleys of every size and structure. These uplifted masses, and their intervening hollows, in our quarter of the world, are sometimes circular, but generally appear in ranges running more or less northerly and southerly. In many instances the great earthquake plough seems to have torn its way through the rocky strata, and formed sharp ridges and precipitous dells. What the explosive steam left undone was gradually accomplished by the subsequent surging floods and grinding glaciers. These gradually formed the peculiar features of this and other habitable regions.

Many geologists, too, have reasonably supposed that most of North America, long ages ago, was covered by the ocean, and gradually rose above its tides. There are numerous indications of this on our rocks, highlands, and plains. For the conjecture includes not only the flux and reflux of tidal billows, but also the phenomena of icebergs and glaciers. Thus only can we account for larger and smaller bowlders, removed in a southerly direction from their native locations very considerable distances, and sometimes left perched on high ledges composed of quite different ingredients. We have also much earthy drift which affords concurrent evidence for the same conclusion. The northern half of our territorial surface is strewed with larger and smaller rocks, mostly moved southward from their primary beds. Some of these are of decent granite, akin to small sections of underlying material which project in upon us from beyond, as first mentioned. But, with few exceptions, these multitudinous surface

bowlders and stones are of coarse gray gneiss, more burdensome than useful. What may be called our rock *in situ*, to the extent of four-fifths, is gneiss, of different varieties. Some of it is amorphous, and has either no rift, or a very uncertain fracture. Some of it is well stratified in layers of various thickness, and breaks into decent shapes for use. Quartz predominates largely in most of it, with feldspar next in quantity, but smaller portions of mica and hornblende. A singular kind of it ranges through from Central North Purchase south-westerly, across Hopedale and Neck Hill, far into Mendon. It has an overplus of quartz, is sharp-gritted, brittle, ill-shaped, and of refractory grain. Some of it turns up in uncouth layers, whilst portions seem fire-cracked and of ragged structure. Nearly all of it has a reddish hue, as if colored by iron or some other metallic oxides. It is not a very desirable kind of rock, yet not of the worst kind.

Of course the native soil of our territory is chiefly gneissic, like our principal rock *in situ*, and almost all our surface stones; for it is mainly gneiss, more or less decomposed. Some of our ridges and hills have been much denuded by the perpetual washing of ages, either by the ancient ebb and flow of ocean tides, or later drenching rain-falls, or perhaps both. Consequently the primitive ledges and a superabundance of various-sized rocky fragments prevent the profitable tillage of considerable portions, whilst the plain lands are largely composed of the drift washed down from these rugged elevations. But some of our highlands, though quite stony, have gentler ascents and broader summits, with a good depth of productive soil. Gneissic soils are generally poor. Ours, however, exhibits a medium average between the best and worst of such soils. This is probably due to a larger portion of feldspar in the primitive rock of this whole region than generally prevails in basic gneiss. But our rocks have not feldspar enough to afford eminent fertility. Our soil is, therefore, rather deficient in alumina and potassa. We have but one small deposit of clay, as yet discovered and opened. This is on the ancient Whitney farm, in the south-easterly part of North Purchase, adjacent to Deer Brook. Perhaps another deposit may yet be found by deep digging on our southern border, just east of where Mill River passes into Mendon. Possibly other localities of small extent may be discovered. But our lack of clay is obvious; and our primitive potassa is so small that its yield from feldspar in the native rock, by natural evolution, hardly supplies the demands of annual vegetation. Hence our pasture-lands have been running out ever since their early days, and our arable fields produce meagre crops without frequent manuring. The soil generally, especially where it is not marshy or quite low, needs more

alumina and potassa. This is why wood-ashes show such decidedly good effects on all our farms and gardens. We have a comparatively thin covering of vegetable loam, excepting in some of our swamps; and this is mostly a sandy or gravelly one, which too quickly parts with heat and moisture. More of clay and ashes would improve it in these respects. As to our swamps, most of their peat-muck has too much earthy matter intermixed with its decayed vegetable substance to be very rich. We have only a few peat deposits with carbon enough to render them valuable for fuel. Our lowland surfaces are most valuable where they are, or their muck is utilized for manurial purposes. Of minerals, precious or ordinary, none have been discovered on our territory, except in small particles, — none of practical value. Nor have we limestone, or slate, or handsome flagging quarries, — nothing but the granitic strata before mentioned. We hope these, when fully quarried, will prove valuable. The foregoing must suffice for the present in respect to our geology.

VEGETATION AND ANIMALITY.

If we go back two hundred and fifty years in imagination, before any white man's foot had entered our territorial area, it may rationally be conceived of as mainly covered with a heavy forest, many of whose trees were vastly larger and taller than any of their offspring that survive. From the nature of the soil, chestnut probably predominated on nearly all the uplands, especially in the northerly sections. Next in abundance was the oak, chiefly of the coarser varieties, such as gray, red, and black oak, but intermingled here and there with considerable white oak. Hickory had its place, but could never have been largely prevalent. Ash, maple, pine, birch, and several smaller kinds of wood, occupied the lower lands in considerable quantities. Elm, hornbine, hemlock, and spruce were probably always scarce. In the deeper swamps, pine and cedar prevailed. At that time our now almost desolate Cedar Swamp — all around its deep miry pond, and down stream, nearly to "the falls," the Parkhurst mill-seat — was covered with massive cedars, such as would now, if standing, fill the beholder with wonder at their magnificence. Even sixty years ago, as now remembered by our older citizens, that swamp abounded with lofty trees from fifteen to twenty inches in diameter at their butt; and those were far inferior to their elders previously felled. So, if we contemplate in imagination the mighty chestnuts, oaks, cedars, etc., on which the old Nipmucks gazed, we may say, in scripture phrase, "There were giants in the earth in those days."

As to the alders, and numerous varieties of shrubbery which we

call underbrush, it is presumable that they were plentiful in many parts of our territory; though some historians of aboriginal times conjecture, that, in all these regions, the Indians annually set fire to and burnt over such tracts as were thereby rendered capable of affording grassy food for wandering herds of deer. This is not improbable, but somewhat doubtful. The Indians had undoubtedly a great interest in promoting the growth of deer, in view of their own food and clothing thence derived. But whether our particular region was much adapted to deer-pasturage, except perhaps some of the meadow-lands on the rivers, I can hardly decide in the affirmative. Anyhow, we may conclude that the present undergrowth and shrubbery which prevail in our woodlands, and spring up so very readily in our cleared grounds, high and low, are mostly native to the soil. Among this shrubbery the several varieties of whortleberry are somewhat conspicuous, and latterly have become considerably valuable. It is not unlikely that they, as well as other berry-bearing bushes, afforded the aborigines acceptable sustenance in their season. The grapevine is indigenous, and some of its fruitful varieties have always afforded pleasant eating.

In respect to herbage, it is hardly necessary to go into particulars, further than the meadow grasses. When the first white settlers took possession of land in our general region, they found many natural meadows, of greater or less extent, which yielded large crops of nutritious grasses. As cattle were indispensable to their subsistence, comfort, and wealth, the natural meadows were held in high estimation. They were made a distinct kind of real estate, as were the cedar-swamps, and in proprietary allotments were divided up into small parcels, so that landholders might have a limited section, and each get a share. Hence meadows were greatly coveted in those early times. We wonder at this now, because those very lands seem to produce comparatively worthless bog-grass, rushes, brakes, and briers. At least, this is the case with many of them. It was not so originally. In early times most of them produced large mowings of blue-joint, fowl-meadow, and other valuable fodder. Those kinds of grass propagated themselves by seed annually shed, and were fostered by the sediment of much richer overflows than occur in our days. Our ancestors kept cutting off those grasses for hay before they had gone to seed, clearing up the adjacent woods whose decaying leaves formerly furnished much sediment, setting up saw-mills whose dust and litter changed the fertility below them, and meantime elsewhere removing many cloggy obstructions from the streams which in olden times had served to retain manurial substances. These and kindred

causes killed out the nutritious grasses, and encouraged the growth of our present rubbish.

But whence the ancient meadows? Some of them were probably created by the sagacious and industrious beavers, who, hundreds of years ago, were numerous in our general region. They built their palatial dams, and formed considerable ponds. When their ponds filled up with continual wash and sediment from above, or when, for some other reason, the animals abandoned their homes, or perhaps at length were exterminated by over-hunting for their skins, they left those nice grass meadows, so prized by our forefathers. It is likewise probable, that, before the days of beaver-dams, there were natural ones here and there, up and down our two rivers, where we now find narrows. Those for a long time exhibited falls, but at length were worn down by the current, and their ponds let off. The result would be meadows of larger or smaller extent. It is likely, too, that the Indians threw up some imperfect log-dams, where a few fallen trees, accumulated boughs, and convenient earth, favored it, in order to make fish-ponds, and thus increase their means of subsistence. All such flowages would leave grass meadows at last. Whatever the probability of these suggestions, one thing is certain, — that our early meadows not only yielded much better hay, but were of greater extent, than at present. For instance, what our first settlers magnified as “the Great Meadow,” situated north-easterly from Bear Hill, and which drains itself through North Bellingham into Charles River, was deemed to be of so much importance that the proprietors of Mendon and Sherborn, whose boundaries in 1700 were thought to give them conflicting claims to this meadow, had a serious legal controversy about it, which lasted several years. Yet now, if we look for that “Great Meadow,” it seems to have dwindled into comparative insignificance. It may have been of considerable size in the year 1700, perhaps containing, in its whole extent, many hundred acres; but it has been so encroached upon by upland border and woody growths, that, to ordinary observation, a small showing remains. Various other causes may have contributed to its apparently diminished area. For some such reasons all our natural meadows are smaller than the old records seem to represent them.

THE ABORIGINAL ANIMALS, ETC.

I need not particularize many of these, whether land, water, or amphibious creatures. They were such as generally inhabited the inland parts of southern New England. Several species of the more formidable and dangerous have been extinct for more than half a

century, having been fairly exterminated. I include in this class the bear, wolf, panther, and smaller ferocious beasts. The harmless deer and admirable beaver disappeared much earlier. Nearly all the ordinary wild animals, such as the fox, woodchuck, rabbit, skunk, squirrel, musquash, mink, etc., have been hunted down to a comparatively thin remnant. They now scarcely hold their own from year to year. The larger birds of prey are rarely seen. The eagle, perhaps, never had a home on our humble hills, and was only a transient visitor in wilderness times. The great owl is nearly or quite extinct. The cranes and larger fish-eating birds only come and go on infrequent occasions. Wild geese, ducks, and other birds of passage, which in olden times are said to have rested themselves often in our ponds and meadows, now ordinarily hold on their flight to safer regions. Hawks, crows, partridges, and numerous kinds of smaller birds, are still among us, some of them rather sparsely, and others more plentifully, but none of them in great abundance.

Of serpents we have few. They have been sedulously exterminated from generation to generation. Tradition tells that in early times there were many large black snakes, — some of them eight to ten feet long. Now their descendants are comparatively few and small. Rattlesnakes once abounded, especially in the vicinity of the Cedar Swamp, east and north of Pine-Grove Cemetery, in Rocky Woods, in the ledges towards Hopkinton, and all up and down Deer Brook. In that neighborhood the early settlers made it their business to hunt them vigorously in the months of May and early June. About that season they would crawl out of their winter dens to sun and limber their torpid bodies for summer dispersion in all directions. Many scores of them are said to have been drawn out with snake-hooks, and killed, by expert hunters, in a single day, and large numbers in the course of a few favorable weeks. Yet, for two or three generations, they continued to be a terror, and especially in haying-time, when they haunted the meadows and water-brinks in quest of food and drink. It was then that the mowers and haymakers never felt safe without leather moccasins, reaching almost to their thighs, and similar protectives for their hands and arms, being liable at any moment to stir up one of these venomous reptiles. Sometimes they quartered about their barns, wood-piles, and even their houses, — crawling in at the open doors. The old people tell startling stories of rattlesnake adventures, either of their own experience or that of their progenitors. But the rattlesnake is now almost extinct within our borders, even in its old favorite haunts. When I first came to reside in Milford, in 1824, I was told that rattlesnakes were still to be found

not far from what was called the Wild Cat neighborhood. I was somewhat astonished, and, as I had never seen one, had a strong curiosity to find a specimen. My friend Carmel Cheney said if I would go on a hunt with him he was sure we might kill some. So, toward the end of May, he took me along with himself and one or two others to their old dens in Rocky Woods, east of the now beautiful Pine-Grove Cemetery. There we succeeded in finding and despatching one. He then took us to a known resort of these reptiles, west of Deer Brook, and considerably north of the ancient Day place, — though perhaps on the farm. — to a thinly-wooded, ledgy hill, sloping southward. There we killed four or five more, and returned satisfied. Now and then a wanderer has been killed, from time to time, since. Latterly I have heard of few. We have some hateful water-snakes, and considerable numbers of the garter and smaller harmless kinds. Of tortoises, lizards, frogs, toads, etc., we have the several varieties common in this general region.

Of fish, the principal kinds sought after — i.e., natives of our waters — are the black sucker, pickerel, pout, perch, and eel. These have not multiplied in proportion to consumption, but still are of some importance.

The precious trout, I think, never abounded in our waters, and now is scarcely found at all. Our inferior and smaller kinds of fish are numerous enough, but of little account unless as bait for the larger species.

It is obvious that the contrast must be great between the present meagre show of wild-animal life, on our nineteen square miles, and that which presented itself to the Nipmucks two centuries and more ago. Then the dense and towering forest teemed with ferocious bears, wolves, panthers, and venomous reptiles, as well as the more harmless multitude; and then fish and fowl abounded luxuriantly in their highest excellence. Let us indulge a momentary glance at the scenes of the aboriginal wilderness, only to rejoice the more gratefully that we live amid the innumerable blessings of a hard-earned civilization. The old savage grandeur and wealth of vegetable and animal life presents but a beggarly exhibition, compared with the fruits of cultivation and our manifold domestic animal wealth.

INDIAN RELICS.

Whether the Indians ever occupied our territory, except as roving bands for hunting and fishing purposes, is doubtful. Probably not. No traces of continuous settlement have come to my knowledge; though the first John Hero, who settled in the north-east corner,

formerly within the limits of Holliston, close upon Hopkinton, suspected, as his descendants say, that on his farm there had some time been at least a burial-place. Many arrow-heads, and perhaps a few rude implements of domestic use, were ploughed up there; but no thorough research deeper into the ground was ever made. Arrow-heads, either whole or in pieces, and other unimportant relics, have been found, from time to time, in all parts of our vicinage. If these had been duly preserved, doubtless a very interesting collection might now be shown; though I do not recollect ever having heard of any strikingly remarkable implement or utensil brought to light. It is not unlikely that the natives may have had planting-grounds for Indian corn, in small parcels, on our plains; but even this is more a matter of conjecture than strong probability. As to travelled ways or paths, it seems, from the first Indian deed, that they had at least one of some distinction close on our southern border, running westwardly from their eastern possessions into, and perhaps through, Mendon. It is possible they had a trail from Natick through our centre. Of this, however, I have found no sufficient indication. It is said that they knew all the fords and best crossing-places of our two rivers, and pointed them out to the first settlers. Of course, they had several minor trails here and there, along which they were accustomed to travel; but those paths were probably indistinct, and soon obliterated when abandoned.

How late, after King Philip's War (1676), any of the Nipmucks sojourned on our territory, is somewhat uncertain. They held reserved rights here, as elsewhere in our general neighborhood, to hunt, fish, and gather materials for their peculiar manufactures. Something like this was stipulated in most of the ancient deeds; and these rights were fully accorded to them, at least in respect to all *common* lands and waters. But they were so destroyed and thinned off by Philip's War, that only small bands, single families, and straggling individuals ever afterward made their appearance within our borders. Rev. Abner Morse, in his interesting history of Sherborn and Holliston, published in 1856, says, p. 266, "A band of them resided in the unimproved part of Medway in 1698, and probably later." A portion of this band seem to have frequented Bear Hill; and our elderly people have a tradition of one or two murders committed between them and the whites in that vicinity, perhaps a few years earlier or later than 1700. Of this tradition I may speak more definitely in another place. I conclude that very few Indians have trod our soil since that period, and such only as temporary sojourners or mere wanderers.

INDIAN NAMES.

Of these, only two survive, and they have become almost obsolete. I should never have come to the knowledge of them but by search of the old land records. One of these is *Maspenock*, the aboriginal name of North Pond, of which I have said a mere fraction is properly ours. This name appears in the deed of North Purchase, as presented in Chapter I. It would almost seem that our Mill River, issuing from Maspenock Pond, must have been called by the Indians Maspenock River; but, as yet, I have found no proof of it. I should be glad to do so, as I take a liking to the name. Having some curiosity to ascertain its original signification, I carefully examined the Indian vocabularies, reprinted from ancient editions for preservation. One of these was made by Roger Williams, with reference to the language of the Narragansetts and kindred tribes; the other by Josiah Cotton, chiefly with reference to the Nipmuck language, into which the great Indian apostle, Eliot, translated the Bible. If I have interpreted the Indian etymology correctly, *Maspenock* literally means *choice fishing-place*, or *excellent fish-pond*: from *namas*, fish, or relating to fish; *pepenam*, to choose; and *ohke* (pronounced gutturally, *ooke*, *aug*, *auke*, *ock*, *uck*, etc.), which signifies earth, land, ground, place, or some substantial object belonging to the earth. Thus I deduce Maspenock, *choice or excellent fishing-place*.

The other name is that of the highland which extends southwardly from the Cleveland place, through the Scammell place, east of Hopedale, to the new highway called Adin Street, etc. The Indians named this highland Magomiscock. As nearly as I can deduce its meaning from the lingual roots, it may be rendered, *ground affording a grand show*, or prospective view. Its components appear to come from, or be, *magko*, to afford, give, or grant; *misse*, swollen, large, showy, grand, etc.; and *ohke*, earth, ground, or place: literally, a high swell of land affording a grand prospect of the surrounding country. And such it really is. The Rev. Peter Whitney, in his History of Worcester County, 1793, says, "From the highest places there is a large and variegated prospect. From these heights may be seen the Wachusett and Monadnock Mountains, and also the hill south of Boston" (Milton Blue Hill). Whoever will visit these easily accessible heights, and survey the vast landscapes, can hardly fail thenceforth to admire the aboriginal name, *Magomiscock*. The old records spell this name rather barbarously in half a dozen different ways, but I believe I have given its best orthography.

Whether the name of our prominent eminence, called Bear Hill, is of Indian or English origin, is uncertain. It obviously indicates a

haunt for bears in olden times. Though I have found nothing in the records relating to the derivation of the name, it seems probable to me that it originated with the Indians. They called the bear, in their language, *moshq*. Therefore, if they gave name to this hill, it would be Moshcock. This would not be a bad exchange to make, if our people so choose. What other Indian names might be framed or conjectured, as applicable to natural objects within our territorial limits, I will not trouble myself to surmise.

Having been misled by the gazetteers to assume that *Wapowage* was the Indian name of our township, I took considerable pains to ascertain its signification. In doing so, I at length got the information stated in Chapter I., that it belonged to Milford, Conn. So that matter ended. I have since directed my attention to the meaning of *Nipmuck*, alias *Nipmook*, etc. I find that the Narragansett language, and perhaps, with some variation, that of the Nipmucks, gives *nips* for *ponds*. I infer that it may denote not only ponds, but other collections of water, including moving streams. Hence the Nipmuck name would signify *a country abounding with ponds and streams of water*. — a remarkably well-watered country or land. This agrees aptly with the geographical facts. Hence, also, the name would fitly apply to the inhabitants, or tribe of people, dwelling on such general territory. The Blackstone River was originally called the Nipmuck River, because it arose in and flowed through the Nipmuck country. So the Nipmuck Pond in Mendon got its name from its aboriginal owners, who long held it in high estimation.

Here I must close this chapter. That it will be as interesting to general readers as the collection and arrangement of its particulars have been to me, perhaps is more than I ought to expect. I have taken much pains to render it valuable to posterity, and can only hope that it will in some way repay its cost. At least, I seem to myself to have fairly prepared the way for a narration of the facts next in order.

CHAPTER III.

EARLIEST LAYINGS-OUT OF LAND AND SETTLEMENTS.

Rules of Allotment and Division. — How Quinshipaug Plantation was originally governed. — Rules for Division of Lands to the Proprietors explained. — House-Lots of Various Sizes at the Town-Seat, and their Belongings, etc.

The First Layings-out on our Territory. — The *Rawson Farm*, so called, set off, 1719, to Bellingham. — Benjamin Albee's One-Acre Mill-Lot. — John Sprague and his Son William, our Earliest Settlers. — Layings-out, 1670. — Several Mendon Proprietors, always resident at the Town-Seat, have Lands laid out here. — Names, Localities, and Dates specified.



Early Settlers down to 1710. — Concerning Capt. Seth Chapin and his Settlement in South Hopedale. — Elder John Jones and his Settlement in the "Dale," contemporaneously with Capt. Seth Chapin. — Ebenezer and Joseph Sumner's Settlement at the Dexter Walker Place. — William Cheney's Settlement on the Highland now owned by Charles F. Chapin, etc. — Benjamin Wheaton's Settlement easterly of the Jones Place. — Settlements of the Haywards in Howardtown Neighborhood. — Probable but not *certain* Settlements, during this Decade, of Thomas White, sen., John Green, Obadiah Wheelock, Benjamin Alby's Descendants, Jonathan Thayer, John Rockwood, and Others. — Reflections on the State of Things, and Circumstances of our First Settlers.

RULES OF ALLOTMENT AND DIVISION.

QUINSHIPAUG PLANTATION, afterwards Mendon, was governed by a committee, or board of commissioners, appointed by the General Court for that purpose. This committee was to consist of not less than three nor more than five men. For their names and powers see Chapter I. That committee agreed on certain articles, according to which the affairs of the Plantation should be governed. See those articles, as copied in full in Chapter I. The first article prescribes as follows: "1. That the Divisions of land there shall be by the ensuing Rules; that to one hundred pounds Estate be granted one hundred and fifty acres of land, viz.: Thirty acres to the House Lot, and Ten acres of Meadow and Five acres of swampy or low land, being capable of being made Meadow, and more, one hundred and fifty acres for the Great Lot; and according to this proportion for all Estates be they more or less; and this to be the Rule for the Division of all the lands of the Plantation that shall be divided before the place, or the people there, shall be allowed to be a Township," etc. This article is very obscure in its phraseology. Either some words in the original document were lost in transcribing

it, or the awkwardness of the draughtsman left it undesignedly ambiguous and equivocal. I have assured myself that my copyist has accurately followed the existing record. As it stands, quite different constructions may honestly, and perhaps plausibly, be put on some of its language. Without being entirely certain I am correct, I will attempt to define its meaning. It obviously presupposes a company of proprietors about to take possession of a newly-acquired wilderness tract of land (the eight-miles-square grant), for the purpose of settling thereon; also, that they contemplated commencing with the settlement of a town-seat, or central village-site. This required a common fund to purchase the wild land, and meet the various expenses incident to incipient settlement. Afterwards, responsible assessable estates would be equally requisite, in order to support the young community in bearing its societary burdens. Of course, such a movement must start with individual subscriptions to the primary fund, or some sort of pledges of estate to be invested in the proposed Plantation. Just how the projectors arranged the details of proprietary subscription, or pledge, I have not learned. But we know that after purchase, and before settlement, the proprietors owned the whole eight miles square, as a company, in *common*.

Next, how was it to be divided among the proprietors wishing to settle at and near the town-seat? The prescribed rule sets forth that the proprietary settlers should have a certain quantity of land set off to their respective individual possession, and that this amount of land should be, in proportion to their several estates, invested in the Plantation, or in some way pledged to its maintenance; whether as cash paid in, or to be paid in, or some equivalent, does not matter. What was this proportional quantity of land? Some have construed the above article to mean three hundred acres to £100 investment; others, one hundred and fifty acres to £100. On the whole, I judge that the latter must have been meant, taking into consideration the phraseology of the prescription, and the subsequent practical application given to it. I do not wish to be over positive of this, but must for myself interpret the language accordingly. The man, then, who invested £100 in the Plantation, would be entitled to a town-seat house-lot of thirty acres, ten acres of open natural meadow, and five acres of swampy lowland capable of being made meadow. These meadow-lands would have to be found where nature afforded them, and, generally, at a greater or less distance from the house-lot. As to the first considerable batch of house-lots, they were assigned by lot, so as to avoid all contention for the more eligible. Well, now our £100 proprietor has but forty-five acres of his one hundred and

fifty; what next? Here we come to the chief puzzle. The words of the rule, as it stands, are,  "and more, one hundred and fifty acres for the Great Lot." I assume that the draughtsman must have meant,  *and enough more to make up one hundred and fifty acres, to be called the Great Lot.* Thus he would get his full claim. Otherwise, the words "and more" would be utterly indefinite, and the "one hundred and fifty acres for the Great Lot" would be additional to the indefinite quantity. But, as nearly as I can understand subsequent proceedings, one hundred and fifty acres fulfilled the whole claim.

Now, having the ratio of land to estate, — i.e., one hundred and fifty acres to every £100 estate, — we see that other-sized estates would have their proper proportion of land on the same scale. Accordingly, we find by the record that there were, at a certain early period, forty-two house-lots laid out; that thirteen of these were forty-acre lots; four, thirty-five-acre lots; four, thirty-acre lots; seventeen, twenty-acre lots; and four, ten-acre lots; and that other lands were laid out to the house-lot owners, or to their heirs and assigns, in due quantity. The proprietor whose invested estate gave him a forty-acre house-lot would be entitled to twelve of open meadow, and seven of swampy land, or thereabouts, and, in all, to two hundred acres. The proprietor having a twenty-acre house-lot would be entitled to seven of open meadow, three of swamp, or thereabouts, and, in all, to one hundred acres. So all others in proportion. Of course, persons able and so disposed could buy proprietary rights, or shares, larger or smaller, and share in subsequent divisions accordingly.

How nearly the proprietors, as such, adhered to the old rule of the committee, after the incorporation of the Plantation into a town, in 1667, I have not critically informed myself. They were then no longer bound by it, and varied from it to suit circumstances. They early adopted the usage of assigning to house-lot owners what they called "doublings;" i.e., lots, mostly adjoining the house-lots, of equal size. Thus the proprietor of a forty-acre house-lot would have another forty-acre lot annexed to him; the thirty-acre house-lot holder, another thirty; and so down to the ten-acre man. But if it so happened that any proprietor, under any division of lands, failed to take up the amount due to him, his rights remained valid, and went down to his heirs or assigns, to be claimed at their discretion. It would appear from the records, that, although the proprietors were sometimes blended in action with the townsmen in allotting and voting common lands, yet the former still continued to be a distinct

body, with distinct franchises and distinct books, so long as there remained any common lands to dispose of. First and last, they made *eleven* divisions of land. It is not easy to specify and explain the peculiarities of these eleven divisions in their precise order. It is understood that they called their division of house-lots their *first*. Thenceforth they voted successive divisions, relating to "Meadows," "Doublings," "Great Lots," etc. These they numbered second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, etc., to the eleventh. Thus every parcel of land laid out is specified on their records as belonging to such or such a man's numerical division. It does not seem to be of much historical consequence to define the peculiarities of these several divisions. I therefore waive it. My readers cannot fail to understand that all our now Milford territory, in its wilderness state, was held primarily by the old Mendon proprietors as their common land. They will also clearly understand, from the foregoing exposition, under what rules and in what general way our lands got into the possession of their first individual owners.

THE FIRST LAYINGS-OUT ON OUR TERRITORY.

Perhaps this is the proper place to state, that previous to the incorporation of Bellingham, in 1719, the north-westerly portion belonged to Mendon. This section of land adjoined what is now Milford on the south-east. It was designated "The Farm," and after subdivision "The Farms." Its early inhabitants were governed by Mendon municipal authorities, — just as were ours at that period. It got its designation, "The Farm," I presume, from the fact that the whole, or certainly a large part of it, belonged, by grant of General Court, to Hon. Edward Rawson, Secretary of the Province of Massachusetts. He was the father of Rev. Grindall Rawson, second settled pastor of Mendon. Secretary Rawson served the Province many years on what was deemed small compensation. To make up the lack the General Court made him several grants of land, first and last, some or all of which were called *Farms*. Among these grants was one of two thousand acres, to be located adjacent to Mendon, and south-westerly of Sherborn. Rawson extinguished the Indian title to this land by a deed from one or more of the chiefs during the year 1685. Sherborn, under its first grant, claimed jurisdiction over this Rawson Farm and certain contiguous lands. This may have given rise to the controversy with Mendon about the "Great Meadow," and perhaps some other parcels of meadow, to which I referred in Chapter II. But the General Court terminated all controversy by declaring Sherborn territory to be legitimately restricted within narrower limits in the disputed

quarter. Whether Rawson's grant, when located and defined, ran over our present boundary in the south-east somewhat, as has been supposed, I am not accurately informed. Be this as it may, "The Farm" was assigned to, and remained under the jurisdiction of, Mendon, until set off to Bellingham, in 1719. And from the recorded layings-out of land east of Charles, *alias* "Second Bridge," River, in that neighborhood, I doubt if the Rawson grant crossed the old Mendon line westward at all.

The very oldest parcel of land on our territory assigned to individual possession was one acre for a *corn-mill* seat. This was at the present Lewis B. Gaskill place, aforetime known as the Alvin Allen place. There, on Mill River, just north of the highway, where the ancient dam still remains, the old Committee of Quinshipaug Plantation gave Benjamin Alby (Albee) a one-acre mill-lot or seat. They did so in a written contract, made between him and themselves at Roxbury in the year 1664; he binding himself, heirs, and assigns, to erect and maintain a *corn-mill* thereon for the accommodation of the Plantation settlers. For at that time there was no corn-mill nearer than Medfield, and the inhabitants suffered very great inconvenience in that respect. Benjamin Albee, originally of Braintree, appears to have been a man of more than ordinary genius and enterprise. He was a trusted land-surveyor, had been conspicuous at Medfield, assisted the Sherborn people to start their Plantation, and was now devoted to the success of Quinshipaug. Under this contract with the committee, it is probable that he built his dam, and set up the corn-mill, as soon as he conveniently could. But it must not be understood that he took up his house-lot on the same side of the road. He did that on the south side, near the present residence of Willis Gould. The agreement between the committee and Albee was not entered on the Mendon records till Sept. 10, 1672. At that date his acre mill-lot was formally laid out; and a bounty grant of fifty acres more was laid out to him east of the river, south of the highway, as his encouragement to maintain the *corn-mill*. He never resided within our limits, and must not be accounted our earliest settler. But his mill-seat and mill were the first marks of civilization on our territory. His dwelling-house and mill were destroyed with the original Mendon Village, in King Philip's War. He was one of the fugitives from that calamity, and never returned to reside here. (See Part II. of this work: my Genealogical Register of the Albees.)

The next earliest laying-out of land within our borders was made to John Sprague, in 1670. It was a twenty-acre house-lot which he bought of John Bartlett, one of the original proprietors, and was

situated north-westerly of Albee's mill-lot, in the most south-westerly corner of our territory. It included what, a few years ago, was called the Wing Kelley place, situated on the highway (at one time, turn-pike) from Mendon town over Neck Hill to South Milford, etc. There was already a way there, from the town to Albee's corn-mill, when this twenty-acre lot was laid out; and it was bounded "easterly by a line of marked trees, a little distant from the mill-pond, north-erly by marked trees on Common, westerly on Common in part and partly upon a way leading from the Town to the mill, and southerly upon Common." There John Sprague built the first dwelling-house in what is now Milford, perhaps on the very spot where the existing one stands, but certainly thereabouts. There he lived and died, also his son William after him, and probably still later descendants. Very likely his first rude domicile was burnt by Philip's Indians. This, however, is not certain, as possibly he may not have built till after the return of the fugitives. Anyhow, *there* was built and inhabited our first dwelling-house.

Several of the Mendon proprietors, whose homes were in the town for life, anticipated the prospective settlement of our lands, and made haste to possess themselves of what they deemed eligible tracts, either for profitable sale to expected immigrants, or to provide for their own multiplying posterity. Among these were George Aldrich, his son Jacob, John Jepson, Simon Peck, John Harbor, James Lovett, Josiah Chapin, and others. John Sprague and his son William led the way, by pushing their possessions across Mill River. The feasible soil just east of that river was coveted. It was called "Mill Plain," and all up and down stream covered a considerable area. Nor was the land eastward of it, towards "Second Bridge" River (Charles), less tempting; for it had much smooth surface, with considerable meadow, then thought extremely desirable. There, too, was another plain bordering on "Second Bridge" River, or approaching it. This they called the upper, or "Second Plain," as it lay higher up and north-easterly of "Mill Plain." The two Spragues had lands laid off to them, in several parcels, just east of the Mill Plain, perhaps not far from the Parkman place. This was in 1672 and the ensuing years. About the same time George Aldrich procured a grant from the town, of twenty-five acres on "Mill Plain," just north of Medfield road. In 1686 John Harbor had a quantity laid out to him a little east of Mill River; precisely where, I have not ascertained. Likewise Simon Peck and John Jepson secured several parcels on Mill Plain before 1690. James Lovett made himself master, in 1690, of one hundred and forty acres just east of "Second Bridge" River, south of the

North Cedar Swamp — the plain-land now largely covered with buildings — as far south as the Parkhurst mill-seat. And not much later he acquired another large tract, opposite to the fore-mentioned, on the west side of the river, commanding "The Falls," as the mill-privilege in its natural state was then called. This was then surrounded by common, and reservation was made for the way afterwards known as the "Sherborn road." Samuel Hayward, a few years later, took up ample quantities for his numerous descendants, including the whole neighborhood of what afterwards acquired the name of "Howardtown." It will be understood that nearly all these layings-out were made to non-residents, mostly dwelling in or near the old town-seat of Mendon. None of them were actual settlers within our limits, excepting John and William Sprague. It is not unlikely, though uncertain, that Matthias Puffer, successor to Benjamin Albee, in running the *corn-mill*, may have erected some sort of a dwelling near his mill. Besides these, it is improbable that there were any actual settlers on our territory much previous to the year 1700. It is barely possible there may have been one or two others.

EARLY SETTLERS DOWN TO 1710.

We have now reached a period at which settlements began to multiply vigorously within our lines. I will commence with Capt. Seth Chapin. He was the fifth son of Josiah Chapin, Esq., one of the original Plantationists, who removed to Mendon from Braintree between 1680 and 1682, became a distinguished proprietor and citizen there, was an eminent land-surveyor, held many official trusts, and dwelt on what has been known as the Doggett place, where he died in 1726, at the venerable age of ninety-two years. Josiah Chapin, Esq., had ample ability and opportunity to become a large landholder. He took up much wild land in various parts of Mendon, and considerable parcels in what is now Milford, especially east of Neck Hill, on Mill River, in what may be called South Hopedale, and its vicinity. His son, Capt. Seth Chapin, born in Braintree, Aug. 4, 1668, followed his father to Mendon, and settled on these South Hopedale lands. He married, for his first wife, Mary Read, May 23, 1689. She lived only a few months. For his second wife he married Bethiah Thurston, March 25, 1691, and reared up a large family of children, — some fourteen. (See Part II., Genealogical Register, — the Chapins.) The oldest recorded laying-out of land to him bears date May 26, 1700. But it will be seen, by the following phraseology of the record, that he was already located there: —

“Forty-five acres of [his father's] 4th division laid out to Seth Chapin, and in possession of said Chapin, encompassing the said Chapin's Homestead and Meadow upon the Mill River, bounded Westerly upon the west side of the River upon Common with a various line down stream from James Lovett's land to Thomas White's land; South with Thomas White's land, crossing the River, thence turning Westerly with said White's land to the River, thence running with the River to a Black oak tree marked near the old path; then turning Easterly, and bounding Easterly upon a Rocky Hill with a various line to the North corner; thence Westerly home to Ten acres of land laid out to, and in possession of, John Jones, home to Ensign Lovett's Swamp.”

It is easy to see that these lands were afterwards included in the Peter Cook farm, previously owned by Col. Samuel Nelson, and, in 1856, by the Hopedale Community. I thought it necessary to procure copies of nearly all the old layings-out on our territory; but I do not propose to inflict their verbal details on my readers, except in a few seemingly important cases. I deemed the foregoing one of this kind. Where did Capt. Seth build his house? I am not absolutely certain. It must have stood on one of two known, but now obliterated, sites. One of these belongs to a smooth, gentle swell of land, a little north-east of the old Post Lane bridge, below which is the noted “Swimming Hole,” sometimes so called. On the south side of that swell, perhaps six to ten rods north-eastwardly of the bridge, there once stood a humble dwelling-house. The late Newell Nelson, Esq., informed me that he remembered it as the asserted dwelling of his great-grandfather, Elder Nathaniel Nelson, whose wife was Deborah, a daughter of Capt. Seth Chapin. The other site sustained the home of Seth Chapin, jun., a brother of Deborah (Chapin) Nelson. It crowned a handsome elevation somewhere about forty rods south of our Hopedale Corner, on the left-hand side of Hopedale Street. It is possible, but not probable, that Capt. Seth occupied that dwelling-place before his son. The other agrees altogether better with the description given in the first layings-out, “Encompassing the said Chapin's Homestead and Meadow upon the Mill River,” etc. So I can scarcely doubt that his house stood on the swell north-east of the bridge, on the north side of the old Post Lane road. There he probably dwelt for several years, adding land to land in all directions. At length, in 1715, he sold his homestead to Josiah Wood, returned to Mendon town, and probably resided on the paternal homestead, where he died, in April, 1746, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He left here his oldest son, Seth, jun., who became a rich man in land and other wealth of his time; also his son John, who, with less property, won honorable distinction, both in secular and ecclesiastical

affairs ; also his daughter Deborah and her husband, Nathaniel Nelson, who filled a conspicuous sphere through a long life ; and perhaps others of his numerous children. But Seth, jun., died before his father, in the midst of worldly prosperity, in 1737, being scarcely forty-five years of age.

Elder John Jones was the contemporary and near neighbor of Capt. Seth Chapin. It may have been noticed in Capt. Seth's oldest recorded laying-out, that John Jones was then—May 26, 1700—in possession of "Ten acres of land laid out to him," bounding Chapin, in part, on the north. This makes him, probably, contemporary with Chapin, as a landholder and settler in the "Dale," once so called. Who was Elder John Jones? I have ascertained that he was a native of Hull (first called Nantasket), near Boston, the fifth son of Abraham Jones, who was probably the son of Thomas Jones, an early emigrant from England. (See my Genealogical Register, — name Jones.) He seems to have been attracted to Mendon at the age of twenty-two or twenty-three years, and to have acquired taxable estate there, so as to be assessed for the support of Rev. Grindall Rawson, in the rate-bills for the year ending Oct. 25, 1691. From that time his name was omitted in the ministerial rate-bills till the year 1703. Where he was during those ten or twelve years, or why exempt from taxation, is somewhat uncertain. In an important vote of the town, passed March 1, 1703, granting him certain privileges, he is styled "John Jones of Hull." This, in connection with his having been taxed in 1691, and being possessed of ten acres in the "Dale." May, 1700. leads me to infer that his family may have had their principal home in Hull during many of those years ; that he transiently resided in Mendon, going frequently back and forth ; and that the townsmen, desiring to encourage his permanent settlement among them, exempted such immature estate as he had within their limits from taxation. Howbeit, he ripened into a substantial inhabitant. He was evidently an enterprising and executive man, as well as an eminently pious and devoted church-member. Tradition says, that, in clearing up his first acres, he came down from Mendon hill, where he had his domicile, or lodgings, through the woods, generally single-handed, with only a dog for companionship, and plied his axe vigorously all day in felling the lusty primitive trees that studded the soil. He brought with him for his dinner plenty of Indian bannock, and a bottle of milk. At noon he spread out before him his wholesome but frugal repast, either on a suitable rock or one of his newly-cut broad stumps, yet never tasted it till first he had knelt and solemnly invoked the divine blessing.

Breakfast and supper he took at home, — prudently quitting work in time to return by daylight, so as to avoid the wolves and other beasts of prey that then made the night hideous.

When his clearing was sufficiently advanced, he built him a strong log barrack, and began to stay over night on the premises. The late venerable Jared Rawson told me that when he worked for Elder John's great-grandsons, during the years 1805-6-7, he and his fellow-workmen dug up the ancient hearth-stones and embers of that barrack. The spot was close by the river, only three or four rods westerly of the small house lately standing on the west side of Water Street, Hopedale, at its junction with Union. It is rather likely that this log barrack was already up in the spring of 1700, if not earlier. The elder prospered. He soon built the first framed dwelling-house in these parts, east of Neck Hill. Meantime he had possessed himself of the valuable house-lot at the town-seat, originally assigned to a Mrs. Tapping of Boston, and began to have various-sized tracts of land laid out to him on Mill River. Having located his family in "the Dale," and provided himself with a small stock of cattle, — fed at first chiefly with hay cut on "Beaver Meadow," a little way up the river. — his wealth rapidly increased, especially in lands. The proprietary records show that, year after year, through his long life, he was having parcels, here and there, laid out to him. Most of these were near his homestead, but some of them miles distant in different directions, — near the "Great Meadow," the "North Cedar Swamp," towards the Lowell Fales place, now so called, in the "North Purchase," and even in "Bungay." He brought with him from Hull three daughters and two sons, and had one daughter and two sons born in the "Dale." His sons — John, jun., Nathaniel, Abraham, and Joseph — became prominent citizens. He lived to see incipient Milford a thriving Precinct, and died in comparative affluence, March 28, 1753, in his eighty-third year. His wife Sarah preceded him about three years.

Next in order, perhaps Ebenezer and Joseph Sumner may be named. They were sons of George Sumner. (See my Genealogical Register.) It is thought George Sumner resided a while at the town-seat of Mendon, but this is not certain. We know, however, that he was a house-lot owner there, and taxed to support Pastor Rawson, 1685, and the ensuing several years. But he may have been taxed as a non-resident land-owner. Anyhow, his principal, if not his only, home was in Milton, where he was dea. of the ch., and died Dec. 11, 1715, aged eighty-one yrs. He had seven sons. Ebenezer was the fourth of these, b. Dec. 9, 1673; and Joseph was the fifth,

b. Aug. 26, 1677. Their father made over to these two sons, in some way, all his proprietary rights in Mendon. There they took up their abode about, or soon after, the year 1700. They seem to have owned property for some years in close copartnership. Ebenezer married Abigail, dr. of James Lovett, one of the rich Mendon proprietors, Jan. 18, 1706. Joseph married Sarah Lovett, sister to Ebenezer's wf. (the date not recorded), probably about the same time, as their oldest children were within a yr. or two of the same age. But before their marriage — May 15, 1702 — they had the "Great Lot" belonging to their twenty-acre house-lot, derived from their father at the town-seat, laid out to them in the immediate vicinity of what has been called in our times the Dexter Walker place, — then all Common land. This "Great Lot" contained (according to Rule), one hundred and twenty acres. And as this laying-out was probably the oldest in that direction towards what became the Precinct-seat forty years later, perhaps I shall be excused for giving the original description: "Laid out on the Southeast end of Magomiscock Hill; the South line being 164 rods, bounded by Common; the Westerly line 120 rods, bounded on Common; the northerly line 120 rods, bounded on Common; the easterly line 120 rods on Common, then turning Southerly 94 rods, then turning Easterly 44 rods, then turning Southerly 26 rods, being the Southeast corner; bounded on every side by Common: laid out with allowance for a 4 rod way across said land." This four-rod way afterwards became the Sherborn road. — now Main Street. We can see pretty clearly that the south line of this "Great Lot" — one hundred and sixty-four rods in length — must have extended from a point easterly of James Batchelder's place (formerly the Phineas Eames place, and still earlier the Joseph Sumner place), westward by the present Obed Daniels place, nearly with the road, then by where the schoolhouse stood some years ago, a little south of the Dexter Walker place, considerably into the hill westerly of the Cook slaughter-house. Thence the line ran northerly one hundred and twenty rods, i.e., over one-third of a mile, towards what became Precinct Centre; thence the same distance easterly towards South Main Street: and thence, by a zigzag course, to the south-easterly corner before mentioned. Thus the first direct approach was made towards the settlement of our central village.

Whether the two Sumner brothers immediately set them up a log-cabin on their premises, and began to clear up a farm, I am unable to state on authority, but think it probable. They did not get married till three or four years later; but it is presumable they busily pre-

pared their new home. It is likely that their first domicile was set up at the Dexter Walker place, and that their two young families lived for some time under the same roof. A few years later their increase dictated separation. In the mean time, they had parcel after parcel of land laid out, some adjoining their "Great Lot," and others farther down the cart-path towards Holliston. In process of time Ebenezer worked down onto the Lovett lands, in the vicinity of "The Falls," so called. Both brothers became ultimately very considerable landholders, and their descendants have occupied influential positions among our inhabitants down to the present time.

William Cheney, the ancestor of all our Milford Cheneys, was not long behind the Sumners as a settler. He was originally from Medfield. We find that he was in Mendon-town as early as 1695, with his wife Margaret, being taxed there that year. He became seized of Timothy Winter's house-lot rights in 1705, in virtue whereof he had the following laying-out, between Capt. Seth Chapin's land and that of the Sumners, very nearly bounding the latter southwardly: "April 13, 1706. Now laid out to William Cheney, Forty acres of Timothy Winter's 4th division, and butted and bounded as followeth: Thirty-four acres laid out upon a Hill a little Eastward of Seth Chapin's land, Easterly upon the Swamp lot of Benjamin Wheaton, and on all other sides upon Common land; laid out with allowance for a Highway through it leading to Sherborn; laid out two acres for one," etc., etc. We have here the highland beginning below the Sylvanus Adams and Newton Daniels places, and extending north-easterly to the Obed Daniels place. The Laying-out Committees generally threw in a certain quantity for "bad land," where there was such, and sometimes for reserved highways. In this case, they just doubled William Cheney's, giving him sixty-eight acres for what they nominally set down as thirty-four. At the same time they made out his full quota, i.e., the forty acres, by laying out six acres nominally, yet twelve actually, situated on the westerly slope of Magomiscock Hill, nearly half a mile north of the first parcel, and adjoining John Jones's, Seth Chapin's, and Benjamin Wheaton's lands. Both parcels had much rough, rocky surface, and were rightfully doubled in quantity. William Cheney soon settled on his ledgy domain. Just where he first pitched his cabin, is somewhat uncertain; but there is little doubt that his permanent domicile stood on elevated land, now owned by Charles F. Chapin, on the easterly side of the highway. The old cellar is hardly traceable now, but the original well is discoverable. William Cheney, jun., his son, born in 1704, is believed to have lived on the same spot, or in the near vicinity,

at least for many years. William, sen., lived to be an aged man, probably not less than ninety yrs.

Benjamin Wheaton, whose name has several times already occurred, was an early settler from Mendon, contemporary with the Sumners, and perhaps preceding them. I have not, at this writing, quite succeeded in tracing out his nativity and pedigree; but I find that he had lands laid out to him, extending from somewhere north of the present Delano Patrick place, and thence southwardly, bordering westwardly on the Elder Jones estate as much as perhaps one hundred and fifty rods, down into open land now owned by heirs of W. W. Dutcher, formerly by Sylvanus Adams. There is good ground for believing that his ancient dwelling-house stood over an almost obliterated cellar, on the hill-side south of the highway leading from Hopedale to the Scammell place, perhaps thirty or forty rods above Felix Kearney's, late David Saunders's, residence. There is an old well not far off, supposed to have been Wheaton's. If this was not the place of his domicile, it must have stood in the vicinity, at no great distance. I am, as yet, unable to say much of Benjamin Wheaton, except that, like his neighbors, he appears to have been a man of enterprise, owned several layings-out of land here and there, and left a son Benjamin, as well as other children, to be his inheritors.

Important Hayward settlements were made during this decade in and around what came to be called Howardtown: i.e., in the neighborhood of our present Hollis and Alonzo Howard, whose ancestors were all Haywards. Between 1702 and 1707, two Jonathan Haywards planted themselves in that territorial vicinity. One of these was a brother, and the other a son, of Samuel Hayward of Mendon-town, who was a wealthy man, and able to endow his relations with plenty of wild lands, or other needed favors. I conjecture that he and his brother Jonathan, and perhaps William (who, about this time, settled on the *Rawson Farm*), came from Swanzy. That matter I shall further inquire into before completing my Gen. Reg. Samuel came to Mendon in 1669 or 1670. He acquired two house-lots there, first and last, with all their rights of division in common lands. Probably he acquired by purchase other important parcels. He took up much land within our limits, some of it as early as 1702. His brother Jonathan was much younger than himself, and came to Mendon a youth. It is recorded, under date of Jan. 28, 1692, that "Saml. Thayer gave Bonds for Jonathan Hayward of Swanzy, resident with him." That was the custom then in such cases, to insure the town against liabilities for maintenance. He began to be taxed about 1696 for the support of Pastor Rawson.

Samuel's son Jonathan could not have been much younger than his uncle. To this son Jonathan and to his brother Samuel, jun., their father conveyed considerable parcels of his land here, adjoining Charles River, between 1702 and 1706; and one or both settled on those lands. Samuel, jun., however, died unmarried in 1708, at the age of twenty-five years. Jonathan raised up a very large family, several of whom became conspicuous citizens. Jonathan, the uncle, had also a numerous progeny. He located himself east of Bear Hill, near the "Great Meadow." Both Jonathans became large landholders, either by inheritance or purchase; and from them descended most of the Haywards that ever inhabited Milford, not to speak of many more abroad.

Thomas White, sen., son of Joseph White, one of the old Mendon proprietors, must, I think, have settled within our limits during that decade. Of this, however, I cannot be very confident. By inheritance or otherwise he acquired much land on Mill River, including the water-privilege known successively in our day as Green's, Grady's, and Gaskill's mills, but now called Spindleville. It is certain that his children, especially his son Thomas, jun., occupied portions of his land between 1710 and 1720; and I incline to believe that *he* was a settler here previous to 1710. I have the same impression about John Green, who at an early period owned a part or all of the Samuel Warfield place, the level portion of which was first called, with its adjacencies, "Linfield's Plain." It is possible, too, that Obadiah Wheelock had settled on the Mill Plain, at or near what not long ago was known as the Stoddard place. He located there soon after, if not before, 1710. Dr. John Corbett (father, I suppose, of the second Dr. John Corbett) had several parcels of land laid out to him on the Medfield road (South Milford now) from 1701 and downward; but whether he built any dwellings thereon, besides at the Dr. Seammell place so called, in Bellingham, is more than I feel warranted to affirm. I think it probable that one or two of the descendants of Benjamin Albee may have located within our southern borders before 1710; but of this I am uncertain. I must say the same of Jonathan Thayer, a son of Ferdinando, one of the Mendon patriarchs. If not in the first decade of the eighteenth century on our territory, he was certainly soon forthcoming; for he inherited goodly possessions from his father on Charles River. John Rockwood, son of Joseph, and gd.-son of John, another Mendon proprietor, may be put in the same category with Thayer, but perhaps with hardly as much probability. I may have overlooked two or three other individuals who had set up their emigrant cabins here pre-

vious to 1710. If I hereafter discover any such, I will give them their place of honor. But I think I may safely assume, that, down to that date, our settlers could not have exceeded fifteen families, nor fifty souls all told. I should prefer to guess that there were ten families, and not more than forty persons, — men, women, and children. Here let me insert a parenthesis. (Having referred my readers two or three times to the Second Part of this work, my Genealogical Register, let me say, once for all, that they will find therein not only the names and essential genealogical data of nearly all the families ever established residents on our territory, but many biographical reminiscences and interesting incidents deemed less appropriate in this Historical Part.)

REFLECTIONS.

It may be well not to forget the crude state of things, and peculiar circumstances amid which our pioneer settlers originated this now populous municipality. They breasted a yet howling wilderness. Their clearings were few and small. Their dwellings were little other than log huts; and their barns, rude hovels, whose fodder, when they had any in store, was in stacks. Their roads were rough cart-paths, and uncouth drift-ways. They had no grocery-store, much less post-office or schoolhouse. Blacksmiths, carpenters, shoe-makers, and other handicraft mechanics, were few, far between, and distant. Mendon-town was their material dependence for such necessities as they could not produce on their own raw clearings. But Mendon depended for important supplies on Medfield and Marlborough, fifteen and eighteen miles distant; and these, again, depended on Boston for imported goods. Food, raiment, and all the comforts of domestic life, were mostly home-wrought, coarse, simple, and often scanty, but, happily, healthful. They were religious, Puritanical people, — the adults, with rare exceptions, church-members, and their children all baptized. They were punctilious and devout attendants on public worship. None staid at home on the sabbath but with a good excuse. Away to the town-seat they posted on the Lord's day, either barefoot or shod, on horseback, single and double, or on their own sturdy legs, to sit under the ministrations of Parson Rawson, on uncushioned seats, and in the coldest weather, in a plain, unwarmed, old-fashioned meeting-house, through services often two hours long, forenoon and afternoon.

Were they a down-hearted, cheerless, discontented sort of folks? Not at all; any thing but *that*. They were healthy, robust, and hopeful. They were bound to subdue the wilderness, to master the

wild beasts, to achieve a victory over all difficulties. Gigantic trees fell before them, and well-burnt fields grew green with grain and grass from year to year, as they advanced. They looked westward, and saw Mendon pushing to the Great River; northward, and Hopkinton was filling up; eastward, and the ambitious adventurers of Sherborn were encroaching on their favorite meadows; whilst the frontier-men of Medfield and Dedham saluted them from their outposts, and their own brethren to the southward of them slacked not their kindred march. Meantime fresh immigrants were prospecting their closely-adjacent wild lands, and daily assuring them of new neighbors soon to arrive. Thus they were expectant, resolute, and cheerful. If we imagine that their hardships, privations, and toils made them miserable, we probably mistake their mental condition. We may safely guess that they uttered fewer groans under their *real* wants than we do under our artificial and *un-real* ones. Doubtless they extracted health, content, and merriment from their scanty resources, quite as successfully as we do from the plethora of our luxuries. We will not lament for them, nor overdraw the picture of their peculiar enjoyments. They had their frailties, faults, and woes; but pity would be wasted on their lot. It was one rather to be envied and admired. We can but honor them as heroic pioneers, and bless their memories for the heritage they transmitted to us. Successive generations have reaped and will reap the harvests they sowed with mingled tears and buoyant gladness. The heavy forests were steadily diminished by their stalwart industry. They thinned off direful beasts and venomous reptiles. The rugged earth grew fruitful under their labors, and civilized habitations, though humble, superseded the transient wigwams of savageism. Domestic flocks and herds grazed peaceably on hilltops and plains but recently wrested from the occupancy of ferocious bears, wolves, and panthers. Meadows, orchards, and gardens yielded fragrance and fruitage where a little while before an unbroken wilderness bred only dreariness and terror. Thus commenced the settlement of our now populous, enterprising, and prosperous municipal domain. We will not forget "the rock whence we were hewn, and the hole of the pit whence we were digged," nor "despise the day of small things." Our fathers came to stay, and they possessed a goodly land for themselves and posterity. Let us appreciate their achievements, improve our inheritance, and deserve well the benedictions they distil upon us from the mansions of immortality.

CHAPTER IV.

A GENERATION OF PROGRESS DOWN TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRECINCT.

Increase of Population, and Origin of the Precinct.—Causes of Alienation and Separation from Old Mendon.—Began in 1727, with the Project of building a New Meeting-House for the Town, soon after the Incorporation of Uxbridge.—The Long Series of Town-Meetings, Agitations, and Contentions about that Meeting-House.—The Mill-River "Aggrieved Party;" their Protests and Efforts to get set off as a Town or Precinct.—Secession of the "Aggrieved" Members from the First Church and Pastor Dorr.—Growth and Success of the Separation Movement.—Copy of their Petition to General Court.

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INCREASE OF POPULATION, AND ORIGIN OF THE PRECINCT.

FROM 1710 onward, there was a steady increase of population on our territory, though slow in comparison with the rush of our Western settlements in recent times. The grandchildren of the old Mendon proprietors possessed the heritage of their fathers, cleared up new farms, raised up large families, and multiplied their worldly goods. And they were re-enforced from all quarters by fresh immigrants, seeking better homes on hopeful soil. Thus the common lands were gradually absorbed into private ownership, more commodious buildings erected, the ugly cart-paths turned into passable roads, many convenient public ways laid out in various directions, water-privileges occupied with saw and grist mills, and manifold progress made in the substantial interests of the community. It might be entertaining to go into details somewhat, and specify persons, families, localities, enterprises, and improvements of various kinds; but perhaps these may as well be brought out incidentally, or in Part II. of this volume, the *Genealogical Register*, in which they will be more appropriate. I therefore waive them for the present, and enter

at once on the story of those causes which led to the establishment of a precinct here separate from the mother-parish in Mendon.

Why was there a separation? There are always reasons enough, good, bad, or indifferent, for such movements. Doubtless our Milford seceders might have worshipped in the old sanctuary in Mendon town several years longer without very great inconvenience, so far as numbers were concerned. But probably they had grown ambitious for what they deemed wholesome changes. Soon after Uxbridge was incorporated, in 1727, the project of a new meeting-house for the standing part of the town (then including what is now Mendon, Milford, and Blackstone) was agitated. A serious unpleasantness soon arose among the population east of Neck Hill, and toward Charles River. They began to dream of a new town and a new religious centre. Mendon hill seemed too far away for public worship, and even for municipal centralization. The location and erection of a new meeting-house became a bone of contention. It must be for the accommodation of the whole town,—a town whose extent and population rendered it a tough problem to solve. The territory extended from Hopkinton on the north to Rhode Island on the south, with a population spreading out every year from the parent central-seat, in all directions. It was a foregone conclusion with the metropolitan majority, that the new sanctuary must stand somewhere on their hill, and not very far distant from the old one. But the northerners and southerners insisted, that if they *must* help pay for a new edifice, which they deemed a hardship at best, it should be located as near them, respectively, as they could manage to get it,—even if only a few rods were gained. Parties and factions arose, who for years mutually buffeted and counter-checked each other. The Mendon records show, that between Aug. 28, 1727, and Aug. 30, 1731, no less than fifteen town-meetings were held on this general subject, either by original warrant or special adjournment. At all these meetings the main question, or some of its incidentals, developed hot discussions, contests, and protests. The nature and succession of votes passed will appear from the following abstract.

Aug. 28, 1727, “after considerable discourse concerning building a new Meeting House, the vote passed in the negative.” Nov. 29, next following, “after considerable debate, etc., voted to dismiss the Article until a new summons.” Feb. 19, 1728, “Voted to build a new Meeting House,” and to set it “within *seventy rods* of the place where the Meeting House now stands.” Vote scrupled, and proved by dividing the house and counting the polls. Protest by Thomas Sanford, then resident on the Amariah Taft place, against the vote

locating the site. Another protest by James Keith, then resident on the Quisset Luke Aldrich estate, against "the whole management of the above-said meeting." Aug. 30, same year, by adjournment from March 25. "Voted again to build, and to set the new House within *twenty rods* of the place where the House now stands." Dec. 10, 1729, voted again to build, but to refer its location "to a Committee of indifferent men:" adjourned to the 15th of December, when "Dea. John Tyler, Ebenezer Taft, Samuel Torrey, and Daniel Hill entered their protest against choosing" the said committee. But the meeting proceeded to choose "Mr. Ebenezer Stone of Newton, Jona. Ware, Esq., of Wrentham, Wm. Hunt, Esq., of Southborough, Capt. Edward Clark, of Medway, and Capt. Nathan Brigham, of Marlborough," as their referees; also, four men to meet with the referees, and lay the case before them. Then voted, "very fully," to "stand to and abide the judgment of the Committee." Feb. 16, 1730, voted "to build a meeting-house fifty feet long, forty-five feet wide, and twenty-four feet stud, and to be built a studded house." Committee of superintendence chosen, and funds raised for proper consummation of the undertaking. "At said meeting, voted, on a petition of sundry of the Inhabitants on the east side of the Mill River, that, provided the lands and inhabitants [there], or any part thereof, be set off as a particular Town within the space of ten years next ensuing the present date, that the Town reimburse to the petitioners so much money as shall . . . be assessed on them . . . towards building the present Meeting House for the Town." This indicates plainly what was brewing. At said meeting, John Tyler and others requested a vote taken on a proposition "to repair the old Meeting House till the Town should build two Meeting Houses, or the Town be divided." Decided in the negative. Thereupon twenty-eight townsmen, Mill-river men and their sympathizers nearer the town-seat, entered their protest against building the new house on the site designated by the referees, "and against raising any money to build the same." Thus the confusion increased.

April 6, 1730, voted that "five feet be taken from the forty-five in width of the Meeting House, and also two feet from the twenty-four in height." Moved to "alter the situation of the new Meeting House *laid* out by the Committee:" negatived. At a subsequent meeting, Moved to erect "the new House within twenty rods of the old one:" negatived. Moved "to build two Meeting Houses:" negatived. Moved to "repair the old house:" negatived. Moved to "make a regular division of the Town:" negatived. Oct. 22, 1730, moved to "set up the new meeting-house by the heap of stones made

by the Committee:" negatived. Moved to "set it within six or eight rods of the same place:" negatived. Moved to "set it up at the west end of the Burying Ground, where the timber lies:" passed in the affirmative. There the house was finally built. Thirteen voters protested on the spot against building the new house "any nearer the Burying Place than within twenty rods" of the old one, "and against allowing any thing, more or less, for raising the same, except it be within" the said twenty rods. Nevertheless, "Voted that money be raised by a rate to defray the charges of raising the new Meeting House." As to the provision part, voted "that the Town provide a *Barrel of Rhum.*" Chose "Capt. Thos. Thayer, Daniel Lovett, and David How to take care to provide victuals and drink, and other materials." Moved that the town "build two Meeting Houses, and give our Minister liberty to preach in which he will:" negatived. Moved that the town "set off part of the north end to Hopkinton:" negatived. March 1, 1731, under consideration of a petition from Mill-river inhabitants to be "set off as a particular town," moved to grant the petition: negatived. May 18, ensuing, moved that the town "send to the General Court for a Committee to state a place for our new Meeting House:" negatived. Moved that the Town raise money to finish the new Meeting House where it now stands." Tried by hand-vote, and doubted. House divided, polls counted, and the motion carried. Aug. 30, 1731, by adjournment from June 21, moved "to choose a Committee to finish the new Meeting House." Tried by hand-vote, and the count scrupled, but decided in the affirmative by dividing the house. Chose a committee of three with full power to finish the meeting-house: "viz., Eleazer Daniels, Daniel Lovett, and Benj. Darling." Voted "to raise £100 by vote towards finishing," etc. Moved to choose a committee "to see if they could find out who hath, by cutting, *damnified* the new Meeting House:" negatived. It appears that soon after the house was raised, some person or persons, in the interest of the protesting minority, went by night and seriously damaged a portion of the frame by partly chopping off one or more of the corner-posts. But probably the majority thought it impolitic to make further inquisition into the matter. So the New Meeting-house party triumphed over their opponents in respect to their immediate object. But those opponents had been rendered extremely sore: indeed, they were henceforth irreconcilable. They considered themselves unjustly overborne, styled themselves "*the aggrieved party*," and firmly resolved not to rest till they should have obtained a separate corporate existence.

A considerable number of these "*aggrieved*" persons were mem-

bers of the First Church, and soon became much alienated from their non-sympathizing brethren, and especially from their pastor. Why they were so seriously disaffected towards him is somewhat mysterious. It can now only be guessed, as they, at a subsequent period, took particular pains to suppress all the papers that specified their complaints, having resolved to bury all their difficulties with him and the mother church. It is probable that they importuned him to favor their movement against the dominant party, and that he declined to do so. They might have gone so far as to insist on his reproving and disciplining some of the more violent members that opposed them; but Rev. Joseph Dorr was not only a discreet man to avoid improper interference between two such parties in his pastoral household, he was averse to partisanship and contention in his very constitutional nature. He is said to have been a modest, quiet, peaceable man, all his life long, though not wanting either in talent, intelligence, energy, or firmness, to discharge his duties according to settled convictions. Such a man in such a controversy would be apt to see faults on both sides, and to consider very deliberately whether he was likely to mend matters by sitting in public judgment on the complaints of extremists. Nor is it likely that either his temperament or judgment would dispose him to be a stern ecclesiastical disciplinarian. It is therefore quite natural that the *aggrieved*, if not their opposers, in this case should unjustly censure him.

How affairs went on between the parties, I will now set forth. At a town-meeting held Dec. 10, 1735: "Voted to choose a Committee to make answer to the Petition of sundry Inhabitants on the east side of Mill River, with reference to their being set off as a Town. Voted to choose five men for a Committee to prepare an Answer to said Petition in the Town's behalf; and that said Committee depute two men to go to Boston and join with Capt. Daniel Lovett, the Town's Representative, to make answer to the said Petition in Court." This shows that the *aggrieved* had gone for redress to the Legislature. The committee of five chosen by the Town were "Thomas Sanford, Jacob Aldrich, Eleazer Taft, Jona. Hayward, Jr., and Mr. James Keith." March 8, 1736, by adjournment from March 1, the petition of fifteen inhabitants on the easterly side of Mill River, to be set off as a separate town, came up for consideration. It was negatived. May 17 following, a petition came in for a separate precinct, and was voted down. May 21, 1739, the persistent Mill-river people sent in another petition to be set off as a separate town. Again negatived. May 19, 1740, the same operation of petition and negation was repeated. May 18, 1741, the *aggrieved*, through the Select-

men, requested that "the Town support their Minister in a mutual way, or give them leave to go off as a particular Precinct." I suppose they meant by the phrase, "a mutual way," voluntary contribution. The Town responded in the negative. Thus the petitioners seemed to be headed off, both before the Legislature and the Town; but they were an indomitable people, and appealed again to the General Court for relief. There the Town met their renewed petition with a fresh remonstrance, and for a time held them at bay; but it began to be suspected that they would ultimately win their cause.

Early in this year, 1741, the disaffected members of the church called an *ex-parte* ecclesiastical council, or what seemed virtually such, presented their grievances against the pastor, and procured some kind of sanction for their contemplated secession. This moved him to self-defence. To succeed in this he brought the matter before the Town for action. Due warning was given, and the meeting held March 2, 1741, when "the two following votes were proposed to the town by the Rev. Mr. Dorr:—

"GENTLEMEN,—Inasmuch as an opposing party have obtained a Judgment against the Minister of this Town, without a trial, relating to his administration; viz. of a Council chosen by themselves, in so private a manner that the Pastor of the Church had no copies of the letters missive until the letters were sent to the Churches: If you judge that the Minister of the Town ought to be defended against such proceedings, and you will defend him, signify it by lifting up your hands. The above written vote passed in the affirmative.

"Attest:

WILLIAM RAWSON, *Moderator.*"

Then followed the second proposed vote, which, in substance, was that the Town should choose a committee of three men to confer with a like committee of loyal church-members, who, if thought advisable, might in unison call an ecclesiastical council to rectify the unjust *ex-parte* judgment. This also passed in the affirmative, and is attested on the record in like manner by the Moderator; but there was a tempest of opposition on the occasion, as appears from the ensuing record. The Moderator called for a vote to adjourn the meeting a fortnight. He declared the vote carried, and left the house. The opposers scrupled it, but no test was applied. "Notwithstanding the Moderator was gone out, those Gentlemen, whose names are entered here, did insist upon it to enter their Protest against the Adjournment of said meeting, and also against the foregoing votes concerning the Rev. Mr. Dorr; saying [that] the said meeting was not regulated according to law by the Moderator, as their reason. Names given in, &c., Daniel Taft, Esq., Capt. Daniel Lovett, Ensign Nathan

Tyler, Samuel Thayer, Dea. Nathaniel Nelson, Wm. Torrey, Jonathan Hayward, Jr., Josiah Adams, John Chapin, John Rockwood, Saml. Rawson, Benj. Green, Jno. French, Thos. White, Saml. Hayward, Geo. Aldrich, Robt. Aldrich, Ichabod Robinson, David Taft, Josiah Chapin. — twenty voters of the *aggrieved party*. This must have been a very unpleasant demonstration and state of things to the venerable pastor. However, when the adjourned meeting came round, March 16, 1741, he presented himself, and “proposed to the Town to choose three Gentlemen as a Committee to join the Church Committee in order to choose a Council to Judge of the Result of the late Council, relating to differences in the Church.” Accordingly the Town chose for said committee Lieut. Ebenezer Taft, Lieut. Thomas Thayer, and Capt. Robert Taft. But the rapid march of events would seem to have foreclosed the movement for a rectifying council, and two years later the Town quietly laid the matter asleep.

Just after the forementioned action of the Town in defence of Mr. Dorr, the *aggrieved* (and perhaps *aggrieving*) church-members took time by the forelock, and set about the formation of a new church. This will be better understood by the following copy of their records. “April ye 1st, 1741, being a Meeting of ye brethren of the Church of Mendon who are styled aggrieved, it was agreed to appoint Wednesday, ye 15th instant, to be a day of fasting and prayer, and renewing their covenant with God and one another, and settling their affairs according to ye order of the Gospel in these Churches. It was agreed to meet on said day at ye house of Eldr. Jones at nine of ye clock on said day. It was also agreed to send to ye Church of Hopkinton, the Church of Holliston, ye Church of Uxbridge, and ye Church of Upton, to assist in ye business of ye day; and that the Rev. Mr. Barret, or ye Rev. Mr. Stone, be desired to preach on said day. On said Meeting Dea. Nathaniel Nelson, Jonathan Hayward and William Sheffield were chosen to send letters to the abovesaid Churches, to desire their presence and assistance: and Elder Jones, Elder Adams and Ensign Tyler were chosen to make provision for ye Council on ye day abovesaid.

“April ye 15th, 1741. The brethren of ye church of Mendon, who have been styled aggrieved, met according to appointment; yn, with the assistance of the Elders and Messengers of ye Church of Hopkinton and the Church of Holliston, solemnly framed themselves into a Church state, by signing a Chh. Covenant.” [Then follows a long, formal covenant, in accordance with the strict Congregational usages of those days.] “The Names of those who Signed the aforesaid Covenant are as follow. — John Jones, Josiah Adams, William Che-

ney, Nathan Tyler, Benjamin Green, Jonathan Hayward, John Chapin, William Sheffield, Nathaniel Nelson, William Cheney, Jr., John Binney, Jonathan Whitney, Abraham Jones, Moses Tenney, John French, Thomas Beard, Samuel Warren, Habijah French, William Hayward, Ephraim Daniels, Ebenezer Albee, Joseph Jones, Samuel Hayward, Benjamin Rockwood, Jonathan Thayer, Benjamin Hayward, Jr." [26.]

"And on the same day, April 15, 1741, the Rev. Mr. Barret of Hopkinton preached a sermon to ye new Chh. convened, and to those that were assembled with them; after which he read the abovesaid Covenant publicly before them, with the names of the signers; to which they publicly consented: and then were declared to be a Church of Christ, invested with all the privileges of those belonging in Church state, &c." "And then the Church proceeded in making choice of their officers, and elected John Jones and Josiah Adams, Elders, and Nathaniel Nelson, Deacon; and likewise chose William Sheffield, Scribe, to keep a journal of their proceedings till further order."

Thus promptly was the new church formed, organized, and established, before pastor Dorr and his friends could convene their contemplated rectifying council. This was also a very decided step towards an independent precinct. It made the pending separation almost a foregone conclusion. I return, therefore, to that closing process. The following is a copy of the Petition sent in to General Court by the Mill-river people, with the names of the subscribers:—

To his Excellency WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esq., Capt. General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, &c.; and to the Honble. the Council and the House of Representatives of said Province in General Court assembled this 25th d. November, 1741.

The petition of sundry Inhabitants of the Town of Mendon in said Province hereunto subscribing Humbly sheweth: That the said Town of Mendon, in answer to a petition of sundry Inhabitants on the Easterly side of Mill River in said Town, did, at their meeting on Sept. the 22, 1741, Vote their consent That the lands in said Township lying on the Easterly side of Mill River to the Country Road by Sheffield's Mill, then bounding on said Road to Bellingham and Bounding on Bellingham, Holliston and Hopkinton, with all the Lands and Inhabitants who dwell on those lands within said lines, be a district and separate Township:— That the lands set off by the Town as aforesaid, with the polls and estates, rateable to the support of the Ministry, and being within said Boundaries, are not (your petitioners conceive) more than about one-third part of said Town, considered in respect to polls and estates:— That there are five families on the Westerly side of Mill River who choose to congregate with your petitioners and to be laid to them, whose lands also, at least some of them, will be much incommoded by re-

maining to the old Town; which families, if added to your petitioners, will, as your petitioners hope, render their charge of maintaining the gospel possible.

Your petitioners are nevertheless humbly of opinion that it would be more conducive to the peace and welfare of the whole, that your petitioners and others within the Bounds aforesaid, with the addition of those few families, be created a precinct, rather than a separate Township, and that the Ministry of both the Churches and Congregations in said Town may be supported by a Joint Stock, and every one attend the public ministry that is most convenient and agreeable.

Your petitioners humbly pray your Excellency and the Honble. Court, that the Inhabitants of Mendon, dwelling on the Easterly side of Mill River and adjoining as aforesaid to Bellingham, Holliston and Hopkinton, with their lands in said Township, Together with other lands on the Westerly side of said River up to a Road called the Eight Rod Road, and including Nathan Tyler's house and lands up to Upton line, may be created a separate Town, or a separate precinct, or that the public Ministry of both the Churches and Congregations in the Town of Mendon be supported by a Tax or Assessment upon the whole Town, as your Excellency and Honors shall judge most meet and convenient. And your petitioners shall ever pray, i.e.

SAMUEL SCAMMELL.	JOHN JONES.
JOSEPH JONES.	WILLIAM CHENEY.
EPHRAIM DANIELS.	NATHANIEL JONES.
MOSES TENNEY.	JOHN BINNEY.
JOSHUA UNDERWOOD.	AMOS BINNEY.
HABIBAH FRENCH.	NATHANIEL NELSON.
JAMES GODMAN.	THOMAS CHADDOCK.
MOSES GAGE.	ABRAHAM JONES.
WILLIAM LEGG.	JOHN CHAPIN.
ICHABOD THAYER.	WILLIAM CHENEY, jun.
DEARING JONES.	NEHEMIAH NELSON.
JAMES SUMNER.	BENJAMIN HAYWARD, jun.
JOSIAH CHAPIN.	SAMUEL HAYWARD.
ELIPHALET WOOD.	JOSEPH SUMNER.
BENJAMIN HAYWARD.	EBENEZER BOYNTON.

And we whose names are hereunder written (being the owners of the lands of the five families above named) humbly pray that we with our lands may be annexed to the new Town or precinct, unless the Ministry be jointly supported.

NATHAN TYLER.

JOHN THWING.

THOMAS WHITE.

Here was a knotty case for legislative wisdom to decide, and there was some delay in obtaining concurrent action. "House of Reps., Nov. 27, 1741. Petitioners allowed to bring in a Bill for a Township agreeable to Vote of the Town of Mendon, Sept. 22, 1741."

“In Council, Nov. 28, 1741. Concurred in with an Amendment.” But the matter, after struggling through several votes of non-concurrence, was finally settled in December, as will be seen in the Act copied below, incorporating a precinct — not a town.

Although the Town at their meeting, July 22, 1741, had raised a committee of three to conduct their remonstrance before the General Court, yet, on the 22d September following, a vote prevailed to set off the petitioners as a separate town. But the meeting was adjourned to Oct. 6, by which time the opposition stiffened so, that when a motion was made “to give Mill River a part of the Ministry Land, School Land, or money belonging to the Town on the same account,” it was negatived. Dec. 14, 1741, the Town considered a summons from the House of Representatives to show cause why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. Whereupon they recalled their vote of consent, and chose a committee of five to oppose the separation to the best of their ability. This was their last struggle, and they had to yield. All they could do was, to prevent the incorporation of the desired new town. So finally a precinct was conceded and sanctioned by both Houses of the Legislature. An authenticated copy of their Incorporating Act will fitly open the second section of this chapter.

INCORPORATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRECINCT.

WEDNESDAY, }	Present in Council	
Decem. 23, 1741. }	His Excellency William Shirley, Esq. Govern ^r .	
William Pepperill,	Jacob Wendell,	Sam ^l . Danforth,
Francis Foxcroft,	Anth ^o . Stoddard,	William Foye,
John Jeffries, Esq ^r .	Jer. Moulton, Esq ^r .	John Read, Esq ^r .
Josiah Willard,	John Cushing,	John Greenleaf,
	Richard Bill.	

A Petition of John Jones and a considerable number of others, Inhabitants of the Town of Mendon; Praying that the Petitioners, with their families and Estates, within the Bounds expressed in the Petition, be erected into a separate Town or Precinct.

In the House of Representatives; Read again, together with the answer of the Town of Mendon thereupon; and Voted the prayer of the Petition be so far granted, as that the Inhabitants of Mendon, with their Estates lying on the Easterly side of Mill River, and bounded by said River, Bellingham, Hopkinton, and Holliston, including the Families with the Estates on the West side of said River to the Eight Rod road, as expressed and described in the Petition, together with Nathan Tyler and his lands, Samuel Rawson, Daniel Lovel [Lovett], William Hayward, Thomas White, Daniel White, William Hovey, Josiah Adams, Benjamin Green, Samuel Green and Ebenezer Albee, with their Estates, in the old or standing part of said Town, or so

many of them as shall join with the Petitioners in building a Meeting House and settling a Minister, be and hereby are erected into a distinct and separate Precinct; and that the Inhabitants thereof be invested with the same powers and Privileges as other Precincts do enjoy: Saving nevertheless, that Jonathan Hayward, John Green, Obadiah Wheelock, James Albee, Joseph Corbet, Thomas Beard, Benjamin Albee, James Albee, Jr., John Kilburn, John Green, Jr., Ebenezer Wheelock, William Sprague, Joseph Rockwood, Jonathan Haywood, John Haywood, William Sprague, Jr., and John White, living within the above mentioned Bounds, or so many of them as shall desire it, together with their Estates, may continue to the standing part of said Town, so long as they attend the public worship there, in a stated way, and no longer: Provided that the said Inhabitants, so set off, shall, within the space of two years from this time, erect a convenient Meeting House, and settle a learned orthodox Minister for the public Worship of God.

In Council Read and Concur'd.

Consented to.

W. SHIRLEY.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, BOSTON,

Aug. 30, 1876.

A true copy of record: Witness the seal of the Commonwealth.

HENRY B. PIERCE, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

[L. s.]

This document bears on its face the evidences of a severe struggle between the contending parties, and of a final compromise. The petitioners and their opponents were not divided by territorial lines. Some of the *aggrieved* resided in "the standing part of the Town," and some of the remonstrants dwelt on our territory. We notice that among the latter was Jonathan Hayward, whose name appears in the list of the new Church-members, as committed to the secession movement. He was either swerved backward into the opposite party, or was another man of the same name, probably the latter. There was a perpetual pulling and hauling between the parties, and he may have changed sides; but there were several Jonathan Haywards hereabouts in those days, who may have belonged to the opposing parties. The Incorporating Act also exempts from the new precinct Jonathan and John Haywood. This is probably a mistake in somebody's spelling; as I find no evidence that there were in those days families of Haywoods in Mendon distinct from the Haywards, though, a little later, many of the latter changed their name to *Howard*.

Most of the petitioners undoubtedly wanted a new town, rather than a precinct, but accepted the latter as the most they could get. Subsequent events showed, as we shall see, that they nursed persistently their hope of a town, till they obtained it, nearly forty years

later. For the then present they had to be content with a restricted precinct, and even with this on the stringent condition of building a meeting-house and settling a minister within two years. They immediately set themselves about this task, and barely accomplished it in time to save their charter; for neither their numbers nor funds were very ample.

The incorporated precinct was promptly organized by legal process. A warrant was issued by Daniel Taft, Esq., Justice Peace, dated Dec. 31, 1741 (only eight days after the passage of the Act), requiring Ensign Nathan Tyler, "in his Majesty's name," to notify and warn all the qualified voters concerned to meet at the house of Nehemiah Nelson on Monday, the ensuing 18th of January, at ten o'clock A.M., then and there to organize the precinct in due form. The Act gave no designating title to the new body politic: so it was sometimes called "the Mill-River Precinct," sometimes "the new Precinct," sometimes "the second Precinct," and at length most generally "the *Easterly Precinct* of Mendon." The appointed first meeting was held at Nehemiah Nelson's, who then lived at the Sylvanus Adams place, previously Zuriel Howard's, Jan. 18, 1741-2. Daniel Taft, Esq., presided; and the following officers were chosen: viz., "William Cheney, jun., Clerk; Capt. Daniel Lovett, Ensign Nathan Tyler, Dea. Nathaniel Nelson, Jona. Hayward, jun., and John Jones, jun., Committee for calling meetings." This committee were a sort of precinct Selectmen. I will, however, hereafter designate them as the *Executive Committee*. Thus the new precinct was inaugurated, henceforth to hold its annual meetings in the month of March, as prescribed by law to precincts and towns generally.

The next things in order necessary to the establishment of the new precinct were the erection of a meeting-house and the settlement of a minister. These requisites must not be delayed. Accordingly, at a precinct meeting held at Nehemiah Nelson's, Jan. 26, 1741-42, assessors and a collector were chosen, and the following votes passed: 1. "To state a place for a Meeting-House for the public worship of God." 2. To decide on which of the two places nominated, the edifice should stand. "One place was where the road that comes from Abijah French's and the road that comes from Benjamin Hayward's meet with Sherborn road: viz., the north side of said Sherborn road." "The other place was where the road that comes from Isaac Parkhurst's meets with Sherborn road: viz., near the north corner of Nathaniel Morse's wall." The first-named place must have been in the vicinity of the present Congregational Church, perhaps ten rods southerly towards Water Street. This location got thirty-two votes.

The other could not have been far from Mrs. Ziba Thayer's place. That received twenty-nine votes. 3. A committee of outsiders was chosen "to state" a site; viz., "Dea. Ebenezer Read of Uxbridge, Dea. Thomas Marshall of Holliston, and Eld. Joseph Haven of Hopkinton." 4. "To raise eighty pounds to defray the charges for preaching for the future." 5. "To hire preaching for two months next ensuing." 6. "That Dea. Nathl. Nelson, Ens. Nathan Tyler, and Thos. Wiswall, with the Elders of the Church, be a Committee to provide a minister." 7. "To provide for building a Meeting-House . . . to be 40 feet in length and 35 feet in width." 8. That Thos. Tenney, Wm. Cheney, jun., Ens. Nathan Tyler, John Jones, jun., and John Rockwood, be a Committee to provide materials, and have oversight of said work."

May 6, following, the Church, after "solemn prayer to the Great Head of the Church for his presence and direction," appointed "Wednesday, the 19th of May current, as a day of solemn fasting and prayer, to seek of God his direction and blessing in calling and settling a Pastor over us." They then voted to invite Revs. Loring of Sudbury, Messenger of Wrentham, Peabody of Natick, Hall of Sutton, and Prentice of Grafton, to meet with and assist them in their appointed fast services. Next, they voted to adjourn their business-meeting to the 20th May, or day after the fast. It is pleasant to find also that they relented towards their old pastor and brethren, and further voted to invite Mr. Dorr to their fast, "and that he (with so many of his brethren as shall please) be desired to attend said adjourned meeting, to see if an agreement may be accomplished between the two Churches in Mendon." They had carried their point for a separation, and, as often happens in such cases, felt more amicable. The fast was duly observed, probably at Elder Jones's in the Dale; and two acceptable sermons preached, one in the A.M. by Rev. Mr. Haven, and the other, P.M., by Rev. Mr. Loring. The adjourned meeting was held on the 20th May with good results, and further adjourned to the 24th. Then, after much prayer and consideration, the Church gave a unanimous call to Mr. John Bass, their then candidate preacher, to settle with them as pastor. The precinct immediately concurred, terms of settlement were stipulated, and negotiations formally opened. But Mr. Bass finally declined the call, and a new candidate had to be sought.

Meantime the precinct wheels were somewhat retarded by friction in relation to the meeting-house movement. An important meeting was called for the 10th February, 1741-42, to see what the precinct would do about certain points of difficulty. At that meeting, Jona-

than Hayward, jun., being moderator, the first question was, "whether the Precinct would abide or stand by the judgment of the committee chosen to state a place for a Meeting-House?" This passed in the affirmative. Next, when should that committee come to state the place? Voted they should come on the 17th of that same month. Next, a committee of six, representing the two parties, was chosen to attend on the referees, and present their respective reasons. The precinct then instructed their building-committee to proceed with their work "so far as to raise, cover, and enclose the House." It was also voted to raise two hundred pounds towards defraying the charge of building the house; to pay the committee expected to "state the place;" and to "allow men six shillings per day for work about said House, they boarding themselves; and the carpenters eight shillings per day, they finding their own board likewise; viz., till the first of May next."

For some unrecorded reason, the place-stating committee either did not adjudicate the matter at the time appointed, or failed to give satisfaction. The annual meeting took place March 18, ensuing; and, after choice of officers, a motion was made and carried to add two gentlemen to the before-chosen committee, and abide the judgment of the majority. So John Jones, Esq., of Hopkinton, and Mr. Ebenezer Littlefield of Holliston, were added. The 12th of April was appointed for the committee to meet at Mr. Ichabod Robinson's, and the proper preparations were made to wait on them. Their decision, omitting the preamble, stands recorded thus:—

We "are of opinion, That the Knowl, or Rising Ground at the Country Road leading from Holliston to Mendon, where the Cross Roads meet, [one of] which comes from Habijah French's, and on the Southwesterly corner of Joseph Sumner's Lot in said Mendon Easterly Precinct, is the best place for a Meeting-House to stand on, and will accommodate the Inhabitants of said Precinct, with the families in the standing part of Mendon; viz., Josiah Adams, Benjamin Green, and Samuel Rawson," &c.

JOHN JONES,
EBENEZER READ,
JOSEPH HAVEN,
THOMAS MARSHAL,
EBN^R. LITTLEFIELD,

Committee.

MENDON, April ye 13, 1742.

The Joseph Sumner whose *lot* of land is above mentioned seems to have been the son of the first Joseph, the original settler who died in 1735. The place stated for the meeting-house being settled with

slight chance of much variation, and funds voted for a fair beginning of the edifice, there appeared to be no reason for delay. But there were fresh hinderances. Several inhabitants of the precinct desired to be released from impending pecuniary responsibilities, by being allowed to go off to old Mendon and to Bellingham as parishioners. Some of these even petitioned the Gen. Court for such privileges. Of course the new precinct had no members to spare, and strenuously opposed all such attempts. No could they readily get their meeting-house site and common settled to their liking. The building-committee, too, were dilatory. Hence, at their meeting, July 26, 1742, we find them voting as follows: That the meeting-house "shall be built on a spot of ground northerly of Mr. Robinson's barn, where the Inhabitants this day set up a stake; provided those that subscribed to build a Frame shall prepare and have it ready to be raised by the 26th day of November next; and provided also, that Mr. Robinson will give the Precinct half an acre of land for that purpose." I suppose that this changed the spot slightly. The owner of the desired half-acre of land appears to have been Wm. Robinson, the father of Ichabod, into whose hands it soon fell. Whether William Robinson, a non-resident, would *give* or *sell* the land, remained a question. Time did not halt, and a precinct-meeting was called for Dec. 15, 1742, to see whether the building-committee intended to provide covering, etc., for the meeting-house, or whether a new committee must be chosen; and, especially, whether the money needed must be raised by subscription or rate. For the main trouble with the builders was the lack of ready money. However, when the meeting convened, they remedied this evil; and the work proceeded, though still tardily. At length, after various hinderances, the meeting-house, as to its externals, was nearly completed about the 20th September, 1743; but, internally, very little had been done except to lay a temporary floor, and improvise a few crude seats for precinct business-meetings. The first of these was held there by adjournment from Ichabod Robinson's, on the aforesaid 20th September, 1743. It is possible that some sabbath meetings for public worship were also held there before the cold season set in; but there is no record of it in either precinct or church chronicles. It would seem from the records extant that regular sabbath meetings were held at private dwellings, from the organization of the church, April 15, 1741, onward. At first, it is probable, they were held once a month, then once a fortnight perhaps, and throughout 1743 generally every week, or nearly so. After Mr. Bass declined his call to the pastorate, supplies were obtained from neighboring ministers and available unsettled preachers,

until Mr. Amariah Frost became a candidate for settlement. During this period the precinct had its hands full of responsibilities. It was hard to get money into the treasury; the disaffected resorted to General Court for liberty to join other parishes, and must be resisted; the territorial limits and corporate powers of the precinct were so inexact, that redress had to be sought of the Legislature; preaching and public worship must be provided for; the meeting-house must be finished, and a minister must be settled before the 24th of December, 1743. To discharge all these responsibilities, it often happened that funds raised by vote for one purpose had to be used temporarily for another; and, when rates could not be collected, resort must be had to voluntary contributions, or to credits. — all which clogged the wheels of executive progress. But business and events went forward as best they could.

In ecclesiastical affairs the young church led off vigorously. They were bound to obtain a pastor in due season. They were pleased with young Mr. Frost's ministrations. Again they held a solemn fast, and besought God in prayer to direct them in their pursuit. This was on the 29th September, 1743. At the meeting which appointed this day of fasting and prayer, they "Voted that John Jones, Josiah Adams, Capt. Tyler, Dea. Nelson, Jona. Whitney, John Binney, John Chapin, Abraham Jones and Joseph Jones be a Committee to attend on the Examination of Mr. Amariah Frost concerning his principles relating to the Doctrines of the Gospel, [which was to be made] by some of the Ministers," etc. The next day after the fast, viz., Sept. 30, 1743, a meeting was held, and "The Church then Voted, all as one, to have Mr. Amariah Frost for their Pastor." Meantime a complete reconciliation had been effected with Rev. Mr. Dorr and the mother church in Mendon, so that the First and Second Churches of Christ in Mendon were now in harmony. Pending that reconciliation, the daughter church passed the following very pacific and judicious vote: viz., "That after a Reconciliation is effected betwixt us and the First Church in Mendon, we will not countenance any person or persons keeping any private writing containing ill reflections upon the Rev. Mr. Dorr's moral character or doctrine, but will endeavor to quash every such writing which may be found." This vote was passed Dec. 8, 1742. A very wise resolve, and probably a very just one, as it is extremely doubtful whether there was any warrantable ground for such "ill reflections."

On the 31st October, 1743, "Mr. Amariah Frost gave in the Answer of his acceptance of the Call of the Church in presence of the Church and other inhabitants of the Precinct." The Precinct forth-

with formally concurred in the call, and in making all necessary preliminary arrangements for his ordination. This was appointed to take place Dec. 21, 1743, just two days within the two years' time allowed in the Act of Incorporation. Letters missive were sent out to the following-named churches: Framingham, Hopkinton, First Mendon, Upton, two in Wrentham, Uxbridge, Holliston, and Medfield. The council were to meet at the house of Elder John Jones in the Dale. On the 14th of December, a few days preceding Mr. Frost's ordination, the church, with the assistance of the Second Church in Wrentham and the one in Uxbridge, solemnly ordained their two ruling elders elect; viz., Josiah Adams and John Jones. In those days ruling elders were officers of potent authority in most of the Congregational churches.

Early A.M. on the appointed 21st December, 1743, the ordaining council opened at the house of Eld. Jones. Present, by pastors and delegates, Medfield church, the two churches in Wrentham, Hopkinton church, Uxbridge, Holliston, Framingham, and First Mendon. Rev. Mr. Baxter was chosen moderator. When the Chh. covenant had been read and certain preliminaries considered, there arose a serious division of views in the council in respect to the standing of the new chh. and the powers it claimed for its ruling elders. A minority of the council appear to have felt a decided aversion to the assumed power of ruling elders to veto and overrule the co-ordinate authority of the pastor and majority of the church-members. They therefore moved the council to send into the church several written questions, in order to ascertain what powers they invested their ruling elders with. 1. "Whether the act of the Brethren of the Church with the Ruling Elds. be a valid act without the consent of the Pastor?" 2. "Whether the Ruling Elds. and the minor part of the Brethren be capable of Negating the Pastor and major part of the Chh?" 3. "Whether the vote of the major part of the Chh. with the Pastor be a valid act without the consent of the Ruling Elds.?" The church returned answers which satisfied the majority, and also Mr. Frost; but the minority of the council declined to go on with the ordination. This minority stood *seven* to *fifteen*, and included Rev. Mr. Baxter, the moderator. The majority then elected Rev. Mr. Messenger moderator, and proceeded with the ordination ceremonies. The minority disclaimed all desire to disfellowship the new church or its chosen pastor, and declared that from sense of duty only they made their protest against the assumptions of ruling eldership. Whether their protest had much influence, or was itself merely a weather-vane indicating the course of the wind, I do not know — probably the latter;

for ruling eldership gradually died out of Congregational churches, and is now barely historical.

At what hours the ordaining council concluded their discussion, their ordination ceremonies, or festive entertainment, is not told in the records. Nor is it told *where* the services were solemnized; but I think we may safely infer that there was considerable delay in the performances, and that they all took place in the commodious mansion of the Joneses, latterly known as the *Old House* in Hopedale. What the record does tell is, that Mr. Frost formally joined the church as a member; that the church made choice of Rev. Mr. Haven to give the charge, and the council of Rev. Mr. Webb to give the right hand of fellowship; and that Rev. Messrs. Messinger, Webb, and Haven "assisted in and carried on the solemnities of the day." The account ends with the following words: "The Rev. Mr. Messinger preached an excellent sermon from 2 Tim. 2: 15: 'Study to show thyself approved unto God,' &c. Rev. Mr. Haven gave the Charge, and the Rev. Mr. Webb the Rt. Hand of Fellowship — all being carried on with great decency and solemnity." Doubtless the most ample and luscious refreshments of those times were furnished for the occasion, and the multitude rejoiced together in the triumphant establishment of the Easterly Precinct and Second Church of Christ in Mendon.

CHAPTER V.

PRECINCT AND CHURCH DOWN TO 1780.

Principal Acts, Actors, and Events of the Precinct. — Many Minor Details necessarily passed over. — Concerning the Settlement, Salary, and Support of Mr. Frost, at first by Rate, and finally by Contribution. — Concerning the Site, Erection, and Slow Completion of the Meeting-House. — Some Curious Particulars. — Concerning the First Burying-Place, our Oldest Graveyard. — The Proceedings. — Names of Precinct Moderators, Clerks, Executive Committee, Treasurers, etc.

Church Affairs. — Brief Narrative of Transactions, Experiences, and Events. — Number of Admissions to Membership, Baptisms of Children, etc. — Its Strict Accordance as to Covenant, Creed, Ordinances, and Discipline, with their Congregational Standards. — Later some Relaxation. — Its Complement of Officers. — Its Sore Troubles for a Few Years with Certain Seceders, or Come-outers. — Its Relations with the Baptists. — How it compromised with Certain Prejudices against using in the Pulpit a Large Bible donated to it. — Its Succession of Ruling Elders and Deacons.

PRINCIPAL ACTS, ACTORS, AND EVENTS OF THE PRECINCT.

HAVING set forth the origin, organization, and establishment of the precinct with its church, as culminating in the settlement of a "learned orthodox Minister," Dec. 21, 1743, I will devote this chapter to a sketch of the principal acts, actors, and events of the precinct and church down to the year 1780, when Milford was incorporated as a town, giving the first section to those of the precinct. It will not be expected that I should be able to cover so much ground, and be very minute. I must pass over in silence the mass of minor details, many of which I should be glad to notice, and confine myself to particulars which seem sufficiently important or interesting to require attention in this volume. Happily the existing precinct and church records are quite full, well preserved, and accessible; so that curious inquirers, who wish to know more than I have space to tell, can easily search it out for themselves.

The chief responsibility of the precinct related to preaching, the meeting-house, and the burying-place. To these there were many incidentals of importance. Occasional specialties, of course, demanded consideration. They had provided for regular ministrations of the gospel, by the settlement of Rev. Mr. Frost. How was he to have a comfortable home, and be supported from year to year? The

original contract between the parties was, that he should have a "settlement" of one hundred pounds payable within two years, and an annual "salary" of forty pounds payable in halves on the first days of May and November; but he was to be paid in the paper currency of those times, which was of rather uncertain value. It is therefore impossible to estimate accurately the real worth of his one hundred pounds settlement, and forty pounds salary. The Province of Massachusetts had put in circulation, previous to 1740, not less than three considerable emissions of bills of credit. The first was called "old tenor," the second "middle tenor," and the third "new tenor." Their gradual depreciation was great, and caused much distress among the people; but Mr. Frost took his chance with his flock. How was the money pledged for his support to be raised? There was a "Ministry Fund" in Mendon, arising from glebe-lands originally set apart for that purpose. The easterly precinct was allowed a portion of the annual income of that fund. Their dividend of this "Ministry Money," some six to seven pounds a year, was regularly turned in to eke out Rev. Mr. Frost's salary. All the rest of their revenue, for many years, had to be raised by direct taxation, i.e., "by rate," as the phrase then was. Voluntary contribution commenced in 1776, amid the agitations, troubles, and necessities of the American Revolution. Whether Mr. Frost got his one hundred pounds settlement money within the two years, as by contract promised, is doubtful; but probably interest was paid him on all arrearages till he obtained his full dues. This may be inferred from his recorded receipt, dated March 1, 1752, which is thus expressed: "Received of the Precinct Treasurer the full of my settlement and salary to this present date." His salary continued at forty pounds till May 16, 1748, when the precinct, pursuant to an Act of Gen. Court for the relief of clergymen suffering from a stinted support and hard times, voted him an extra of thirty-five pounds. In 1750 they raised his regular salary to fifty pounds, "lawful money." In 1752 they added to his fifty pounds their share of the Mendon interest accruing on the "Ministry Money." In 1753 they voted him £53, 6s. 8d., and their dividend of said interest. In 1755 they raised him sixty pounds, besides that interest; and after some years they made him up £66, 13s. 4d. This was the height of his support down to 1776. Then, Sept. 16, the record says the vote was "called, whether it be the minds of the precinct to support Rev. Mr. Frost by free contribution the present year, for every one that sees cause thus to contribute to carry such contribution to the Rev. Mr. Frost, and for him to keep the account, and make return to the precinct at the

expiration of the year; which vote proved to be in the affirmative." The same method continued till the precinct was merged in the newly incorporated town, 1780. How well it worked, how much the pastor received, or in what articles of value the contributions consisted, is not told. Probably, in those stirring and trying times, his annual income was rather scanty; but, having arrived at the period when the town superseded the precinct, we will pause and take up the proceedings of the latter in respect to their

MEETING-HOUSE.

At the time of Mr. Frost's ordination, as stated in the preceding chapter, the meeting-house was but a decently covered frame. Its outside carpentry and glazing had been finished in the plain substantial style of those times; but the interior had as yet only a temporary flooring and seating. All the inside work remained to be done; nor had the edifice been underpinned, excepting at the supporting points, nor touched by the painter's brush. I will sketch its subsequent history down to the incorporation of the precinct into a town,—commencing where I left off in the last chapter.

In the warrant of the Executive Committee for a precinct-meeting on the 30th May, 1744, among other articles to be acted on, there was one "To see whether the Precinct will choose a Committee to provide, and go on and finish the Precinct Meeting House to the turning of the key." Nothing having been done, the same was repeated in the next warrant, which was for a meeting Sept. 17, 1744. Then "Voted that the Committee already chosen on the affair of the Meeting House proceed to lay the floor." Jan. 22, 1744-45, "Voted to allow and reserve five feet in width round on the inside of this Precinct's Meeting House for pews, except convenient room for the pulpit and stairs and doors. Voted to leave three feet and a half for an alley from the front door to the pulpit." Declining further dependence on the old committee, "Voted that Mr. Jonathan Howard [Hayward], Mr. Joshua Green and Mr. John Chapin be a Committee to proceed in the affair of the Meeting House, so far as to build a pulpit, and Deacons' seat, and the body seats; [also] to build the stairs and lay the gallery floor." March 5 next following, "Voted to raise £80, old tenor, towards finishing the Meeting House." Aug. 30, 1745, "Voted that Ichabod Robinson should be added to the Committee that was chosen to finish the Precinct's Meeting House." "Voted to build one pew for the Minister's family, . . . where the Rev. Mr. Frost shall choose to have it. Voted to give the Elders and Deacons [space] on the floor to build one pew on the contrary

side of the pulpit from Mr. Frost's pew. Voted to sell the floor or pew room in this Meeting House; viz., all that has not been already disposed of by gift. Voted that Thomas Tenney, Jona. Howard, Dea. Daniel Corbett, Lieut. Wm. Sheffield and Daniel Sumner should act in behalf of the Precinct in that affair. Voted that the remains of the finishing of the Meeting House and the underpinning be left to the Precinct Committee, chosen for the finishing of the Meeting House." It will be readily seen that mainly floor-room was sold or given for pews, and that the pews were to be built by individual owners for themselves. This was the general, if not universal, custom of those times.

"March 31, '46; Voted to go on and finish the Meeting House, so far as the pew-money shall accommodate in that affair. Voted to raise £100, old tenor, to finish said Meeting House. Voted to ceil the walls, or inside, of this Meeting House with boards so high from the lower floor as to extend to the bottom, or lower part, of the windows. Voted to ceil with boards four feet high round in the galleries, from the hinder part of the gallery floors, and from the stairs so high as is ceiled in the gallery. Voted to lath and plaster the walls in this Meeting House, all that has not been already. Voted to ceil with boards, and also to lath and plaster overhead all under the beams, and likewise to lay a floor over all the joists that are in the beams. Voted to build the breast-work round the galleries, and make the seats in the galleries, and cap all the windows, and whatsoever is necessary to finish the inside of the Meeting House, except building the pews." "Voted that the Committee already chosen . . . should go on and finish their Meeting House. Voted that the pews on each side of the pulpit should extend so far forward as the Deacons' seat." So many votes at one meeting seem to have *meant business*, yet no great haste was made. "Jan. 12, '46-7; Voted to sell the pews in the galleries;" which was left to the finishing committee. At the adjourned meeting, Jan. 26, this vote was reconsidered, and the gallery-pews ordered to continue in possession of the precinct. March 3 ensuing, "Voted to sell the pews in the galleries, provided they be sold to the satisfaction of the Precinct. Voted that Capt. Nathan Tyler, Ebenezer Boynton and Dea. Nathaniel Nelson should be a Committee to sell said pews, and to bring the money . . . into the Precinct Treasury. Voted to raise £50, old tenor, towards finishing the Meeting House." Aug. 26, 1747, "Voted to Jonathan Howard 8s., old tenor, for recording a Deed of the land on which the Meeting House now stands." This vote may receive explanation farther along. Nov. 16 following: "Voted to choose Capt. Nathan Tyler,

Lieut. Wm. Sheffield, Dea. Daniel Corbett, Mr. Thos. Tenney and Mr. Eben^r. Boynton to seat the Meeting House." On the 30th of the same month, "Voted to exchange land with Mr. Ichabod Robinson; . . . and that the Bounds of the land that the Meeting House stands on begin at the corner of Mr. Ichabod Robinson's fence, on the north side of said Meeting House, then running with a direct line to the southernmost corner, or end of Mr. Robinson's wall, on the north side of his barn. Capt. Nathan Tyler, Lieut. Wm. Sheffield, Mr. Jona. Howard, Mr. Thos. Tenney and Dea. Nathl. Nelson, were chosen a Committee to [give] an acquittance to Mr. Thos. Wiswall, and take a Deed of Mr. Ichabod Robinson of the land on which the Easterly Precinct's Meeting House stands." From all this it would appear that the precinct first had land deeded to them from Thomas Wiswall, which was afterwards exchanged under an arrangement made with Mr. Robinson. The first Deed must therefore be the one which Jonathan Howard, *alias* Hayward, received eight shillings for getting recorded. The following is a verbatim copy of Robinson's deed, so far as concerns its description of the premises, as attested by the Register of Worcester Deeds:—

"A certain tract or piece of land *scituate* and lying and being in Mendon Easterly Precinct where the Meeting House for the public worship of God now stands, *buted* & bounded as followeth: Beginning at a heap of stones at the road that leads from Ichabod Robinson's to Sherbourn, being the South-easterly corner; then bounded Northerly upon the road that leads from Sherbourn road to Ebenezer Boynton — *nineteen rod* and three quarters of a rod to a heap of stones, being the Northeasterly corner; then bounded Westerly upon Ichabod Robinson lands eight rod and a half to a heap of stones, being two rod & four feet from the Southwesterly corner of the meeting house where it now stands; then bounded Southwesterly upon Ichabod Robinson land fourteen *rod* to a heap of stones by the said road that leads to Sherbourn; being the Southwesterly corner; then bounded upon Sherbourn road six *rod* & an half to the first mentioned bounds, & said *peace* of land being six *rod* and — half wide where the meeting house now stands and it being fourteen rod from s^d meeting house to the road that leads to Sherbourn. The whole of s^d *peace* of land, containing half an acre & twenty four *rod* be it more or less."

WORCESTER Ss. The above is a true copy of the description in the record of a warranty deed from Ichabod Robinson to the inhabitants of the Easterly Precinct in Mendon, dated by acknowledgment Dec. 17, 1748, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds, Book 27, p. 507.

Attest:

HARVEY B. WILDER, *Reg^r*.

Probably the specified boundaries of these premises were sufficiently intelligible to all parties concerned in 1748; but the subsequent altera-

tions of the designated roads have rendered them somewhat obscure to inquirers of the present generation. It would be interesting to know exactly where Sherborn road originally lay in relation to the parish common, and where the road lay that led out of Sherborn road to Ebenezer Boynton's. But these questions need not be discussed here. It suffices to know that the easterly precinct obtained, after some delay, a satisfactory title to their meeting-house site and common.

At a precinct-meeting. Aug. 26, 1748, "Voted to repair the Meeting House glass. Voted to color the Meeting House doors, window frames, weather boards, corner boards, eve troughs and the two bottom boards." At a meeting on the 16th December, the same year, held by adjournment from the 12th, it seems to be implied that the meeting-house was at last nearly or quite finished; that the committee had been reckoned with; and that the precinct felt too poor to allow them any thing for their official services. For it was tried, "whether the Precinct would allow the Meeting House Committee any thing for their trouble serving on that affair; which vote passed in the negative." Then it was tried, "whether the Precinct would allow Samuel Howard [any thing] for collecting the £200 rate; and said vote passed in the negative." So those official servants had to content themselves with their laurels of honor alone.

Nothing more important than slight repairs and alterations took place in the meeting-house for the next twenty years. The only one of the alterations worth mentioning is a mere curiosity; as such I will notice it. March 9, 1758, "Voted to give Mr. Jesse Sumner and Mr. Nathaniel Cheney, provided that they take in three partners, liberty to build a pew over the men's stairs, provided that they build so high as in no wise to hurt the passing up and down said stairs." It is probable that said pew was built, though nothing more is said about it. I have tried in vain to get any trace of that Mr. Jesse Sumner's genealogy. The pew must have been rather unique in some respects. The precinct had, of course, to bear all the incidental expenses, as well as more solid cost of their meeting-house, from getting its site *stated* down to the merest repair. They annually chose a person to open, shut, sweep, and take care of it, a sort of sexton, who was regularly voted a moderate compensation.

Thus matters went on till 1769, when it began to be felt by some in the precinct that their meeting-house needed important repairs, additions, or renewal. So, under the warrant for a meeting. Sept. 11, of that year, the question of repairing came up. It was negatived, but not allowed to sleep. The next warrant contained an arti-

cle "To see whether the Precinct will do any thing as to repairing said Precinct's Meeting-House, or make any addition to said House." March 6, 1770, negatived squarely. The next warrant suggested "repairing or new building." Again negatived. The same fate followed renewed propositions in January, 1771. In March next following there was a struggle to get an addition voted. It prevailed for a moment, but was recalled. The friends of improvement and their opponents repeatedly contested the question in its various forms, sometimes quite sharply, till at length it was submerged in the great common struggle to get the precinct set off from Mendon, and incorporated as a town. So the old meeting-house experienced no material change till after 1780. We will now turn back and see what the precinct did concerning a

BURYING-PLACE.

The following abstract of proceedings will indicate the course of events. Precinct-meeting, March 3, 1746-47: "Voted that Dea. Nathaniel Jones [apply] to Mr. Amos Binney, and get security of half an acre of land for a Burying Place, where several of this Precinct have already buried their dead." This implies a previous negotiation or understanding between the parties, in pursuance of which several burials had taken place on the premises. Whether Amos Binney was a resident in the precinct, is doubtful; but, if so, it would seem that about this time he removed to Hull, where he formerly belonged. It seems also, from subsequent transactions, that he and Thomas Bailey were joint owners of the land whereof the said half-acre was a part. Bailey, too, a native of Hull, returned to that place. Aug. 26, 1748, "Capt. Nathan Tyler, Dea. Daniel Corbett, Mr. Habijah French, Mr. Daniel Sumner, and Mr. Jona. Bond were chosen a Committee to purchase a Burying-Place." But meanwhile Mendon proprietors donated ten acres of their common land to the easterly precinct for a burying-place. (See proprietor's small record-book, p. 24, date Jan. 30, 1748.) March 1, 1748-49, the precinct voted to sell said ten acres to John Chapin for ten pounds, old tenor, and devote the money to the purchase of a burying-place. This sale was made, and the Mendon proprietors, May 27, 1749, "Laid out for John Chapin twelve acres of land, viz., — ten acres of land that was granted by the proprietors of Mendon to the Easterly precinct in said Mendon for a burying place, and two acres of his own, 11th Division: laid together east from Jona. Whitney's house." etc., near Holliston line. (See small book above referred to, p. 30.) Sept. 11, 1749, the precinct "Voted to buy a piece of land of Mr. Isaac Parkhurst,

near the Easterly-Precinct Meeting-House. Mr. Ichabod Robinson, Samuel Wheelock, Jona. Whitney, John Chapin and James Sumner were chosen a Committee to act in that affair." The most diligent search has failed to find any further record or reference to this committee's negotiation with Isaac Parkhurst. For some unaccountable reason the matter fell through, so far as Parkhurst was concerned. Nor can any deed or title to the burying-place be found on record, securing the same to the precinct, except the following: Under date of Oct. 1, 1747, "Thomas Bailey, Cordwainer, and Amos Binney, Mariner, both of Hull in the County of Suffolk," executed a power of attorney giving Rev. Amariah Frost of Mendon authority "to sell, alien, convey and confirm unto any body that will buy, a certain piece of land lying and being in the Township of Mendon, containing near a hundred acres, more or less." (See Registry of Deeds, Worcester, book 23, p. 489.) In virtue of this power of attorney, Rev. Mr. Frost sold the said land to Ephraim Twitchell, jun., and conveyed the same to him by a deed dated Aug. 2, 1748, recorded in the Registry of Deeds, Worcester, book 26, page 476. This tract of land constituted all, or certainly a large part, of the Twitchell farm, heretofore familiarly known among us as thus designated. It included the whole of our oldest burying-place or cemetery, the one under notice. But the deed from Frost to Twitchell made the following reservation: "*Excepting out of said lands three-quarters of an acre for a Burying-place as shall be agreed upon most comodious therefor upon Nath^l Murse line.*" It is presumed that the precinct authorities agreed with Twitchell on the situation and boundaries of this burial-ground reservation; but no record of it has been found, nor any further title save undisturbed possession. The case is rather singular and curious. Aug. 27, 1753, "Voted to buy a funeral cloth," and that Mr. Ichabod Robinson purchase it. Nothing is said about a bier or a hearse, though probably they had at least some sort of bier. But the "funeral cloth" was then and long afterwards deemed fashionably important. It was a large black spread of woollen cloth, often bordered and tasselled, and called the pall. At funerals, and especially the more public ones, it was spread over the coffin, and added much to the solemnity as well as dignity of the occasion. At this same meeting it was moved to fence the burying-place, but not carried. The same decision was repeated Nov. 8, 1756. But Aug. 29, 1757, the movers had better success. "Voted to fence the Burying Place with stone wall four feet and a half high, by the 15th of November next. Voted that Josiah Chapin, Dea. John Chapin and Samuel Torrey should be a Committee to take care that the abovesaid work

be done, &c. Voted that there should be one pair of Bars at the east end of said Burying-Place." This first and only cemetery of the precinct never received very extraordinary attention in the way of ornamentation or even necessary care. Such was not then the fashion. Tolerable fencing was deemed sufficient, with perhaps occasional endeavors to keep down the brush. This last was aimed at in the following vote, Aug. 28, 1759: "Voted to let Eleazer Wight have the use of the Burying Place the remainder of this year; provided he clears up the under brush well and burns it, &c." It was afterwards offered for rent, but seldom sought for as desirable. So it received few flattering attentions, and in 1780 passed under the superintendence of the town.

In the outset of this chapter I alluded to other specialties of precinct responsibility. The most important of these related to a series of measures for bringing about the incorporation of the precinct as a town. I will therefore defer them to another chapter, particularly devoted to the induction and inauguration of our town. It may seem to some minds that I have bestowed undue attention on the history of the precinct, inasmuch as I cannot reasonably give half the amount to younger religious societies. It should, however, be considered that the precinct originally comprehended nearly the whole of our present territory; that it was long an influential body politic, including nearly all the ancestral population within our limits; and that it was, in fact, incipiently the town of Milford. In this view, the story of its efforts, experiences, and progress deservedly commands more detailed elaboration than any of our comparatively recent religious societies. But these shall not be slighted. The ancient Congregational church, so closely identified with the precinct, requires a few pages of condensed narration, in order to round out this chapter. Before I add these I judge it interesting to give a catalogue of the principal precinct officers from 1741 to 1780, that the present and coming generations may know who were its successive principal actors.

MODERATORS.

Jona. Hayward, Jr., *alias* Jona. Howard, at 8 meetings; Nathl. Nelson, at 16; Wm. Sheffield, at 10; Nathan Tyler, at 7; Josiah Adams, at 3; Daniel Corbett, at 11; Samuel Scammell, at 5; Ebenezer Boynton, at 1; Daniel Sumner, at 1; John Chapin, at 5; Jona. Whitney, at 1; Ichabod Robinson, at 1; Saml. Wheelock, at 3; Jasper Daniell, at 2; Saml. Hayward, *alias* Howard, at 2; Wm. Jennison, at 12; Ichabod Thayer, at 1; Saml. Torrey, at 2; Josiah Chapin, at 1; Gideon Albee, at 2; John Ellis, at 1; Saml. Warren

at 4; Gershom Nelson at 2; Joseph Gibbs, at 1; Josiah Wheelock, at 1; Jona. Jones, at 2; Amariah Frost, Jr., at 1. This covers the period from 1741 to 1780.

CLERKS.

William Cheney, Jr., to 1747; Samuel L. Scammell, 1748, and his son Samuel L. from 1761 to 1769; James Sumner from 1748 to 1759; then William Jennison for two years to 1761; then Caleb Cheney from 1769 to 1780.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Down to 1750 the following names appear: Daniel Lovett, Nathan Tyler, Nathl. Nelson, Jona. Hayward, Jr., John Jones, Jr., Thos. Wiswall, John Rockwood, Jona. Whitney, Thos. Tenney, Daniel Corbett, John Chapin, Daniel Sumner, Ichabod Robinson, Joseph Sumner, Thos. White, Jona. Bond, Habijah French, Samuel Howard, *alias* Hayward, Saml. Wheelock, Wm. Cheney, Jr., Ichabod Thayer, Obadiah Wheelock, Jonas Parkhurst, Jasper Daniell, Joseph Jones, and Jacob Thayer. From 1750 to 1760, besides some of the foregoing, we find the following: Thos. Bond, Jr., Daniel Wedge, Thos. Beard, Abraham Jones, James Sumner, Nehemiah Nelson, Josiah Chapin, Benj. Howard, Jr., Thos. Chapin, Nathaniel Rawson, Isaac Tenney, Gideon Albee, Ebenr. Wheelock, Ezra Thompson, Josiah Wheelock, David Howard, Wm. Legg, Samuel Warren, Seth Thayer, Jno. Chapin, Jr., Reuben Rockwood, Ephraim Twitchell, Isaac Parkhurst, Jno. Hill, Isaac Kent, Eli Partridge. Between 1760 and 1770 the following new names are recorded: David Penniman, Daniel Hayward, Josiah Nelson, David Cutler, James Hayward, Saml. Torrey, Azariah Newton, Eleazer Wight, Stephen Thompson, Jno. Howard, Moses Chapin, Ebenr. Sumner, Caleb Cheney, Saml. Thayer, Joseph Penniman, Saml. Scammell, Benj. Vickery, Jno. Sprague, Gershom Legg, James Albee, Obadiah Wood, Joseph Jones, Jr., Seth Nelson, Jona. Jones, Elihu Warfield, Wm. Jennison, Josiah Kilburn, Jno. Ellis, Jesse Penniman, Benj. Beal, Ebenr. Read. From 1770 to 1780 we find the following new names: Elias Whitney, Warfield Hayward, Saml. Chapin, Stephen Albee, Abraham Jones, Jr., Joseph Gibbs, Ichabod Newton, Moses Gage, Jr., Jno. Jones, Nathl. Parkhurst, James Battle, Oliver Daniell, Michael Madden, Mordecai Day, Saml. French, Ephraim Chapin, Jesse Hayward, Adams Chapin, Jno. Robinson, Elijah Thayer, Ebenr. Parkhurst, Acron Merrifield, David Hill, Ephraim Parkhurst, Ichabod Thayer, Jr., Jonas Parkhurst, Jr., Amariah Frost, Jr.

I omit specification of assessors, collectors, etc., as unnecessary.

Many of the forenamed served in these offices with others not mentioned. Two or three of the persons named resided in what was called "the standing part of Mendon,"—Nathan Tyler, Josiah Adams, etc. Those gentlemen with their families and estates did not continue their connection with the easterly precinct more than eight or ten years, being released on their own request to re-connect themselves with the old parish. It seems proper to add a list of the

TREASURERS.

These were the following named: Jona. Hayward, Jr., to 1744; Nathaniel Nelson from 1744 to 1753; Ichabod Robinson from 1753 to 1756; Daniel Sumner from 1756 to 1760; Nathl. Nelson again from 1760 to 1772; then Wm. Jennison down to 1775; next Jonas Parkhurst for the year 1776; and finally Jona. Jones onward to 1780.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

The remainder of this chapter must be given to a brief narrative of transactions, experiences, and events pertaining to the church. This was the religious heart of the precinct. It was entitled "the Second Church of Christ in Mendon." We brought down its history to the close of Rev. Mr. Frost's ordination services. It then had, including the pastor, twenty-seven male members. Down to 1780 the whole number of male and female admissions was two hundred and forty-eight. A considerable portion of these came in by letters of dismission and commendation from other churches, and not a few from the mother church in Mendon; but the larger portion were the home-products of Mr. Frost's ministry. What the diminutions were, from death, dismission to other churches, etc., during this period, I cannot accurately state; but they were probably small. The whole number of baptisms under its auspices, for the nearly thirty-nine years of this period, if I have not miscounted, was seven hundred and fourteen, of which all but about twenty were infants and comparatively young persons sponsorially covenanted for. The covenant, confession of faith, ordinances, and discipline of the church were in close accordance with the old Cambridge Platform, and what were then considered the highest standards of Congregational order in New England. They were stringent observers of the sabbath, of the Lord's Supper once in two months, of special seasons for fasting and prayer, and of infant baptism within their membership. Their records of admonition, suspension, and excommunication, show that they held a stiff rein for the suppression of intemperance, unchastity, profanity, evil speaking, and all the vices to which the carnal mind is prone,

even in professedly regenerate people; nor were they disposed to license insubordination and self-willed independence against the authority of their church. Its rules, regulations, and requirements must be respected. To enforce these they sometimes found a difficult task. I have heretofore stated that their first two ruling elders were elected and solemnly ordained previously to the ordination of Rev. Mr. Frost. Those were the venerable John Jones of the Dale, and Josiah Adams, whose residence was in "the standing part of the Town," where George W. Crombe lately dwelt, or near there. Both these had been made ruling elders some years before in the mother-church. Their first chosen deacon, Nathaniel Nelson, had also held that office in the ancient Mendon church; but for their second deacon they elected a younger and fresher man, viz., Abraham Jones, a son of Elder John. These officers were also formally ordained, but not till they had been proved according to apostolic injunction; for in those days no laxity of church order must be winked at, as is shown by the following entry: "Feb. 24, 1748: Then, the Church being present, and after a serious examination of our elected Deacons into their Doctrinal and Experimental knowledge of the Christian Religion, and into their qualifications requisite for their sustaining the office of a Deacon, and being found blameless; after the delivery of a sermon from 1 Tim. 3: 10, 'Let these also be first proved, then let them use the office of a Deacon—being found blameless;'—the Church renewed their election and invitation of Nathaniel Nelson and Abraham Jones to the office of Deaconship in this 2 Chh. of Xt. in Mendon, and an agreeable answer being returned by them, manifesting their renewed acceptance of the call and invitation to the office of a Deacon in serving Tables: then proceeded and ordained them respectively to the office of a Deacon, by giving them a Charge suitable to the occasion, together with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery." We can but admire the nicety, precision, and formality of this whole proceeding, though perhaps not the rhetoric in which it stands recorded. This last, I suppose, was Mr. Frost's, as he was made the standing scribe of the church, and appears to have officiated in that capacity throughout his long pastorate. It is remarkable, however, that this punctilious formality in respect to the ordination of ruling elders and deacons was never repeated. Unless it has escaped my eye in examining the church records, such was the fact. It was proposed, and probably *intended*, in several instances, but postponed from time to time for various reasons, till finally omitted altogether; and at length the election of ruling elders was silently relinquished. The deaconship was perpetuated; but the

ceremony of ordination in Congregational churches seems to have got reduced to great simplicity.

Having thus seen how completely the Second Church in Mendon was organized, officered, and started on its career, the story of that career down to 1780 next interests us. It had its trials, perplexities, and adversities, as do even the best of human communities and individuals. One of the most notable of these was a sort of secession, or come-outer insurrection, of certain dissatisfied members. This disturbance commenced as early as 1748, and lasted some ten years. The origin of the agitation is wrapped in obscurity. It may have been one of the stray outgrowths of the great revivals under Rev. George Whitefield, and other preachers who caught his inspirations. These had awakened a wide-spread religious interest, and excited a great deal of thinking as well as zeal in susceptible minds, both clerical and lay. Many of the laity became dissatisfied with the old customary style of preaching and church routine. It seemed to them too cold and lifeless. Meantime, the Baptists were breaking ground here and there, and assailing what they deemed the errors of the "Standing Order." Unlearned ministers, lay preachers, and self-authorized exhorters had begun to hold religious meetings wherever they could find an opening, without permission or countenance from the settled Congregational pastors and church dignitaries. Herein was mischief and vexation to the old ecclesiastical rulers. A touch of this contagion disturbed "the 2d Church of Christ in Mendon." Meetings of a secessive character were held in the easterly precinct, chiefly in the North Purchase and contiguous neighborhoods, for several years, which greatly annoyed Mr. Frost and his conservative brethren. For a while the movement seemed to threaten serious consequences; but the pastor and his coadjutors carried themselves with so much moderation, firmness, and prudence, that they finally triumphed. The leading spirit and troubler of Israel was one Samuel Hovey. I had to take considerable pains to learn definitely who he was, and for a long time failed. Whether he was the "William Hovey" named in the Incorporating Act of the Precinct, or some family relative, or a stranger of the same surname, I got no information. My only starting clew was one solitary sentence in the church records, viz., "Voted to send a letter to our seceding brethren and to those that should attempt to set up one Hovey, a lay Teacher, over them, on May the 31, 1749, containing objections against their proceeding in that affair." At length, in searching our Worcester Registry of Deeds, I found certain conveyances of land in the No. Purchase to and from Samuel Hovey. He had a small homestead in the Corbett

neighborhood, at the time of the secession difficulties, which he sold to Robert Corbett in 1769, having then removed to Newtown, N.H. This could have been no other than the "one Hovey" of the ch. records. He seems to have been a man of considerable influence.

Among the members of the church who came under discipline for their secessionism were the following named: Samuel Warren, Daniel Corbett, Jr., Eunice Lathome, Mercy Thompson, Azariah Newton and wife, Jona. Hayward and wife, Benj. Hayward, Jr., Nathl. Jones, Jr., Barnabas Rawson, David Cutler, Isaac Tenney, Mary Rawson, James Sumner, Lydia Whitney, Rachel Jones, etc. These persons were summoned to give their reasons for what was styled their "*withdraw*," "*separation*," "*absconding or absenting from our Communion*," and the like. They were visited by special committees, written to, remonstrated with, and admonished "with all long suffering and doctrine," but not harshly treated. Most of them were at length won back into the fold. Some of them, however, were blunt and stubborn come-outers until mollified. This will appear by the following extracts from the church records:—

"JAN. 24th, 1748-9. Met according to adjournment, and heard the Reasons of Samuel Warren, Daniel Corbett, Jr. and Eunice Lathome for their withdraw from us. Which are as follows, viz. —

1. Because we do not find that food for our souls by the word that was preached here which we have found in the word of God and elsewhere.

2. Reason is That we think that the doctrines which Christ taught when on earth are not taught here; we mean that the truth is held in unrighteousness, by not being delivered out of love and good will for these two years past; and because some of the truths of God's word are denied; viz. 1. You deny the knowledge of the brethren any further than by their lives and conversation, contrary to John 15: 2. 2. Because you preach works and press it harder than you do faith, according to our conception; that is, you direct sinners to seek the Lord before faith.

3. Reason of our Withdraw is, because we don't look upon this Church to be a visible chh. of Xt. — we mean, to be built up according to his Word and Spirit, as in 1 Cor. 12: 12, 13, 14; Matt. 16: 14-19 vs.; 1 John 1: 2, &c.

4. Reason; We think that the Religion of Jesus Christ is not maintained and upheld in its purity here; we mean that that Religion can't be the Religion of Jesus Christ that binds men's estates and Consciences to maintain it; and that is your case with relation to the salary — depending more upon the Civil Law to support it than the power of God; obliging every one to pay a certain proportion with them for the support of the Ministry, and binding our consciences to attend in your way of worship.

5. Reason is; that the Lord hath made us see that this Church is Babylon and a synagogue of Satan; we mean that ye hold faith in certain doctrines, such as an uncertainty about the Estates of the Converted, and

denying a possibility by a particular faith to be certain that any Elect vessel as to the particular person who shall be bro't home to Christ.

6. Lastly; because the Lord hath made us to see that this Church are thieves and robbers, because they come not in by the door; we mean, by Christ, by love to God and one towards another, and according to the Scriptures; we mean by faith."

Several other more or less similar statements of reasons were at different times sent in by the seceders. I need copy no more of them. Doubtless they seemed clear, profound, and conclusive to their subscribers: but they were all voted unsatisfactory by the church, and treated accordingly; and I must say, for myself, that I cannot extract much edification from them. I give the foregoing sample as a curiosity. As to the Baptists, especially in Bellingham, they occasioned Mr. Frost and his people some embarrassment. They were not only unwelcome intruders on the Congregational domain as competitors, but offensive as deniers that sprinkling was Christian baptism, however solemnly administered. They drew away several proselytes, first and last, which is never pleasant to the losing party. Still there were some kindly feelings on both sides; but the difficulty lay in being friendly without breach of ecclesiastical consistency. In 1750 the Baptist Church in Bellingham elected Rev. Elnathan Wight as their pastor. He was not only an intelligent and exemplary Christian man, but remarkably liberal for his times, and disposed to be on terms of free communion with the established churches. So, probably by his advice, a letter missive was sent to Mr. Frost and his church to assist in the ordination of Mr. Wight. It was a puzzler to the invitees. Some were for accepting, and all desired to be courteous; but there were points of order, usage, and consistency which could not be got over. Finally the ruling elders settled the proposition in the negative. Thirty-two years later we find the following ingenious evasion in a dismissory commendation of a sister who wished to transfer her relationship to the Baptist church in Bellingham:—

"To be sent to the Baptist Church in Bellingham, under the Pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Alden; viz. Whereas our sister *Jemima*, wife of *Jona. Thompson* of Bellingham, hath manifested a desire that her Relation with us might orderly be transferred from us to you: This may signify that on Aug. 5, 1759, she publicly owned her Baptismal covenant, and joined in full communion with us in all the special ordinances of the Gospel—and (as far as our knowledge is) has conducted agreeable to her profession: and accordingly we dismiss and recommend her to your Communion and fellowship, as a person Baptized and in good standing in the visible Church of Christ in this place: and if you receive her as such, she is hereby dismissed; otherwise, she is not.

AMARIAH FROST, *Pastor.*"

The wit of this lies in the obvious fact that the Baptists must acknowledge a merely *sprinkled* person as truly baptized, and thus belie their own solemn convictions to the contrary: otherwise Mrs. Thompson was *not* dismissed to them at all; but the Congregationalists were not to be swerved from their integrity and consistency, whatever action the Baptists might take.

ANOTHER PERPLEXITY RELIEVED.

In the year 1767, Dr. William Jennison, an influential member of the church, with the best of intentions, presented a large Bible for the pulpit, from which the pastor might read and expound at his discretion; but such were the lingering prejudices in some minds against the old Church-of-England usages, that a serious commotion arose among the people against the use of that Bible in their pulpit. How the matter was compromised will appear from the following documents:—

“MEMORANDUM. — In Aug. 26, 1767, the Church received the donation of a large Bible, given to them and the Congregation, to be read and expounded publicly, by and at the discretion of the Pastor: and voted the thanks of the Chh. be given to Dr. William Jennison, the donor, by Messrs. Dea. French and Albee; but after the use of said Bible some time, there arose some dispute among some members of our Society, as tho' it was too much of a conformity to the Practice of the Chh. of England — and for peace sake (rather than break the peace of the Society) it was omitted for the present; viz. the reading of said Bible in public. Whereupon the Dr., May 13, 1776, sent us this message; viz., —

“These may Certify all persons whom it may concern, that, whereas some of the Chh. and Congregation were uneasy at having the Bible read publicly which the subscriber gave to the Chh. and Congregation in the 2d Precinct in Mendon, of which the Rev. Mr. Frost is Pastor, to be used in public, by reason of which uneasiness the said Pastor has desisted from reading and expounding the same; Therefore the donor doth, by these Presents, give unto the said Mr. Frost and his heirs the use and improvement of said Bible until the said Chh. and Congregation incline to use it according to the design of the donor, and on the terms on which said Chh. accepted the donation: and whenever, i. e. the Church, do incline to have it used publicly, the said Chh. and Congn. are to be the sole proprietors of said Bible.’ ”

The foregoing was formally assented to and sanctioned by Mr. Frost and the church; and thus the agitated waters were soothed into quietude.

Just after the town was incorporated, at a public church fast held May 25, 1780, the original covenant was read and renewed, and a

vote passed, that what had been called the Second Church of Christ in Mendon should thenceforth be "called the Church of Christ in Milford." Down to that date the elders and deacons of the church had been elected and served as follows: —

Elder John Jones, elected April 15, 1741; served till superannuated, and died March 28, 1753. Elder Josiah Adams, elected April 15, 1741; served till his death in March, 1749. Elder Nathaniel Nelson, elected Sept. 7, 1749; and served till his death in 1783. Elder Daniel Corbett, in place of Elder John Jones superannuated, elected Sept. 7, 1749; and served till prob. his death, 1753. Elder Abraham Jones, son of Elder John, elected Nov. 29, 1753; and served till death, Feb. 25, 1792.

Dea. Nathaniel Nelson, elected April 15, 1741; and served till his promotion to eldership, Sept. 7, 1749. Dea. Abraham Jones, elected Nov. 14, 1743; and served till his promotion to eldership, Nov. 29, 1753. Dea. John Chapin, elected Nov. 9, 1749; and served till excused on account of age and infirmities, 1763. Dea. Habijah French, elected Nov. 9, 1749; and served till superannuation, in 1774. Dea. Gideon Albee, elected Aug. 11, 1763; and served till excused on account of age and infirmities, 1785. Dea. John Chapin, son of the former Dea. John, elected Dec. 1, 1774; and served till promoted to eldership, 1785.

Here this chapter must terminate. The specialties of precinct action in relation to incorporation as a town, will properly appear in the next chapter. The subsequent history of the Congregational parish and church will have its orderly place, along with that of the more recent religious societies, in an appropriate chapter of this volume.

CHAPTER VI.

INDUCTION, INCORPORATION, AND ORGANIZATION OF MILFORD.

Inception and Consummation of the Town's Incorporation. — How the Old Ambition for a Separate Town never died out, but slept and awoke at Intervals, till it gained its Object. — The Repeated Struggles from 1753 down to 1779, as shown by the Records. — The Contending Parties come to an Amicable Agreement May 3, 1779; which is given in Full. — Ratified May 19, ensuing — The Act of Incorporation dated April 11, 1780. — The Town legally organized May 1, 1780. — First Officers elected.

General Status of Affairs and Responsibilities assumed. — The Population at the Time of Incorporation. — Probable Number of Families, Legal Voters, Dwellings, Public Buildings. — Means of Subsistence, and Employments of the Inhabitants. — Small Mechanical Industries, and no Manufactures now so termed. — Settlements made with Mother Mendon. — Relations to Other Towns, the Commonwealth, and Nation. — Shay's Rebellion. — Religious Matters, Meeting-House, etc. — Pauperphobia, Financial Difficulties, etc. — Minor Items down to the Year 1800.

INCEPTION AND CONSUMMATION OF THE TOWN'S INCORPORATION.

THE ambition and design to have a town separate from mother Mendon was never abandoned by the leading citizens east of Neck Hill. But they contented themselves with their precinct immunities for about twelve years. Then the smothered flame was rekindled. Certain individuals brought the matter before the town, and we have the following record: "Mendon, May 14, 1753: being a Town Meeting held by adjournment from March 4, 1753; at said Meeting it was proposed to the Town, whether they would set off the East Precinct to be a distinct Town, and passed in the Negative." This put a quietus on the project for over twelve years more. Then the embers were opened again, and fresh fuel supplied. "Mendon, Dec. 24, 1766; being a public Town Meeting. Then it was put to Vote To see if the Town would vote off the Easterly Precinct, according to the bounds thereof, to be a separate Town by themselves, and there was but one hand held up. Then it was put to Vote To see if the Town would set off the Easterly Precinct, according to the bounds thereof, agreeable to the Petition of the Inhabitants, into a separate District by themselves; and the vote passed in the Negative by ten votes [majority]." The struggle now was for a district corporation, — a something less than a town. But this was strenuously resisted.

An appeal was next made to the Legislature by petition to incorporate the precinct as a district. This movement was vigorously seconded by the precinct as such. "February 16, 1767. At a meeting of the Easterly Precinct in Mendon legally assembled. Left. Josiah Chapin was chosen moderator to regulate said meeting. Then chose Eld. Nathaniel Nelson, Thomas Wiswall [and] James Sumner a Committee to head and support a Petition of the Inhabitants of said Precinct, already carried in and had a hearing at the Great and General Court, in order to be a separate District from the Town of Mendon, agreeable to the boundaries of said Precinct. Then Voted to give the said Committee the following Instructions; viz., that they use their best endeavor, that the prayer of said petitioners be granted before the time commences for the annual meeting in March next; and, as the Meeting House in said Precinct is built to accommodate the Inhabitants of said Precinct, agreeable to the boundaries of said Precinct, that said Committee would not, by any agreement, consent to any other than the former boundaries of said Precinct. — excepting Nathan Tyler, Esq., Adj. John Tyler and their land lying on the west side of the Eight-Rod Road so called." Mendon firmly remonstrated. At their town-meeting held on the very same day, Feb. 16, 1767, they "unanimously Voted to send reasons unto the Great and General Court, to show cause why the prayer of the petition of the Inhabitants of the Easterly Precinct should not be granted. Then Voted to choose six men for a Committee to draw up the Town's reasons; . . . viz., Messrs. Edmund Morse, Edward Rawson, John French, Joseph Benson, George Aldrich, William Sheffield, and Peter Penniman. Then the Town by a Vote chose Edward Rawson, Samuel Green, and William Sheffield for a Committee, or Agents, . . . to carry in the Town's reasons unto the Gt. and Gen. Ct., and make answer to a petition of a number of the Inhabitants of the Easterly Precinct, etc." The Legislature deferred the matter. But the Precinct petitioned the same year again, asking to be set off as a town or district, "together with their proportionable part of the *Ministry* land and money, School money, armory and ammunition." Again Mendon repulsed them, on this wise: "Sept. 27, 1767; being a public Town Meeting, in pursuance of the following article in the Warrant: To see if the Town will, by their Vote, set off the Easterly Precinct in said Town into a separate Township or District, with their equal part of the Town's stores, agreeable to the request of a number of the Inhabitants of said Precinct. It was put to vote, . . . and it passed in the Negative. Then the Vote was scrupled, and the Moderator ordered the House to be divided, and there were 57 in the Affirmative and 64

in the Negative." So by a majority of seven the movement was defeated. The combatants now returned to their tents, and the agitation slumbered for another twelve years; during which period the grander agitation of colonial separation from Great Britain absorbed all lesser concerns. It is likely, too, that the profound excitements and onward march of events developed by the Revolutionary struggle ripened public sentiment in all parts of Mendon for a municipal change. Be this as it might, the project of transforming the easterly precinct into a town was revived in 1779, amid the thunders of the war, and this time with success.

It seems that a respectful request was laid before the Town in season for deliberate consideration at the regular March meeting of 1779, and was responded to by the majority favorably. The record stands thus: "Mendon, March 1st, 1779. At the Anniversary Town Meeting for the choice of Town officers and the transaction of other Town business, in pursuance of the following article: viz., To see if the Town will grant the Request of the Inhabitants of the Easterly Precinct in said Town who have petitioned, the Town would consent that said Precinct, with all its Inhabitants and all the lands contained in the same, may be set off as a separate Town. At said Meeting it was put to Vote to see &c. The Vote was tried by dividing the House; 67 were in the Affirmative, and 60 in the Negative." Another majority of seven, but the other way. Thus the Town, weary of such persistent importunity, at length yielded its consent. The chief obstacle having been overcome, the Precinct had only to follow out and complete its triumph. April 26 ensuing, "Voted to choose a Committee to draw a Petition to send to the Gen. Court, in order that the said Second Precinct be set off as a Town." "Chose Capt. Gershom Nelson, Jonathan Jones [and] Ichabod Thayer, Jr. for said Committee." "Voted that the above said Committee should carry said Petition to the Gen. Court." Meantime an overture was made by the citizens of the other two precincts for a conference of committees to agree on the terms of separation, so that no misunderstanding might mar the operation in process. The easterly precinct cordially responded, and at a regular meeting "chose Jonathan Jones, Seth Nelson, [and] Ichabod Thayer, Jr., a Committee to consult with the First and Third Precincts' Committee in said Town, to see how and in what manner the Second Precinct . . . shall be set off as a separate Town." This conference resulted in the following

AGREEMENT, MAY 3, 1779.

"ARTICLE 1st. That the Meadow, or land usually flowed by the Mill Pond, formerly occupied by Lieut. William Sheffield, on the North side of

the Country Road, belonging to said Town, shall still remain and continue the property of said Town of Mendon, although said Second Precinct should become a separate Town; and in case said Town of Mendon should have occasion to Eject Jeremiah Kelley, the present occupier of said Pond, or any other person or persons, who may hereafter occupy said lands, from the possession of said Premises, or they shall not keep a good Grist-Mill in repair at or near the Premises, agreeable to the original agreement between said Town and Matthias Puffer, and David How,—then the said Second Precinct, although they should become a separate Town, shall have the three eighth parts of what said Town of Mendon shall recover, they the said Second Precinct paying the three eighth parts of the cost and charge that may arise in recovering the same.

ARTICLE 2d. Agreed, that the said Second Precinct draw their equal proportion of the School Money, according to the Valuation of the said Town: also, one third part of the Ministry money belonging to the said Town: also, their equal proportion of the said Town's stock of Arms and Ammunition.

3d. Agreed, that the said Second Precinct take their equal proportion of the Poor maintained by the Town, according to the Tax said Precinct pays: and also, if, after said Precinct is set off as a separate Town, there shall be any Poor sent to this Town from proper authority to be maintained by this Town, and it shall appear that the persons so brought were the usual or original Inhabitants of the said Second Precinct, then the said Second Precinct shall receive and maintain them as their Poor.

4thly. That the said Second Precinct pay their equal proportion of all the charges that have [arisen] or shall arise within the Town of Mendon prior to their being incorporated as a separate Town, of whatever name or nature.

5thly. That if there appears to be a surpluse of money, over and above paying all the Town's debts and charges, when they the said Second Precinct shall become a separate Town, then the said Second Precinct to draw their equal proportion, according to their Valuation."

Covenanted by John Tyler, Peter Penniman, and Aaron Everett, in behalf of the first and third precincts, and by Jonathan Jones, Seth Nelson, and Ichabod Thayer, jun., in behalf of the second precinct. Sanctioned by vote of Mendon without dissent, May 19, 1779. Nothing now hindered, and early the next year followed the

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY.

An Act for Incorporating the Easterly Precinct in the Town of Mendon in the County of Worcester into a Separate Town by the Name of Milford.

Whereas it appears that the Inhabitants of the Easterly Precinct in the Town of Mendon in the County of Worcester labour under many Difficulties

in their present Situation, for Remedying of which they Earnestly request they may be Incorporated into a Separate Town.

Be it therefore Enacted by the Council, and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled and by the Authority of the same that the Easterly part of the Town of Mendon, in the County of Worcester bounded as follows, Vizt.: beginning at a heap of Stones on Bellingham Line, on the North of the Country Road, then running West, and bounded South on said Road until it comes to a Road called the eight rod Road, now reduced to a four rod Road, then North, and bounded westerly on said Road, as it is now Stated by the Town of Mendon, until it comes to Upton Line, thence on Upton Line to Hopkinton Line, thence on Hopkinton Line to Holliston Line, thence on Holliston Line to Bellingham Line, thence on Bellingham Line, to the Bounds first mentioned — Be and hereby is Incorporated into a Town by the Name of Milford, and that the Inhabitants thereof be and they are hereby Invested with all the Powers Privileges & Immunities which the Inhabitants of the Towns in this State, do or may by Law enjoy. [For alterations of boundary lines see further along.]

And Provided Nevertheless, and be it further Enacted that the Inhabitants of the said Town of Milford shall be held to take and maintain their Proportionable part of the Poor of said Town of Mendon that are now maintained as such, or that shall be hereafter Returned from any other Town as belonging to said Mendon before the said Town of Milford was Incorporated.

And Be it further Enacted that the Inhabitants of said Town of Milford shall be held to pay their Proportionable part of all Town County and State Taxes that are already raised, or granted, to be assessed on the Inhabitants of said Town of Mendon or that shall be granted to be assessed on said Town of Mendon during the present Sitting of the Great and General Court, and be held to repair & Build one half of the Bridges and mend and repair one half the Roads on which they are bounded lying in the Town of Mendon forever.

And Be it further Enacted that all the Proprietors belonging to the Propriety of the Town of Mendon, that shall be Incorporated into the Town of Milford shall hold all their Common Rights in the Common and Undivided Lands in the Propriety of the former Township of said Mendon as though they had not been set off into a Separate Town — And their Proportionable part of the Ministry and School Money belonging to said Town of Mendon that have accrued to them by the Sale of the School and Ministry Land.

And Be it further Enacted That Joseph Dorr Esq^r: be and he is hereby directed and empowered to issue his Warrant directed to some Principal Inhabitant of said Town of Milford requiring him to warn the Inhabitants of said Town of Milford qualified by Law to Vote in Town Affairs to Assemble and meet at some Suitable time and Place, in said Town to choose all such Officers as Towns by Law are Required and impowered to choose in the month of March Annually, and to Transact all other matters & Business necessary to be done in said Town.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES April 11, 1780. — This Bill having been read three several times, pass'd to be enacted.

JOHN HANCOCK, *Speaker*.

IN COUNCIL April 11, 1780. — This Bill having had two several readings — passed to be enacted.

JOHN AVERY, *D. Sec'yr.*

We consent to the enacting of this Bill.

JERE. POWELL.	B. WHITE.
ARTEMAS WARD.	T. DANIELSON.
WALTER SPOONER.	H. GARDNER.
S. ADAMS.	TIM. EDWARDS.
T. CUSHING.	SAML. NILES.
JABEZ FISHER.	A. FULLER.
MOSES GILL.	JN ^o . PITTS.

NOAH GOODMAN.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, BOSTON,
July 17, 1876.

A true copy: Witness the Seal of the Commonwealth.

HENRY B. PEIRCE, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

ALTERATIONS OF BOUNDARY LINES.

Perhaps this is the proper place for stating what alterations have been made in our boundary lines since the town was incorporated. The terms in which its boundaries are described in the foregoing Act, though general, were well understood by the municipal parties concerned. Yet occasions arose for more specific demarcations here and there, and ultimately for somewhat important alterations. The laws required frequent perambulations of lines by the selectmen of adjoining towns, and renewal of bounds, or at least renewed acknowledgment of permanent monuments. Our records contain many specifications of such perambulations. In some instances, where the case seemed to require it, exact courses and distances are given, as traced by competent surveyors; but, in the majority of instances, the lines and monuments are described in general terms. I shall not go into mensural niceties in any case further than seems to me necessary to make alterations well understood.

The first instance in which a boundary line was thought to require re-adjustment occurred between Milford and Mendon. That section of the line from Upton that crossed North Hill, so called, was quite obscure and questionable. Therefore the two towns chose committees to examine and settle the matter. Their report was as follows: —

“MENDON, Nov. ye 29th, 1794. Then we the subscribers, Committee of Mendon & Milford, Met & settled the line between the Town of Mendon & Milford (over the North hill, so called); beginning at a heap of stones;

being the southeast corner of Paul Nelson's land; thence North 37 rds. East, 40 Rods to a Walnut Tree with a heap of stones round it; thence South, 26½ Ds. East, 196 Rods to a White Oak Tree, being the Northeast Corner of Seth Davenport's land, on the south side of the Road leading from the widow Tyler's to Milford. Philip Ammidon, Seth Chapin, Luke Aldrich, Committee of Mendon. Ephm. Chapin, Ichabod Thayer, Jr., Committee of Milford." March 3, 1795, Milford "Voted to accept of the line as settled between Mendon & Milford, as agreed by the Committee for that purpose." *Town Records*, vol. i., pp. 175, 173.

About the same time, when all the towns in the Commonwealth were required to make plans of their areas returnable to the State archives, the measuring committees of Milford and Upton found it very desirable to straighten a part of their line by exchanging small parcels of land. They did so, reported their agreement to their respective towns, and got the same sanctioned by vote. Milford sanctioned it at the very same meeting above specified in relation to the Mendon line. "Voted to accept of the Exchange of land between Upton & Milford. Agreeable as it stands Recorded in the 6th article in the Preceding warrant." That article reads thus: "To see if the Town will accept of the Exchange of land with the Town of Upton to straighten the line between the Town of Upton & Milford, as the Committee of Upton & Milford, that was chosen to Measure each Town, have agreed; which is as follows (viz.): beginning at a great Rock in the south end of upper North Meadow, on the west side of the River; thence, Running South 56½ ds. West, 215 Rods, to a heap of stones in Wm. Alexander's Pasture; thence, running South 8 ds. west, 202 Rods to a heap of stones at the end of John Merrifield's wall, on the west side of the Road leading from Lt. Paul Nelson's to the widow Tyler's." *Town Records*, vol. i., pp. 173, 171.

In the year 1829, by Act of Gen. Court, the boundary line between Holliston and Medway was so changed that the latter became one of our immediate neighbors on the east. But this did not affect our original boundary in that quarter, Medway merely taking the place of Holliston on a part of the old line.

In 1835, March 27, an Act of Gen. Court made a somewhat important alteration of our boundaries on Hopkinton and Holliston, by which we gained some territory and several families. Fruitless attempts had been made for several years to straighten the Hopkinton line, and to accommodate the families of Wild-Cat neighborhood, so called, with better school advantages; those families dwelling inconveniently in the isolated corners of the three towns. The Act of

Gen. Court was designed to obviate these difficulties. It determined as follows: "That the dividing lines between the towns of Milford, Holliston and Hopkinton shall be altered, and shall hereafter be established as follows, to wit: beginning at a heap of stones on the line between the towns of Milford and Hopkinton, at the road near the dwelling house of Samuel McFarland; thence easterly about one and three fourth miles to a stone monument by the side of Deer Brook, so called; thence north, sixty and a half degrees east, twenty five rods on the line between Hopkinton and Holliston; thence due south until it comes to the line between Holliston and Milford; and that part of said Milford, which lies north of the first mentioned line, shall hereafter belong to Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex; and that part of Hopkinton, which lies south of said first mentioned line, shall hereafter belong to Milford, in the county of Worcester; and that part of said Holliston, which lies west of the last mentioned line, shall hereafter belong to said Milford."

The last alteration was made by Act of Gen. Court, Apl. 1, 1859. It was entitled "An Act to alter the Boundary Line between the Towns of Holliston and Milford." It enacted thus: "The dividing line between the towns of Milford and Holliston shall be altered, and shall hereafter be established as follows, to wit: beginning at a point on the lines between the towns of Holliston and Hopkinton, sixty four rods easterly from the northwest corner of Holliston, and running southerly until it comes to a point on the line between the towns of Holliston and Milford, 132 rods and 15 links easterly from the southwest corner bound of Holliston; and that part of Holliston, which lies west of the above described line, shall hereafter be annexed to and belong to the town of Milford."

ORGANIZATION.

Pursuant to his nomination in the foregoing Act, Joseph Dorr, Esq., of Mendon, issued his warrant under date of April 25, 1780, for Milford's first town-meeting. It was to be held at the meeting-house on the first day of May: "I. To choose a Moderator: II. To choose Town officers according to Law." The warrant was directed to, and served by, Jona. Jones; being duly posted at the meeting-house. This first town-meeting and its proceedings are set forth in the following record:—

"MILFORD, May 1, 1780. The above said Town met, being legally assembled. Voted and chose Joseph Dorr, Esq., Moderator; Caleb Cheney, Clerk; Lieut. Jesse Whitney, Caleb Cheney, Warfield Hayward, Ebenr. Read [and] Stephen Albee, Selectmen; Lieut. Jesse Whitney, Caleb Cheney,

Warfield Hayward, Ebenr. Read [and] Stephen Albee, Committee of Correspondence; Caleb Cheney, Treasurer; Ensⁿ Adams Chapin, Capt. Ichabod Thayer, Jr. [and] Moses Chapin, Assessors; Lieut. Joseph Cody [and] Obadiah Wood, Constables; Jona. Jones [and] Lieut. Josiah Chapin, Surveyors of highways for the 1st District: Levi Thayer [and] Saml. Davis, for the 2d District; Boyce Kimball, for the 3d District; Dr. Elias Parkman, for the 4th District; Capt. Gershom Nelson [and] Capt. Saml. Warren, Tything-men; Capt. Ichabod Thayer, Jr., Oliver Daniell [and] Joseph Jones, Jr., Fence Viewers; Capt. Gershom Nelson, Sealer of Lumber; Jesse Hayward, Sealer of Leather; Amos Shepherdson, Nathl. Saunders, Caleb Boynton, Jr., [and] Ephraim Hayward, Hog-reeves; [and] Dea. Abijah French, Deer-reeve."

Thus our town was organized with all the requisite legal formalities, and auspiciously started on its municipal career. Its citizens and officers were mostly of the third and fourth generations from the first settlers, concerning whom I have treated in the earlier chapters.

GENERAL STATUS OF AFFAIRS AND RESPONSIBILITIES ASSUMED.

At its incorporation our young town had a population of about seven hundred and sixty souls, perhaps a hundred and fifty families, and about a hundred and fifty-two legal voters. They possibly had a few more than a hundred and twenty dwelling-houses, such as they were, widely scattered, and situated on some fifty old-fashioned, crooked, and ill-graded roads or town-ways of various designation. At that time, the main thoroughfare between Mendon and Holliston, known as "the Sherborn road," always our most populous highway, had only about twenty residences. No public schoolhouse had then been erected within our limits. The only public edifice in town was the precinct meeting-house, forty feet by thirty-five, sadly needing repairs. The inhabitants generally subsisted on the hard-earned products of the soil. There were a few mechanical craftsmen, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, tanners, shoemakers, tailors, clothiers, etc., — paid oftener in farmer's produce than money. As to manufacturers, now so called, there were none. What the total of ratable property was, I have found no certain means of estimating; but it must have been comparatively small. At the same time, the country was but just past the midnight of the Revolutionary war, straitened in all its resources, and sweating at every pore an effusion of blood. So Milford was born into the municipal family in perilous times, and amid many seemingly unpropitious circumstances. Nevertheless her people were ambitious, brave, and hopeful. They confidently expected a better future, and assumed their new responsibilities with fearless resolution. Among these responsibilities I will indicate a few of the principal: —

An honorable settlement with the mother town, according to previous agreement and the Act of Incorporation. Certain funds, debts, and credits must be equitably divided; the belongings and maintenance of the poor must be justly arranged and provided for; frontier roads must be properly ascertained, and repaired in due proportions; and numerous minor adjustments made. All these matters were amicably settled with reasonable promptitude. The two towns chose committees of conference, who very satisfactorily accomplished their work, and reported to their constituents under date of March 26, 1781. The following-named citizens acted on these committees: For Mendon, John Tyler, John Albee, and Peter Penniman; for Milford, Samuel Warren, Jona. Jones, Ichabod Thayer, jun., and Samuel Jones. Without copying their report, it may suffice to say that it shows their settlement to have been eminently fair and conclusive. It appears to have commanded universal approval; but, in the nature of things, it was impossible to foreclose all incidental questions liable to arise. Accordingly we find subsequent minor settlements successively recorded. One of these related to certain debts, dues, and securities, which had to be divisionally accommodated. This was effected by a joint committee, to mutual satisfaction, Dec. 19, 1781. Another of a similar nature took place in like manner, Feb. 22, 1782. Still another followed, concerning certain poor families and persons sent back from other towns for maintenance, a part of whom were natives of our territory. This occurred Jan. 18, 1785.

With the neighboring towns generally young Milford was on terms of amity and good-fellowship, excepting certain lawsuits about paupers. The most important of these was with Stow, which will be noticed in another place. In respect to the great distresses of that period, arising from the depreciation of paper-money, high taxes, and the almost utter impossibility of meeting financial exigencies, our people sympathized warmly with the suffering citizens of Worcester Co., and the Commonwealth at large. They were represented in several conventions held on that subject in Worcester and other places; but when the more violent resorted to arms in the deplorable Shay's Rebellion of 1786, they remained loyal, and joined in suppressing the malecontents; yet they were averse to vindictive measures against the subdued. This will appear to their credit from the following record under date of Jan. 29, 1787:—

“Voted to send a Petition to the General Court; viz. To the Honorable the Senate and the Honorable the House of Representatives in Gen. Court assembled now sitting at Boston; most humbly and respectfully sheweth; That your Petitioners, being deeply impressed with a sense of Loyalty,

Peace and good Order, and being desirous to prevent a further effusion of human blood, humbly pray, notwithstanding we utterly abhor and detest every measure subversive of Order and Good Government, that a Proclamation may be immediately issued that all those who have heretofore arisen to oppose the sitting of the Courts of Justice in several Counties of this Commonwealth, and all those who are now under arms in opposition to the Authority of the same, on condition they shall disperse and return to their several homes and behave themselves peaceably in future, may not be molested in their Persons or Property in consequence of what they have heretofore done: and your Petitioners in Duty bound will ever pray."

In relation to the Commonwealth and Nation, Milford illustrated a uniform allegiance, fidelity, and obedience to the laws. It must not be forgotten that it became a town amid the struggles of the Revolutionary war. Its citizens had evinced a lively and patriotic interest, in common with those of the parent-town, in all that concerned the induction and prosecution of that great contest for American independence. Now they assumed separate municipal responsibilities for its prosecution just before the dawn of success. Their quota of soldiers and warlike supplies was assigned to them. They must contribute men, food, and clothing, as called for, in their due proportion. On this point I refer the reader to the account of "town action" in Chap. VII., where will be found a condensed statement of the various votes passed by the Town, relating to soldiers and warlike supplies furnished in response to governmental requisitions during the latter years of the war. That series of votes will suffice to show the patriotism, zeal, and fidelity which the Town constantly exhibited during the Revolutionary war and subsequent military vicissitudes. Meantime its selectmen were made *ex-officio* a Committee of Correspondence, train-bands were patronized, and stores of ammunition liberally provided. In civil affairs there was an equally devoted interest. It was a time of organic reconstruction in the Commonwealth and Nation. The State Constitution, with its noble Bill of Rights, was adopted in 1780, and all the towns were called upon to consider the public good. New machinery was put in motion, and the municipalities of the State must be governed accordingly. Soon after this came the new Federal Constitution, to be considered in the several State Conventions. Being adopted, its new organism was to be operated. In all these grave concerns Milford honorably bore its part, unless it were dishonorable, in common with a considerable minority of the Republic, to vote against adopting the new Constitution. On this question their action was as follows: Dec. 17, 1787, "Voted and chose Mr. David Stearns a Delegate to sit in Convention

at the State House in Boston on the second Wednesday of January next. Voted and chose Daniel Wedge, James Sumner, Lt. Ephraim Chapin, Lt. Saml. Jones, Timothy Jones, Luke Kelley and Oliver Daniell a Committee to converse with and Instruct the above named Delegate. Voted to adjourn to Landlord Robinson's at six O'clock this day, to hear the report of said Committee; which report was to reject the Constitution; And when laid before the Town, said Town rejected it." But when adopted against their vote, they appear to have submitted in good faith to the will of the majority, and to have proved themselves always loyal citizens. During their first twenty years of town immunities they were represented in Gen. Ct. eleven times. In 1784 and '85 by Capt. Ichabod Thayer; in '87, '88, and '89 by Mr. David Stearns; in '91, '92, '94, '96, '98, and '99 by Samuel Jones, Esq.

In relation to religious matters, the Town succeeded to all the responsibilities of the old Precinct, i.e., in respect to the meeting-house, the ministry, and kindred concerns. There had been a long and fruitless struggle in the Precinct to get the meeting-house enlarged, or replaced by a new one. The Town inherited this struggle, and for several years nothing more was achieved than indispensable repairs, slight internal alterations, and some painting. Meantime, considerable changes of religious opinion were taking place among the people. Baptists, Methodists, Universalists, and free-thinkers were multiplying. Unity of denominational predilections was more and more broken up; and it became quite impossible for the Town, as *such*, to levy rates for the support of public worship, either in respect to meeting-house or preaching. None would pay on compulsion. Voluntary subscription, contribution, or donation must be mainly depended on. Yet, as the time had not arrived for a complete dissolution of Church and State, the Town must still exercise parish functions. The awkwardness of this may be seen by contemplating the following extracts: Warrant of Dec. 4, 1788, "To see if the Town will exempt any person or persons from being rated to the Congregational Society . . . that will legally certify . . . that they are of a different Denomination." Voted in the affirmative on the 18th of the same month. This only showed the direction of the wind. Quite a considerable number had before exempted themselves by such certificates, and here was a sort of invitation for many more to avail themselves of the same legal advantage. Jan. 24, 1791, "Voted to let the people of the Denomination called Universalers have liberty to meet in the Town's Meeting House on week days, when it is not otherwise wanted." May 6, 1795, "Voted to have former Certifi-

cates exempt persons from a Ministerial tax who have not changed their Persuasion." Such grew to be the state of public sentiment.

As to the meeting-house, its story may be told in a few words, by giving a summary abstract of the records. Aug. 12, 1782: a vote to repair, and committee chosen. Jan., 1783: fruitless attempt to induce the pew-owners to co-operate equitably in repairing. Unimportant action the next March about making more room for pews. Further action of the same sort the ensuing November. April, 1784, the committee on repairs ordered to be settled with; something had been done, but how much does not appear. At length, in Jan., 1791, a petition came before the Town from Oliver Daniell and several other responsible individuals, for permission to enlarge the house by cutting it in two and inserting fourteen feet, with the privilege of remunerating themselves by sale of the new pew-room thereby to be created. Granted, on condition of their giving a satisfactory bond for the proper execution of their undertaking. A little afterwards they were granted the further privilege of adding a porch, rebuilding the gallery stairs therein, and selling the pew-room thereby gained. Some painting was ordered to be done at the town's expense, and the improvements were completed. The whole was accepted, and the bond of the undertakers given up Oct. 22, 1792. This was a few months after Rev. Mr. Frost had gone to his rest. Thus the town had now a tolerably decent meeting-house for those times, fifty-four feet long by thirty-five in width, with a porch on its southern front perhaps fourteen by eight feet. This porch had three doors and two gallery staircases. The old east and west doors into the body of the house, heavily capped, still remained, and the pulpit stood on the northerly side. Dea. Peter Rockwood and other venerable survivors were my informants. They also remembered, and further said, that the new house, when erected, covered the spot where the old one stood, and, being larger, more ground. When the new house was enlarged and renovated, a few years ago, it was removed westwardly its whole length. So we must imagine the ancient sanctuary as standing lengthwise just eastwardly of the present one. At that time, what is now Congress St. did not cross the Common, or "Parade Ground" southwardly, but on the northerly side of the meeting-house turned short eastwardly into Main St. in front of the present Mansion House. And that part of the Common now fenced in exhibited an unpleasant-looking hollow, holding in winter and wet seasons a little pond three or four feet deep at some points.

As to the support of public worship, it had to be done mainly by subscription, contribution, or donation. Few would submit to com-

pulsory taxation. It was a vexed question for years, and all the more vexed because exempt citizens could vote on every question of the kind. Once a motion was put and carried, to tax all who presumed to vote on parish questions; but this only aggravated the sore. The trouble arose from the town feeling obliged to play two dissonant parts, — civil and religious. There was some income from the old "Ministry money;" but this had been shifted about from one set of borrowers to another, till, after growing beautifully less, it was invested in "Consolidated State Securities" of uncertain value. What finally became of this fund, remains to be ascertained. Rev. Mr. Frost received his dues in one way or another, too often tardily, down to his decease, March 14, 1792. His funeral expenses and the cost of his grave-stones were honorably paid by the town. The pulpit was thenceforth supplied, through the action of town committees, until the settlement of his successor, Rev. David Long, early in the year 1801. During this long pastoral vacancy, there seems to have been a general indisposition, outside of the church, to be satisfied with candidates. Besides several who were merely heard a few sabbaths each, the church chose three in succession for settlement. These, for one reason or another, were either rejected by the town, or declined to accept on the terms offered. Rev. James Tufts was rejected by non-concurrence with the church, May 27, 1793. Next, Rev. John Fisk was concurrently elected, July 3, 1795; but such unsatisfactory conditions were imposed that he declined. Rev. Leonard Worcester was elected by the church in 1799, but forthwith rejected by the town. About forty different preachers filled up the pastoral vacancy between Mr. Frost and Mr. Long.

In the matter of church music, I do not find much action of either the church, precinct, or town, previous to 1800. The church, Dec. 2, 1748, made "choice of Dea. Daniel Corbett, sen., to be an assistant in reading the Psalm, and with him John Chapin. Likewise made choice and voted that Habijah French and Joseph Marshall should be assistants in Tuning the Psalm." Probably the old custom of lining and tuning the psalm or hymn continued for many years. Oct. 22, 1792, the Town "voted and gave leave for the Singers to build two or three Pews in the front Galleries in the Town's Meeting House, to be for the use of the present Singers, who now perform that part of Divine Worship, and their successors as Singers only." May 16, 1793, "Voted to have the Singers fetch a Bass Viol into the Meeting House on Sundays, and some person to play on the same in time of Singing." Whether there was any opposition to the introduction of this instrument (then violently resisted in some of the churches), does not appear. Nothing

was paid for sacred music in those days, at least in our general region of country; and volunteers for that service seem to have been thankful for the privilege, and especially so for a very little patronage.

In relation to pauperism, judging from the records, our townspeople had a great dread of it. Probably they felt poor in taxable resources, and wished in all practicable ways to prevent or lighten burdens of that nature. There were then stringent laws for determining inhabitancy and the liabilities of towns to maintain their own poor. Among these laws was one authorizing towns to prevent new-comers from gaining legal inhabitancy therein. This might be done by warning them out, or requiring bonds of somebody that they should not become a town charge. All new-comers, not allowed to gain an inhabitancy, could be thrown back for maintenance on the municipality where they belonged. Our early townsmen appear to have been much more anxious to avoid paupers than to increase population. I suspect most communities had more burdens of this sort then, in proportion to population and wealth, than we have now, at least in New England. Anyhow, the measures taken to prevent such burdens indicate an inveterate pauperphobia, as witness the following votes: May 18, 1780, "Voted to warn all persons out of the Town of Milford that have moved in since it was a Town, or that shall move into said Town hereafter." Jan. 24, 1791, "Voted to warn out of Town all persons who have come to reside in said Town since the 10th of April, 1767." This was making a pretty clean sweep of good, bad, and indifferent. Indeed, the numerous recorded warnings show that there was no respect of persons, for many new-comers who became first-quality citizens got warned out. Happily for the prosperity of the town, this warning-out soon became a mere bugbear formality, and nobody was deterred from moving in and staying through dread of its disgrace. Of course in some cases it saved the town from becoming chargeable.

The method of maintaining the town's poor during this period was such as then generally prevailed in New England. Those who could not be helped through the year in their own humble homes or in the families of near relatives, by small stipends, were let out by public vendue to bidders who would keep them cheapest, — some to fare well and others ill, according to the character of their keepers. Once or twice the town hired a house for a year at a time, appointed an overseer, and provided work for the inmates. But the selectmen found this unprofitable, and otherwise more or less impracticable. Various projects were started to obviate difficulties, — such as for the town to unite with the neighboring towns in establishing a work-

house, or, alone, to purchase a *poor-farm*, or to build an asylum; but none of these amounted to much at that period. (See this subject resumed and fully treated in Chapter X., “*Maintenance of the Town’s Poor.*”)

Respecting roads, education, cemeteries, etc., I will not now recount responsibilities assumed, intending to treat of these and various other subjects under appropriate heads in the subsequent chapters. In drawing the present one to a close, I will briefly notice the financial troubles which our early townsmen had to endure. They had to struggle, like their fellow-citizens throughout the nation, with most trying difficulties in monetary affairs. The currency of the times was mostly paper, till after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, 1787. Between 1775 and 1780 Massachusetts had emitted treasury-notes and bills of credit to the amount of £1,600,000, and the Continental Congress \$400,000,000, old tenor. The quota of this Continental money received by Massachusetts was \$59,800,000. All this to carry on the Revolutionary war. A comparatively small amount of hard money, nearly all silver, was either in circulation, or hoarded up by careful individuals. The depreciation of paper money was frightful to contemplate. In 1781 Continental bills of the old tenor passed five hundred dollars for one dollar of hard money. The old Massachusetts Bank of 1784 put some tolerably good money in circulation in redeemable bills, which served well as far as it went. The United States began to coin gold, silver, and copper money. Our State did the same for a short time, till prevented by the new Federal Constitution. Then decimal money took the place of pounds, shillings, and pence. In 1794 Massachusetts liquidated its scrip of all kinds, paying a moderate percentage of its nominal value; but many holders waited for better terms, and lost all. Milford, however, was wiser, having, May 19, 1788, “Voted to sell the whole of the State Securities now in the Town, and for the Selectmen . . . to dispose of the same at the best lay they can.” Perhaps I ought to add here that the equivalent of the American, or certainly the Massachusetts pound, in dollars, was commonly reckoned to be three and one-third, so that every £100 would be \$333 $\frac{1}{3}$. From the foregoing, respecting the currency of the times, the depreciation of paper money, etc., the reader will readily interpret the votes of the Town to raise money for whatever purpose; and, if some of the sums seem enormously extravagant, their small actual value accounts for it. Thus we find that on Sept. 4, 1780, one thousand pounds were raised “for Schooling Children;” but in 1782 only twenty pounds in silver. Probably the current value of the latter was equal, at least, to the former. So

in 1780, "Voted to raise £1,000 to defray Town charges." Then, again the same year, in July, "Voted to raise £6,080," for the same purpose; and in September of the same year, for the same purpose, "Voted to raise £70,000." At this last I looked at first with amazement; but lo, in 1781 the votes were first one hundred pounds, and at another meeting two hundred pounds, *silver*. And so the sums went on year after year variously to 1799, when the amount voted was eighty pounds.

[If in subsequent chapters, chiefly devoted to some of the foregoing topics, I repeat minor portions of what is contained in the foregoing, I shall hope to be excused on account of the difficulties involved in assorting, classifying, and arranging the details with exact propriety.]

CHAPTER VII.

ANNALS OF WARLIKE AND MILITARY SERVICE.

Previous to and during the Revolutionary War.—Martial Patriotism always Predominant here.—Down to the French and Indian War of 1756–63.—Reference to the Old Muster-Rolls.—Down through the Revolutionary War.—Men and Officers.—Events and Incidents.—Town Action.—Gen. Alex. Scammell.

From the Revolution to the Secession Rebellion.—Disbandment of the Army.—Militia Organization in Town, and Expenses.—Occasions of Alarm.—Shay's and Whiskey Insurrections, threatened War with France, etc.—Artillery Company organized in 1803.—Its Brilliant Career, March to Boston in 1814, at Call of General Order.—Names of Officers and Men.—Compensation, etc.—Organization of the "Lafayette Guards" in 1826.—Disbandment of both these Companies between 1843 and 1846.—Milford Captains and Higher Officers.—Changes in Militia Laws.—Enrolments.—Organization of "Company A" in 1853.—Its Career and Captains.

During and since the Secession Rebellion.—Gen. Schouler's Summary of Milford's Action, Contributions, and Sacrifices in Behalf of the National Cause.—Extracts from Headley on Gen. A. B. Underwood's Heroism and Sufferings in the War.—Concerning Milford's Officers in the same, and Losses of Soldiers.—Grand Army Post, etc.—More Recent Military Companies organized, etc.

PREVIOUS TO AND DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

THE inhabitants of Milford, before and since its incorporation as a town, have always been eminently patriotic and martial. They have had no treason or cowardice on their soil, and only a few non-resistants from Christian principle. The military spirit has always been conspicuous. The various records demonstrate this. How largely the easterly precinct of Mendon was represented by soldiers in the French and Indian war of 1744–48, I have not deemed it necessary to make research. It is probable that it then furnished soldiers; but, if so, I have not sufficiently informed myself to give any definite statement. There were, however, in those times plenty of men with military titles, acquired either in actual war or in home-military organizations. A train-band flourished in this precinct at an early period, and, I presume, continued to do so down to the great French war of 1755–56 to 1763, which was rendered memorable by the conquest of Canada. In that war all the precincts of Mendon were drawn heavily upon for soldiers. Here I am better informed, having been kindly privileged by Dr. John G. Metcalf to extract from

his manuscript "*Annals of Mendon.*" such facts as seemed pertinent to this volume. The Dr. has rendered those *Annals* replete with very interesting details, drawn with great pains from various authentic records in the State and Town archives. I have appropriated only such of them as I deemed indispensable to our history. He copied from the muster-rolls in the State archives, vol. 95, p. 203, the names of Mendon soldiers in the company of Capt. Nathaniel Thwing, who served in the expedition to Crown Point in 1755. They were as follows:—

Nathan Tyler, Jr., 1st lieutenant. Joseph Clark, sergt. (d. in service), Peter Aldrich (do. do. do.), Eliphalet Wood, corp., William Hutchens (do.), John Watkins, drummer (servant to Jos. Johnson), Joseph Aaron (servant to David Daniels), William Barron (d. in service), Benj. Blake (servant to Daniel Taft, Jr.), Thos. Bryan, Joseph Clark, Jr., Daniel Davidson, Asa Daniels, John Holden, Stephen Johnson, Neal McNeal, John Passmore, William Rawson, John Spawford, John Vickery (d. in service), Aaron White (do.). Of these, I suppose Capt. Nathaniel Thwing, Eliphalet Wood, Daniel Davidson, John Passmore, and John Vickery must have belonged to our precinct, though I am not certain of them all. Possibly others in the list belonged here. In another company, commanded by Capt. John Jones, then of Bellingham, eldest son of our Eld. John, there were seventeen Mendon soldiers. Among these I recognize, as of this precinct, John Thwing, drummer, Joseph Cody, Josiah Tenney, Asahel Thayer, John Marsh, John Hill, John Gage, etc. In the muster-roll of Capt. Phineas Lovett I find the names of Gershom Nelson, Gershom Chapin, John Perry, Moses Gage, Daniel Wedge, Benjamin Atwood, William Legg, Peter Brown, etc. These served in 1757. In later rosters occur those of Benj. Hayward, Dependence Hayward, Moses Tenney, Ebenezer Cheney, sergt., Caleb Cheney, Sr., Isaiah Corbett, Ichabod Marshall, Ichabod Robinson, Moses Ramsdell, Nathaniel Corbett, etc. The Dr.'s "*Annals*" give names, dates, payments for service, and other particulars, with much exactness; also references to all his authorities. All, or nearly all, these were of our precinct. Some rolls seem to have been lost, not being found in the State archives. How many other fighting-men from this vicinity served in that seven-years' war, whose record has perished, is matter for uncertain conjecture. The names cited above show how largely the easterly precinct assisted, as well as Mendon throughout, in annexing the French Provinces of Canada, etc., to the British Empire.

When we reach the great agitation which culminated in the Ameri-

can War of Independence, we find Mendon and its three precincts in the front rank of the conflict. Its municipal population, led by the talented Joseph Dorr, Esq., kindled the beacon-fires of liberty; re-echoed the protests against British usurpation: held public meetings in behalf of endangered rights; organized a committee of "Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety;" and equipped no less than four companies of minute-men, two of which were mainly in our precinct. When the battle of Lexington occurred, April 19, 1775, and the consequent general alarm pealed through the land, these four companies immediately hurried to the field. One or both the Mill-River cos. actually marched in hot haste for the theatre of war on the very day of the battle, or certainly the next morning. One of these cos., numbered as "the *Second Company* of Mendon," consisted of the following-named officers and men:—

Dr. William Jennison, *Capt.*

Caleb Cheney, *Lieut.*

— Jones, *Sergt.*

Josiah Brown, *Corpl.*

Samuel Bowditch.

Joseph Gibbs.

John Hayward.

Jesse Hayward.

Jona. Hayward.

Jacob Hayward.

Joshua Hayward.

Warfield Hayward.

Joseph Jones, jun.

John Jones.

Abraham Jones, jun.

Eli Partridge.

Seth Thayer.

Josiah Wheelock.

William Ward.

Daniel White.

Benj. Vickery.

Samuel Cobb, *Lieut.*

Adams Chapin, *Sergt.*

William Jennison, jun., *Sergt.*

John Gibbs, *Sergt.*

Sheffield Partridge, *Corpl.*

Asa Albee, *Corpl.*

William Lesure, *Corpl.*

Samuel French, *Drummer.*

David French, *Fifer.*

Edmund Bowker.

Samuel Davis.

Eben' Davis.

Aaron Davis.

William Cheney.

Benj. Norcross.

Henry Nelson.

Amos Shepherdson.

Abraham Stearns.

Eli Whitney, jun.

Saml. Warren.

The other Mill-River co., numbered "the *Fourth Company* of Mendon," consisted of the following-named officers and men:—

Gershom Nelson, *Capt.*

Jesse Whitney, *Lieut.*

Josiah Nelson, *Lieut.*

Moses Chapin, *Sergt.*

Simeon Wiswall, *Sergt.*

Joseph Cody, *Sergt.*

Nath' Parkhurst, *Sergt.*

Ephraim Parkhurst, *Corpl.*

Levi Thayer, *Corpl.*

Daniel Legg, *Corpl.*

Ichabod Nelson, *Corpl.*
 Gershom Legg.
 Robert Corbett.
 Ebenr. Read.
 Jonas Parkhurst.
 Elisha White.
 John Robinson.
 Aaron Merrifield.
 Stephen Chapin.
 Daniel Wedge.
 Ichabod Corbett.
 Daniel Hayward.
 James Albee.
 Eph^m Chapin.
 Enoch Perry.
 Darius Sumner.
 Levi Hayward.

Nathan Beal.
 Gershom Twitchell.
 Levi Legg.
 Saml. Jones.
 Daniel Chapin.
 Isaac Littlefield.
 Moses Gage.
 Isaac Chapin.
 David Chapin.
 Saml. Thayer.
 David Legg, jun.
 Alexander Wheelock.
 James Sprague.
 Jonas Twitchell.
 Darius Holbrook.
 Silas Brooks.
 Josiah Kilburn.

These Mendon cos. joined the thousands of troops that thronged the vicinity of Boston. Of these, a hundred and fifteen enlisted as three-months' men into the regular army. Among the latter a large percentage evidently belonged to our precinct. The following names appear: Sergt. Samuel French, Amos Shepherdson, David French, James Sprague, Benj. Vickery, Asa Albee, Edmund Bowker, Capt. Samuel Cobb, Cor. Peter Corbett, Wm. Cheney, William Legg, Wm. Lesure, Jonas Twitchell, Saml. Thayer, Joel Thayer, Lt. Joseph Cody, Sergt. Adams Chapin, Isaac Chapin, Josiah Chapin, Jno. Dewing, Wm. Brown, Aaron Davis, Saml. Davis, Robt. Mingo (a negro man), Henry Nelson, Daniel Norcross, Benj. Norcross, Sheffield Partridge, Joseph Passmore, Aquilla Ramsdell, Daniel White, Jona. Whitney, Elias Whitney, Capt. Saml. Warren, etc. Some of these names may not be found in the roll of minute-men, and I may have claimed one or two belonging to the other precincts. I think, however, I have left out several that ought to be included, through uncertainty as to their proper locality. Whether any of these three-months' men of 1775 took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, I do not learn from the accounts. But that they were enrolled in the army in and around Cambridge, under Gen. Washington, there is no doubt.

Dr. Metcalf's annals are full, explicit, and interesting, all the way down from the opening of the Revolution to its close. In what concerns our history, we find on the Mendon records ample evidence that the people of our precinct shared most honorably with their fellow-townsmen at large in every patriotic and self-sacrificing measure

adopted in behalf of the common cause. They contributed liberally for the relief of their distressed fellow-citizens in Boston while held in durance by the British troops, and those of Charlestown when laid in ashes at the battle of Bunker Hill. There was a continual succession of calls for soldiers in the army and for supplies of every description towards its maintenance. Men, money, arms, ammunition, and all sorts of levies, drained the town's resources. Meantime, the County and State governments had to be thoroughly reconstructed. The National Declaration of Independence had to be decided on, and the United States Constitution under the Confederation adopted. In every stage of these proceedings the citizens of this precinct took an active and responsible part. Their leading men were prominent on all the committees that managed warlike matters, and were members of the congresses and conventions of the Commonwealth which so frequently sat in those trying times. They paid their taxes, and furnished their soldiers in full proportion to recruit the Continental armies. In descending to the corporate acts of Milford as a town, it remains for me merely to give the names of our precinct soldiers, so far as I can distinguish them, between 1776 and 1780. Of some there seems to be no record other than references in town votes. The muster-rolls of 1776 especially, are missing, and others. "The following are the names of Mendon men who enlisted for 3 years. 2d Co. (Mill River), 19."

Joseph Passmore, Joel Thayer, Phineas Tanner, John Brown, Wm. Lesure, Stephen Lesure, James Battles, Henry Nelson, Isaac Chapin, Jona. Whitney, Josiah Chapin, John Hayward, Amariah Albee, Boyce Kimball, Eben^r Thompson, Oliver Chapin, Simeon Smith, Silas Brown, David Cutler. Oliver Chapin is noticed as one of Gen. Washington's Life-Guards, and Simeon Smith as in the corps of artillery under Lieut. Thomas Bailey. All these are put down under date of 1777. There were others, of various dates and periods of service, not easily distinguishable from their Mendon comrades. Among the nine-months' men for the Rhode Island service in 1778, I find John Brown, Joseph Chapin (d. in service), Isaac Chapin, David Cutler, John Howard (d. in service), Boyce Kimball, Wm. Lesure, and others whose locality seems probable, but not certain. Some few enlisted for the war, some for three years, some for nine months, etc. The following were nine-months' men of 1778, from the easterly precinct, who are supposed to have gone into the Northern Army; viz., Calvin Smith, Darius Holbrook, Caleb Holbrook, Jona. Kimball, Wm. Cutting, Artemas Cheney, and John Dewing. The following-named enlisted during the war: Silas Brown, Aaron Davis, Paul Davis,

Benjamin Hayward, Henry Nelson, Joseph Passmore, Saul Ramsdell, Joel Thayer, Samuel Thayer, and Jona. Whitney (killed). Of two or three others I have doubts just where they belonged. Amariah Albee is set down as a three-years' man who d. in service. Oliver Chapin is ranked among the dragoons, and Amariah Vose as an artilleryman. Our Jona. Hayward was in the R. I. service during part of 1878. Among the nine-months' men for R. I. service from our precinct in 1779, I find the names of Darius Holbrook, Jona. Kimball, Wm. Cutting, Artemas Cheney, Jno. Dewing, Asa Albee, Caleb Holbrook, Moses Ramsdell, Samuel Thayer, and Moses Parkhurst. This brings me down to the separation of Milford from Mendon. If I have made omissions and mistakes, I hope to be excused in consideration of the difficulties incident to the case. Upon the incorporation of Milford, the two towns, pursuant to previous agreement, made equitable division of their arms, ammunition, and complicated military responsibilities then existing. As to what followed to the end of the war, I shall content myself with reciting simply the principal votes of our town relating to martial matters, condensing and epitomizing so far as allowable.

TOWN ACTION.

1780, MAY 18. Voted a committee of five to hire soldiers.

JUNE 26. Voted that the town assume payment of all fines imposed on its officers for delinquencies in filling the draft.

SEPT. 11. Voted to give each soldier that marched to R.I., upon the late alarm, twelve days, a thousand dollars: these must have been dollars in depreciated currency. There was, however, a qualifying proviso, that the soldiers give the selectmen "an order to draw the whole of their wages, allowance, and travelling fees that the Gen. Court might award them."

OCT. 2. Voted that the selectmen pay out of the town's money "for the clothing called for by the State, if it cannot be got from the State before the creditors want their money."

OCT. 16. "Voted that Capt. Saml. Warren, Jno. Robinson and Obadiah Wood be a Committee to procure the beef called for by the State, and deliver it to Jacob Davis, Esq., agent for that purpose in Charlton."

OCT. 16. "Voted that Eben' Holbrook, Capt. Gershom Nelson and Capt. Ichabod Thayer be a Committee, in conjunction with the Selectmen, to procure the articles for the soldiers that the Selectmen have given security for."

OCT. 16. Saml. Jones made a committee-man, in conjunction with

Mendon com., to get a settlement with Dr. Wm. Jennison for borrowed powder.

Nov. 28. Capt. Saml. Warren added to the last named com., for settlement of all accts. with Dr. J., and "to pursue in law, if occasion require." It does not appear what Dr. Jennison's delinquency was, further than that he owed for borrowed powder. The Dr. at this date had removed from Milford to Douglas.

Nov. 28. "Voted that Lt. Jesse Whitney, Capt. Saml. Warren, Lt. Seth Nelson, Lt. Saml. Jones and Capt. Ichabod Thayer be a Com. to settle with John Battle for his team going to the late alarm, which was to R. Island."

DEC. 25. Voted that Capt. Saml. Warren, Eben^r Holbrook, and Lt. Joseph Cody be a com. to procure beef, or money in lieu of beef, at the town's cost, agreeable to a resolve of Gen. Ct., passed Dec. 4, 1780.

DEC. 25. Voted to raise \$15,000 to procure beef.

Voted that the same Com. that was chosen the 18th of last May to hire soldiers, should hire the soldiers requested at this time by the State, and have allowance for their trouble.

1781, JAN. 8. Voted to raise 1,000 hard or silver dollars for the purpose of hiring ten soldiers for 3 years, or during the war.

The said 1,000 silver dollars to be hired, if otherwise unobtainable.

MAR. 26. Mendon delivered to Milford its proportion of arms and ammunition, as previously agreed. (Items not found on record.)

APRIL 2. Voted that Capt. Gershom Nelson, Capt. Saml. Warren, and Elijah Thayer be a com. to settle with the soldiers that lately marched to R.I.

MAY 14. Voted that Dea. Gideon Albee, Josiah Wheelock, Lt. Seth Thayer, Obadiah Wood, and Lt. Joseph Gibbs be a com. to hire soldiers the ensuing year.

AUG. 20. Voted to risk, as a Town, the fine for the 2 Continental men said Town is delinquent in raising.

DEC. 5. Voted that Seth Nelson and Daniel Wedge, Constables, be the men to hire the remaining part of the Continental men. Voted £160 to hire said men.

1782, MARCH 5. Voted to allow Joseph Cody for collecting and driving beef to Charlton, \$8.

MARCH 18. Voted to raise £150 forthwith for the purpose of hiring 4 Continental soldiers for 3 yrs., and that no town order "should answer this Rate."

APRIL 15. Voted to indemnify the assessors of the town from any fine relative to orders from Gen. Ct. passed Mar. 8, 1782, for the

purpose of raising 4 Continental soldiers for 3 yrs., or during the war. The war had dragged on so tediously and exhaustively, that it had become extremely difficult to raise recruits for the army. Fortunately it was now drawing to a close.

MAY 29. Voted that Lt. Seth Nelson, Elijah Thayer and Moses Gage be a com. to hire soldiers, and that said com. have reasonable pay for service out of town.

DEC. 9. Relative to an art. in the warrant, "To see if the Town will relieve Godfrey Hyers, Israel Brown, Jr. and Caleb Albee from the Continental army, by sending men to take their places, or pay the sum engaged them after they have served one year, — Voted and chose Capt. Saml. Warren to go to Camp and do his best endeavor to hire 3 Continental soldiers to release 3 others at Camp, and make report to the Town."

1783, MARCH 4. Voted to allow Capt. Saml. Warren £9, 6s. for his service to camp hiring soldiers.

From these chronicles it appears that our citizens were patriotic and faithful unto the end of the Revolution, as they had been at the beginning and through every stage of it; but their most memorable offering on the altar of national independence was the life of their distinguished and beloved fellow-citizen, Gen. Alexander Scammell.

He was a son of Dr. Samuel Leslie and Mrs. Jane Scammell, born in our then easterly precinct in 1744; graduated at Harvard University in 1769; studied law with Gen. John Sullivan; became col. of the First N. Hampshire Regt., chosen Light Infantry; fought and was wounded at the battle of Saratoga in 1777; attained the rank of adj.-gen. 1780, was numbered among the most confidential friends of Gen. Washington: was field-officer on Sept. 30, 1781, at the siege of Yorktown, when he was surprised by a party of the enemy's cavalry while reconnoitring, and, after capture, inhumanly wounded. Being conveyed prisoner to Williamsburg, Va., he there died of his wounds, Oct. 6, 1781. (See Part II., Genealogical Regr., family-name SCAMMELL.) . . .

¹ It may be interesting to mention, in this connection, that in 1840 there survived, as Revolutionary pensioners in this town, the following-named soldiers and widows of soldiers: —

	AGE.		AGE.
Darius Sumner	84.	Ezekiel Jones	82.
Abigail Morse	87.	Anna Lawrence	80.
Hachaliah Whitney	78.	Samuel Warfield	84.
Caleb Albee	75.	Edmund Bowker	83.
Nathan Wood	80.		

FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE SECESSION REBELLION.

The Revolution was consummated by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, whereby our national independence was conclusively acknowledged. This treaty was virtually made Nov. 30, 1782, but not considered complete till another had been agreed on, Jan. 18, 1783, which included France and Spain, allies of the United States, in the general settlement. Peace was formally proclaimed in the American army by Gen. Washington on the 19th of April, 1783, just eight years to a day from the opening of the bloody conflict at the battle of Lexington. The Revolutionary army was soon after disbanded, and its surviving heroes permitted to return to their homes. A war-worn and exhausted people gladly welcomed their hard-earned repose; but as our civilization stands on the ancient war reliant basis, it must, of course, be governed by the maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war." Hence Massachusetts, like the other States, presently provided for a well-organized militia. In the re-organization which followed, Milford was included in the 2d Regt., 1st brigade, 7th division. It is believed to have had but one full company of ordinary infantry enrolled, until after the year 1800. The laws of that period required that towns should keep decently stocked depositories of powder and other necessary ammunition. Whether Milford, like the older towns, had an isolated *powder-house*, I have never been told; but the records show that powder, and sometimes in the form of cartridges, was amply provided for the soldiers. Year after year we find it voted to allow each soldier in the training-band a certain quantity of powder for the regimental review, or general muster day. Thus 1790, Oct. 4, "Voted to give each soldier in the Training band one half a pound of powder out of the Town stock, to furnish him with cartridges for the Regimental Review." 1794, Aug. 20, "Voted to allow each non-commissioned officer and soldier in Capt. Saml. Nelson's Company one pound of powder for a Muster day."

OCCASIONS OF ALARM.

There were several of these between the two wars with England, when requisitions were made by government for military forces to be in readiness for marching orders. The first was occasioned by the Shay's Insurrection, whose core was the county of Worcester, 1786-7. In the warrant for a town-meeting to be held Jan. 19, 1787, was the following article: "To see what said Town will do respecting the men's marching to Worcester by order of Government, according to the Draft made by Capt. Ichabod Thayer the 17th day of Jan. inst., or take any other method to procure said quota of men." But

just about that time the insurrection burst and vanished away, so nothing more was required of military force. The second alarm was occasioned by the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794 in Western Pennsylvania. That mustered over six thousand insurgents, and was deemed so formidable that President Washington ordered the whole militia of the nation to hold itself in readiness to furnish any levy he might feel obliged to call for. This explains the following: 1794, Aug. 20, "Voted to make up (including his wages) to each non-commissioned officer and soldier of said Town, who shall voluntarily enlist or be drafted to go into Public Service agreeably to the late Requisition, Ten Dollars per month, if they are called into Service, and to pay each man Four Dollars advance pay, and also Two Dollars to each man for the trouble of Mustering." The whiskey malecontents, however, were soon suppressed, and our Milford men had merely the trouble of mustering. Exactly how many there were of them, is left in some uncertainty; but I learn from the Selectmen's Order Book of that period that the following named persons received each his two dollars, i.e., his town-order for that sum: John Walker, Rufus Wing, Seth Thayer, jun., Caleb Albee, Obadiah Wheelock, Abijah Bruce, Asa Pratt, Ezekiel Jones, Gardner White, Luther Chapin, Nathl. Ingraham, Cephas Hayward, Ebenezer Sumner, jun., John Corbett, Artemas Thayer, Zuriel Hayward, Samuel Hayward, Seth Allen, jun., Solomon Jones. If there were others they were not recorded, or possibly I have overlooked their names. In 1797 another alarm was occasioned by serious apprehensions of a war with France; hence, probably, the following vote: 1797, Oct. 2, "Voted to give each soldier Nine Shillings who shall enlist or be detached, according to a late Requisition of Congress, to hold himself in readiness to march into Public Service at a minute's warning; and also to give each soldier Ten Dollars who shall actually march into Service." Amicable negotiations insured peace, and no service was required of our soldiers. In 1807 there began to be fears of a war with England, and some preparations were made for national defence. Hence the Town, on Sept. 7 of that year, "Voted to allow the soldiers that have enlisted, to enable them to equip themselves and stand ready to march at a minute's warning in defence of their country's right (viz., those that belong to the town of Milford) Three Dollars each." Accordingly the following named persons received three dollars each in selectmen's orders: Ezra Nelson, Jesse Disper, Lemuel Parkhurst, Henry Nelson, Ebenr. Hunt, Lovell Clark, David Littlefield, Luther Claffin, Amasa Fairbanks, Eli Chapin, Jason Disper, Asa Cheney, Elijah Farrington, John Tourtellott, Amariah Hayward. Possibly there were others unrecorded or

overlooked. Feverish apprehensions of coming war frequently recurred till it actually came in 1812. Here is another vote: 1809, April 3, "Voted to give the soldiers that turned out or were drafted in Dec. 1808 Two Dollars each, for their holding themselves in readiness to march at a minute's warning." Of these we find the following named on record: Caleb Cheney, Rufus Thayer, Ira Cleveland, Ezra Nelson, Ellis Sumner, Jared Rawson, Sullivan Sumner, John Parkhurst, Alexander Scammell, Joseph Wiswall, Levi Twitchell, Otis Albee, William Pool, Abner Pond, Ichabod Thayer, jun., Lot Wiswall, Ariel Bragg, Joel Stanford, David Littlefield, Amos Howard. During these years, 1809, '10, '11, etc., we find various orders given out in payment for ammunition and incidental military services.

Early in the year 1803 the long-famous artillery company was organized under Pearley Hunt, Capt. John Claffin, jun., 1st Lieut., and Levi Chapin, 2d Lieut. The *élite* of the town eagerly enrolled themselves in its ranks. It was furnished with two handsome brass field-pieces and the necessary accompaniments, and was attached to a distinct battalion, commanded by a major and staff. It attracted to its banner the ambitious chivalry of the town, with generally a sprinkling of kindred materials from the adjacent towns. It was the pride of the vicinage, and was seldom outrivalled in the brigade by any independent company. It waxed and waned through various seasons, more or less prosperous, till its disbandment in 1846. When the last war with England was culminating in 1814, this company was called into service, nominally for three months, in connection with the State troops deemed necessary for the defence of Boston. What was then called the Federal party had political control of the State, and Caleb Strong was Governor. That party had been violently opposed to the war, and to President Madison's administration of the Gen. Govt. The Federalists of N. England seemed to have hoped, for a time, that the British forces might be restrained by policy from invading those States of the Union which had protested against the declaration of war by the Republican party under Madison. But they found no favors shown on that ground by the common enemy. The whole seacoast of the country was threatened by British fleets, and at several points destructively assailed. Boston and its vicinity was considered in danger; and Gov. Strong, under date of Sept. 6, 1814, called out several thousands of the State militia. Our Artillery Co. was included in the call, and marched promptly in obedience to the following orders:—

"Massachusetts Militia, 7th Division, Head Quarters Milbury, Sept. 8th, 1814, 12 O'clock at night. Pursuant to General Orders, a copy whereof is

hereunto subjoined, the Majr. General orders that forthwith you muster the Company of Artillery under your command, and immediately march to Boston, having your Guns and Tumbril and all the Equipments required by law for actual service, knapsacks, blankets and three days' provision for your men. Your Company will be in uniform. Your Company will be alert and on your march by the sabbath morning at 8 O'clock, and as much earlier as possible. Evince your patriotism and gallantry. The Capital of the State is invaded; your territory is threatened: your Country demands your services. The Majr. Gen. relies that by your promptitude the honor of his command shall be maintained.

By CALEB BURBANK.

To Capt. RUFUS THAYER *Commanding the Artillery Company in the 2d Regt., 1st Brigade, 7th Division.*" [Copied from the Company's preserved records.]

A ROLL OF CAPT. RUFUS THAYER'S ARTILLERY CO., CAMP
SOUTH BOSTON, SEPT. 12, 1814.

Rufus Thayer, *Capt.*
Ezra Nelson, *Lieut.*
Henry Nelson, *Lieut.*
Levi Rockwood, *Sergt.*
Clark Ellis, *Sergt.*
Samuel Nelson, jun., *Sergt.*
Leonard Chapin, *Sergt.*
Isaac Davenport, *Corpl.*
Lewis Hayward, *Corpl.*
Calvin Johnson, *Corpl.*
Clark Sumner, *Corpl.*
Levi Saunders, *Musician.*
Moses Littlefield, *Musician.*
Ethan Weston, *Musician.*
James Bowker, *Musician.*

Lovell Clark.
Ira Cleveland.
Elijah Farrington.
Isaac Kebbe.
Jones Pond.
Preston Pond.
Josiah Perry.
Peter Rockwood.
Alexander Parkhurst.
Emory Sumner.
Leonard Taft.
Ellis Taft.
Amasa Taft.
Benjamin Woodward.

PRIVATES.

William Andrews.
Silas Baker.
James Barber.
Jonathan Bathrick.
Hartwell Bills.
Stacy Bosworth.
Eli Chapin.

DRIVERS.

Lebbeus Daniels.
Silas Gould.
John Corbett.
Amos Madden.
Samuel Crooks.
John Stearns.
Chester Clark.
Daniel Thurber.

This co. of forty-four men reported themselves in Boston without delay, in prime order, and were presently encamped at So. Boston, ready for actual service. But the enemy gave them no opportunity to show their heroism on any field of battle. Peace was at hand, and within two months they were honorably discharged. Milford was



James L. Taylor

largely Republican in those times, and staunchly devoted to President Madison's administration. A large majority of its citizens went in for prosecuting the war with England vigorously, and abhorred the anti-war Federalists. They repeatedly voted encouragement to volunteers and soldiers, holding themselves in readiness to go into actual service at call. Thus we find the following recorded entries: 1812, May 4, "Voted to give the soldiers Five Dollars each that shall volunteer their services or be detached agreeably to Orders." 1812, Nov. 2, "Voted to give those soldiers that are detached and are liable to be called for Seven Dollars a month over and above their Continental pay, or the pay they shall receive from Govt. when they are called into actual service." 1814, Aug. 15, "Voted to make up the soldiers that belong to the Town of Milford, that now are or shall be hereafter called into actual service under the present Requisition of Govt., equal to Seventeen Dollars per month, including Govt. pay, to be paid at the close of their actual service." These pledges appear to have been faithfully fulfilled. Divers other war expenses were undertaken, and duly paid. I find the names of eleven men who claimed and recd. the five-dollar bounty; and probably there were several others who got either the five dollars or the seven dollars. The artillerymen that marched to Boston had their seventeen dollars per month promptly made up to them, according to promise. On their return from camp at So. Boston, in Oct. 1814, they were received by their townsmen with enthusiastic demonstrations; and on the 30th of that month they attended public worship in a body, when they were honored with a congratulatory sermon from Rev. David Long. That sermon was requested for publication, and is one of the few from Mr. Long's pen that survive him in print.

Perhaps I ought, in justice to the lady friends of this company, to mention a high testimonial of respect and admiration tendered them on the 4th of July, 1827. That day was celebrated with unusual demonstrations of manifold patriotic display; and I had the honor to be the orator of the occasion. The ladies, with unstinted liberality of subscription, had procured a new and elegant standard for formal presentation to the company, and matured all their arrangements accordingly. The presentation was an important beginning of the day's proceedings. A vast assemblage of citizens from this and the neighboring towns, of both sexes and all ages, including several handsomely equipped independent military companies, thronged the town Common. Capt. Clark Sumner commanded the Artillery Co., which was out in full numbers and bright uniform. Lieut. Isaac Davenport was the second officer, and John Corbett, jun., the third, or

standard-bearer. A suitable platform had been erected on the westerly side of the Common, commodious enough to seat the Committee of Arrangements, Rev. clergy, etc. After prayer by one of the clergy present. I forget whom, Miss Lucy Hunt, eldest daughter of Pearley Hunt, Esq., then in her seventeenth year, with Miss Laura Ann Adams on her right hand and Miss Harriet Hunt on her left, all in their maiden bloom, and tastefully attired, partially unfurled the banner, gracefully delivered an appropriate address, and presented it to 2d Lieut. Corbett. He received it with an appreciative response, when the band struck up one of their liveliest airs, and the ladies were gallantly escorted back to Col. Sumner's hotel, whence they had come, amid the delighted manifestations of the multitude.

In the spring of 1826, a sprightly company of light infantry was organized in town, called "the Lafayette Guards." Its first officers were Lewis Johnson, Capt.; Samuel B. Penniman, 1st Lieut.; Albert Newhall, 2d Lieut. This company emulated the artillery, and shared its honors in a greater or less degree down to 1846, or thereabouts, when it was disbanded for some reason by Gen. Order. The following statement will exhibit the succession of Milford captains in the three several companies, and their promotion to higher grades, when that occurred, from 1786 down to 1846. I may have overlooked one or two in my examination of the Adjutant-General's rosters: —

CAPTAINS OF THE ORDINARY INFANTRY.

Ichabod Thayer, Capt., 1786; Majr., 1788; Lieut.-Col. Commandant, 1790.

Samuel Jones, Capt., 1788; Majr., 1790; Lieut.-Col. Commandant, 1792.

Nathaniel Parkhurst, Capt., 1791.

Samuel Nelson, Capt., 1793; rose to be Majr. and Col. before 1800.

Benjamin Godfrey, Capt., 1699; Majr., 1802; Lieut.-Col. Comdt., 1805.

Ezekiel Jones, Capt., 1802.

Hachaliah Whitney, Capt., 1805; Majr., 1809.

Henry E. Wheelock, Capt., 1809.

Arial Bragg, Capt., 1812; Majr., 1815; Lieut.-Col., 1817; Col., 1819.

Sullivan Sumner, Capt., 1815; Majr., 1817; Col., 1820.

Silas Parkhurst, Capt., 1817.

Robert Corbett, Capt., 1821.

Sylvester Dean, Capt., 1823.

Rufus Chapin, Capt., 1825.

Eleazer Parkhurst, Capt., 1828.

Fowler Bragg, Capt., 1831.

Leonard Hunt, Capt., 1834; Majr., — Lieut.-Col., 1837.

Samuel Oliver, Capt., 1839, etc.

The old militia organization abolished, 1840.

CAPTAINS OF THE ARTILLERY CO.

Pearley Hunt, Capt., 1803; Majr. of Battalion, 1806.
John Claffin, jun., Capt., 1806; Majr. of Battalion, 1808.
Levi Chapin, Capt., 1808; Majr. of Battalion, 1810.
Samuel Penniman, Capt., 1810; Majr. of Battalion, 1812.
Amasa Parkhurst, Capt., 1812.
Zuriel Hayward, Capt., 1814; Majr. of Battalion, 1814.
Rufus Thayer, Capt., 1814.
Ezra Nelson, Capt., 1816.
Henry Nelson, Capt., 1819.
Clark Ellis, Capt., 1821.
Clark Sumner, Capt., 1823; Majr. of Battalion, 1827.
John Corbett, jun., Capt., 1827; Majr. of Battalion, 1829.
Peter Corbett, Capt., 1829; Lieut.-Col., Infantry, 1832; Col., 1833.
Hiram Hunt, Capt., 1832.
Cooledge Perry, Capt., 1834; soon after rose to be Majr.
Horatio N. Smith, Capt., 1835.
Orison Underwood, Capt., 1837; Majr., 1837; Col., Infantry, 1839; Brig.
Gen., 1841.
Ira Cheney, Capt., 1837.
Ziba Thayer, Capt., 1838.
Adam Hunt, Capt., 1839; rose to be Col., Infantry Regt., 1841.
Sterling Parkhurst, Capt., 1839.
Artemas B. Vant, Capt., 1840.
William Cook, Capt., 1841, etc.
William P. Miller, Capt., 1844, etc.
Alonzo Thompson, Capt., 1845.
Disbanded Dec. 12, 1846.

CAPTAINS OF THE LAFAYETTE GUARDS.

Lewis Johnson, Capt., 1826; Lieut.-Col., 1830 to 1832.
Albert Newhall, Capt., 1829.
Charles T. Eames, Capt., 1832.
Aaron Claffin, Capt., 1833.
Samuel Daniels, Capt., 1835.
Morton Newhall, Capt., 1836.
William R. Bliss, Capt., 1838; Lieut.-Col., 1843.
Washington Ellis, Capt., 1842.
Augustus Thayer, Capt., 1843.
Timothy Ide, jun., Capt., 1845, etc.
Disbanded April 6, 1846.

So many changes have been made in the militia-laws since 1840, that it is difficult for any one but an expert to treat of them accurately. About that time, the old-fashioned infantry organizations were abolished, and train-bands of that class have become obsolete. What are

called volunteer companies were constituted our "active militia." But the statutes required an annual enrolment to be made of citizens held liable to do military service in certain emergencies. It was made the duty of the assessors to make up such enrolments, and, if I mistake not, the town-clerk's duty to send a copy of them to the Adjt.-Gen's. office in Boston. The number enrolled in Milford may be inferred from the following specifications made for every fifth year since the requirement commenced: For 1840, 145; for 1845, 464; for 1850, 819; for 1855, 1,072; for 1860, 970 for 1865, not found; for 1871, 1,395; for 1875, 1,386.

In 1853, a volunteer co. of infantry, designated as "Co. A," was organized in town. This co. continued in greater or less vigor till the war of the Rebellion broke out, soon after which, a portion of it became incorporated with a N. Y. regt., called "the Mozart," and went into the Federal service. Its succession of captains was nearly as follows:—

Nathan W. Heath, 1853.

James H. Barker, 1855; Lieut.-Col. 10th Regt., 1856.

Elbridge Mann, 1857.

James M. Mason, 1859.

P. Allen Lindsey, 1861. Capt. Lindsey went to the war with a portion of his co., and perhaps other enlisted men.

There was a military company of Irish-Americans, some little time preceding the war, called "the Davis Guards," commanded by Capt. Robert Peard. But, if I have been correctly informed, that co. organized themselves, and operated outside of the regular State militia, on their own responsibility. When, however, the war broke out, and volunteers were called for, Capt. Peard went into the conflict, became Lieut.-Col. of the Ninth Regt., contracted a fatal disease by his exposure, and ultimately died in consequence. Probably more or less of "the Davis Guards" enlisted in the national service.

DURING AND SINCE THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Perhaps I cannot do better than to embody in this section a copy of Adjutant-Gen. William Schouler's summary of Milford's patriotic sacrifices in behalf of the American Union during the great civil war. Gen. Schouler published an elaborate History of Massachusetts in that war. The summary referred to is given in the second volume of the work. Our excellent town-clerk, at that historian's request, furnished him, in ample detail, all the requisite data; and he arranged and condensed them according to his own judgment. I copy from him as follows:—

Milford. — Incorporated April 11, 1780. Population in 1860, 9,132; in 1865, 9,102. Valuation in 1860, \$3,155,601; in 1865, \$3,275,232.

The selectmen, in 1861, were James H. Barker, Obed Daniels, George B. Pierce; in 1862, Obed Daniels, Leonard Hunt, George Jones; in 1863, Obed Daniels, Leonard Hunt, Andrew J. Sumner; in 1864, Henry O. Lothrop, Zibeon C. Field, John S. Mead, William S. Wilkinson, Elbridge G. Cook; in 1865, Zibeon C. Field, John S. Mead, James R. Davis.

The town-clerk, during all these years, was Lewis Fales. The town-treasurer, during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, was Sylvester Dean; in 1864 and 1865, Ethan C. Clafin.

1861. — The first meeting to consider matters in relation to the war was held on the 13th of May, at which A. C. Mayhew, Obed Daniels, Winslow Battles, J. C. Scammell, A. C. Withington, F. A. Johnson, and A. W. Walcott, were appointed to consider and report "a plan of procedure in relation to the course the Town should adopt in respect to the war." This committee reported that the Town appropriate three thousand dollars to equip the soldiers of Milford who have enlisted, and for incidental expenses; two thousand dollars for a contingent war-fund; and ten thousand dollars to pay State aid to soldiers' families, and for other purposes. One dollar a day was allowed to each person "belonging to Company A," while engaged in drilling. The report was accepted; and James R. Clafin, Elias Whitney, John Morris, Edwin Battles, and Freeman Walcott were chosen "to carry out the recommendations contained in the report." June 11 provision was made for the payment of State aid to the families of soldiers, and to parents, brothers, and sisters dependent upon them; the whole, for both, not to exceed twenty dollars a month to each family and dependents of a soldier. Dec. 9 six thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families.

1862. MARCH 31. — Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for aid, during the year, to the families and dependents of volunteers belonging to Milford. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, By the inhabitants of the town of Milford, in legal town-meeting assembled, that we have heard with pride of the heroic conduct of the officers and soldiers of Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and our other fellow-citizens of Milford engaged in the battles of Roanoke and Newbern.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to an overruling Providence, and our congratulations to our fellow-citizens in the fields aforesaid; that amid perils by sea, in the camp, and in the shock of battle, so few have paid for their patriotism with their lives; that the patient endurance of these our fellow-citizens, their unflinching courage, and their glorious victories, will live forever in the history of the town of Milford.

Resolved, That we tender them our congratulations, that, as members of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and bearers of the flag, they were the first to raise the flag of our old Commonwealth over the batteries of the enemy at Newbern.

Resolved, That we tender to the friends of those who have fallen in the service our heartfelt sympathies, with the assurance that the names of the fallen will ever be held in honored memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the town-records, and a copy of the same be sent to Capt. Willard Clark, commanding said company.

The treasurer was authorized to borrow twenty thousand dollars, if it be necessary, to pay aid to the families of volunteers. The town-clerk, James H. Barker, and John Reed, were appointed to prepare a full list of the persons belonging to the town who have enlisted, or who shall enlist, in the United States service, "and also to keep a record of any action the Town may take in the suppressing of the present Rebellion." July 21 the selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each volunteer who shall enlist for three years, and be credited to the quota of the town. The selectmen were authorized to open a recruiting-office in the town. Aug. 18 Peter O'Callaghan, George Draper, T. G. Kent, John Reade, and Elbridge Mann—a committee appointed at a previous meeting—made a report in regard to making provision for the support of persons wounded in the military service, and the families of persons killed. The recommendations were just and liberal, and the Town took favorable action upon the same. A bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars was directed to be paid to volunteers for nine months' service. Nov. 4 fourteen thousand dollars were appropriated for State aid to soldiers' families.

1863. APRIL 6. — State aid was directed to be paid to soldiers' families during the year, as provided by law; and the treasurer was authorized to borrow money for that purpose.

1864. MARCH 7. — Forty thousand dollars were appropriated for the payment of State aid. June 9 the bounty to persons enlisting for three years was fixed at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and twelve thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the same. Provision was also made to give the returning soldiers belonging to the town a public reception by the citizens. Several other meetings were held during the year to encourage recruiting, and to pay bounties.

1865. MARCH 6. — The selectmen were directed to continue recruiting, to pay bounties, and to furnish State aid to the families of volunteers. Money was appropriated for these purposes.

Milford furnished 1,142 men for the war, which was a surplus of 132 over and above all demands. [Mr. Schouler adds, in a note, "Milford claims to have furnished 1,205 men for the war, all of whom were inhabitants of the town. This would make the surplus 195 "] Thirty-five were commissioned officers. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the Town on account of the war, exclusive of State aid, was sixty-two thousand six hundred dollars (\$62,600). \$14,832 were contributed by private subscription. Total amount, \$77,432.

The amount of money paid by the Town during the war for State aid to soldiers' families, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, \$6,419.86; in 1862, \$20,500; in 1863, \$22,715.76; in 1864, \$28,000; in 1865, \$18,500. Total amount, \$96,135.62.

[Meanwhile] the ladies of Milford devoted much time and labor to provide comfortable underclothing and sanitary stores for the soldiers all through the war, among which were 98 hospital-gowns, 257 pillow-cases, 240 sheets, 77 pairs slippers, 222 pairs drawers, 885 rolls bandages, 448 shirts, 227 pairs woollen hose, 595 towels, 189 woollen undershirts, 447 handkerchiefs, 24



Wm. H. Woodruff

"boxes of delicacies," 225 napkins, 65 pillows for wounded limbs, etc. (Vol. ii., pp. 648-651.)

It ought to be added here that a brilliant juvenile company was organized in the autumn of 1861. It numbered from sixty to seventy-five patriotic lads, between the ages of fifteen and eighteen years. It was fully officered, handsomely uniformed, thoroughly armed with light guns, and well drilled. Its first and principal captain was W. J. Mann, a son of our well-known Capt. Elbridge Mann. This company exhibited an interesting outgrowth of the war, and performed escort duty on various occasions, in and out of town, during the absence of their seniors in active service.

Gen. Adin B. Underwood's services, sufferings, and reputation, as a hero, in this terrible war, are justly claimed, at least in a secondary sense, as an important item to the credit of this his native town, although he entered the army from Newton, as a captain in the Second Massachusetts Regiment, under Col. Gordon. I will here present brief extracts from Headley's "*Massachusetts in the Rebellion*," reserving a more comprehensive notice for the biographical sketch to be given in Part II. of this work, the Genealogical Register of our families.

"The day after Fort Sumter was fired upon, he turned the key in his office-door, and never entered it again for a client." "Capt. Underwood raised a company in Boston, which with three other companies . . . was mustered into service, May 18, 1861, for three years, . . . from which service Capt. Underwood was not discharged until as brevet major-general, Sept. 1, 1865, to accept a position in the civil service of the government, . . . as surveyor of customs at the port of Boston." Referring to the memorable exploit at Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tenn., Headley's Record says, "This re-enforcement from the East found the army about Chattanooga starving. The rebels held Lookout Mountain, and its approaches on the south side of the Tennessee River, including the railroad. The line of communication on the north side of the river was circuitous, the roads in a terrible state from mud and other causes, and the army was on one-quarter rations. The mules and horses were dying from starvation, and a retreat would have left behind the artillery; for there were no horses to draw it away. One of the first orders of Gen. Grant, on being assigned to the command, was to Gen. Hooker to carry the enemy's position on the south side of the river, and open the railroad and lines of communication there.

"On the morning of the 27th October, 1863, the Eleventh Corps, and Gerry's division of the Twelfth, started on the enterprise, and, the first day, marched unmolested through the valley of the Raccoon Range; the second day approaching Lookout, from whose bald, overhanging summit the rebels could watch and count even the line of Yankees, threading their way along

the defiles." "At midnight the camps were aroused by the long roll; and, before an hour was over, the slumbering army at Chattanooga heard such a rattling of musketry as those hills had never echoed before. The enemy, under cover of the night, had advanced upon a little chain of hills at the foot of the mountain, and intrenched themselves. It was necessary instantly to dislodge them, or the movement had failed. While Gen. Gerry was fighting at his end of the line, two small regiments were directed to storm the rebel position on the left, and did one of the most gallant things of the war."

"Col. Underwood started up the hill with but seven companies; three having been sent on a secret expedition the evening before. The hill was very steep, covered with woods and underbrush, and almost inaccessible. The night was dark: but this little band of Massachusetts men, almost alone, carried the rebel intrenchments, after two assaults with fixed bayonets, fighting some of the time hand-to-hand, and, before the supports were called into the fight, drove a brigade of Longstreet's men, their old foes in the East, from the hill. It met a fearful loss. Wrote the correspondent of 'The Cincinnati Times: 'The brave Col. Underwood, of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment, was also wounded. This officer passed through some of the hardest fights on the Potomac, to meet this hard fate on the banks of the Tennessee in a midnight fight.' Gen. Hooker in his official report said, 'Col. Underwood, of the Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, was also desperately wounded; and for his recovery I am deeply concerned. If only for his meritorious services on this field, his many martial virtues, and great personal worth, it would be a great satisfaction to me to have this officer advanced to the grade of brigadier-general.'

"In accordance with this recommendation, he was soon made a brigadier-general. But his career in the field was ended. He was carried to Nashville, and afterwards home, where he underwent a long and tedious illness of a year and a half, six months of it continuously in bed, before he recovered sufficiently from the effects of the terrible wound to go upon court-martial duty at Washington in the summer of 1865, though then with impaired constitution, and permanently disabled. He was made president of a court-martial, and was at length assigned to the trial of Wirtz, but, before the trial began, was appointed surveyor of customs at Boston."—HEADLEY (chap. xviii., between pp. 357 and 363).

Doubtless, if I could command particulars of performance and experience in the cases of all our soldiers during their several campaigns, I could present on these pages many thrilling sketches of personal gallantry, achievement, and suffering, alike creditable to the individuals and the town; but I must, at least, mention the names of officers, ranking from 2d lieutenant and upward, the estimated number that lost their lives for their country, and a few kindred facts.

OFFICERS.

- Ahern, John, Reg. 28, Co. K, 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut.
 Barker, James H., Reg. 36, Major.
 Britton, Isaac, Reg. 28, Capt.
 Buffington, Charles E., Reg. 25, Co. B, Sergt., 2d Lieut.
 Burke, Timothy, Reg. 9, 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., Capt.
 Burke, William R., Reg. 9, Co. H, Sergt., Sergt.-Major, 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut.
 Carter, John G. Mc., Reg. 25, Co. B, 1st Sergt., 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut.
 Chamberlain, George N., Reg. 40, N.Y., Corpl., Sergt., 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., Capt.
 Chipman, James L., Reg. 39, Assist. Surgeon.
 Clair, James P. (or Clere), Reg. 19, Drum Major, 2d Lieut.
 Clark, Willard, Reg. 25, Capt.
 Clark, Dixwell, H., Co. 19, unattached, 100 ds., 2d Lieut.
 Clark, Elisha P., Reg. 31, Assist. Surgeon.
 Cook, Albert W., Reg. 57, 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., Capt., etc.
 Cooley, John J., Reg. 28, Co. K, 1st Lieut., Capt.
 Draper, William F., Regts. 25 and 36, 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., Capt., Major, Lieut.-Col., Brev. Brig.-Gen.
 Emery, William, Reg. 25, Co. B, 1st Lieut., Capt.
 Finnerty, Michael A., Reg. 9, Co. H, Sergt., Sergt.-Major, 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., Capt.
 Fletcher, Emmons F., Reg. 40, N.Y., 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., Capt., Major.
 Gifford, Thomas J., Co. 19, unattached, 1 y., 1st Lieut.
 Hancock, Joseph, Reg. 36, Co. F, 1st Sergt., 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., Capt.
 Hayward, Henry J., Co. 19 unattached, 2d Lieut.
 Holland, William, Reg. 28, Co. K, Sergt., Sergt.-Major, 2d Lieut.
 Holmes, Otis W., Regts. 25 and 36, Sergt., 1st Sergt., 1st Lieut., Capt.
 Hoyt, Dixi, Reg. 2, Heavy Artillery, Assist. Surgeon (d. Nov. 1, 1864).
 Hoyt, Alpheus E., Reg. 25, Assist. Surgeon, prom. Surgeon Oct. 21, 1864.
 Johnson, Francis, Co. 19, unattached, 1 y., Capt.
 Johnson, William H. H., Reg. 40, N.Y., Corpl., Sergt., 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut.
 Keene, Augustus W., Reg. 40, N.Y., Corpl., Sergt., 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., Capt., Major.
 Legg, Edwin, Reg. 2, H. Artillery, 2d Lieut., Co. E.
 Leland, Francis, Reg. 2, Infy., Surgeon.
 Lindsey, P. Allen, Reg. 40, N.Y., Capt., Major, Lieut.-Col.
 Marshall, Edward M., Reg. 40, N.Y., Corpl., Qr.-Mr. Sergt., 1st Lieut., Qr.-Mr.
 Mason, James M., Reg. 16, Infy., Capt., Co. B; also Capt., Co. 19, unattached.
 Matthews, Albert E., Batt. 1, Frontier Cavalry, 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut.
 Murphy, Patrick E., Reg. 9, Qr.-Mr., Sergt., 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut.
 Nolan, Patrick, Reg. 28, Co. K, wagoner, 1st Lieut., Capt.
 O'Neil, Jeremiah, Reg. 9, Co. K, Capt.
 Peard, Robert, Reg. 9, Major, Lieut.-Col.

Perkins, Stephen G., Reg. 2, Inftry., 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut.
 Pond, Bernard H., Reg. 40, N.Y., Qr.-Mr. Sergt., 1st R., Qr.-Mr.
 Reade, John, Reg. 48, 9 mo., 1st Lieut.; also Reg. 57, Co. A, 1st Lieut.
 Roche, Thomas K., Reg. 9, 1st Lieut., Capt.
 Scammell, William H., Reg. 40, N.Y., Qr.-Mr. Sergt., Qr.-Mr., 1st Lieut.
 Shea, Dennis, Reg. 20, Co. F, 1st Sergt., 1st Lieut., Capt.
 Spencer, Daniel E., Reg. 2, H. Artillery, 1st Sergt., 2d Lieut.
 Sullivan, John, Reg. 28, Co. K, Sergt., 2d Lieut.
 Sweet, Edwin J., Reg. 40, N.Y., Co. G, Sergt., 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut.
 Tuttle, Augustus S., Reg. 36, Co. F, 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut., etc.
 Walcott, Alfred W., Reg. 40, N.Y., Co. G, 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut.
 Walcott, Harrison T., Reg. 40, N.Y., Co. G, Sergt., 2d Lieut., 1st Lieut.,
 Capt.

Here are fifty-one officers all claimed to the credit of our town, though circumstances threw a part into the 40th Reg. of N.Y.

The number of our soldiers and officers killed during the war was	50.
The number discharged on account of disability	180.
Died of wounds and disease	76.
A total loss of	306.

Grand Army of the Republic, Majr. E. F. Fletcher Post 22, was organized in October, 1867, to commemorate the military achievements and services of our soldiers in the war that preserved the National Union, to foster the spirit of martial patriotism, and to promote social sympathy among the survivors of that tremendous conflict. Its officers, elected annually in January, are a commander, senior vice-commander, junior vice-commander, adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon, and chaplain. It holds weekly meetings; takes charge of demonstrations on Decoration Day; looks after the welfare of poor comrades, their widows and orphans; and does itself honor in the laudable discharge of numerous duties appropriate to its own peculiar sphere. The Town has generally, if not uniformly, made an annual appropriation of not less than a hundred dollars towards the expenses on Decoration Day, which takes place about the end of May.

Since the termination of the great civil war, Milford has had two regular volunteer companies. The first of these was organized Sept. 2, 1866, and known as "The Mayhew Guards." It was designated as "Company F," and belonged to the "10th Regt. Mass. Volunteer Militia." It continued in existence ten or eleven years. It had a succession of five captains: viz., Willard Clark, who rose to be Lieut.-Col.; John G. McCarter; Charles E. Belcher; Henry J. Bailey; and Henry E. Fales. The second co., and most recent, was organ-

ized Jan. 3, 1879. It is designated as "Company M, 6th Regt., Mass. Vol. Militia." Officers elect, Capt. Henry J. Bailey ; 1st Lieut., Geo. P. Cooke ; 2d Lieut., Jesse A. Taft. I will draw to a close by adding that our town has always yielded a respectable supply of martial music, having from early times raised its full share of geniuses in this line, and a goodly succession of excellent bands.

After this chapter had been quite completed, I consulted several citizens on the propriety of inserting some memorial of the common soldiers who served the town during the great conflict in behalf of the Union. It seemed to be the unanimous opinion that I should give general satisfaction by presenting at least a catalogue of their names. But when I came to examine our town-clerk's War Record, containing many particulars and memoranda of interest to numerous parties concerned, I did not see how I could meet public expectation without copying the substance of the entire volume. This must needs occupy more space than I wished, but, with allowable abridgment and abbreviation, not more than might be deemed excusable. The result is a very long additional chapter on "The Annals of Warlike and Military Service." This has cost me some wearing labor, but will, I trust, bring me more approval than censure. I have entitled this additional chapter, "*War Record of the Rebellion.*"

CHAPTER VIII.

WAR RECORD OF THE REBELLION.

Memoranda of Soldiers and Officers furnished by Milford to the Union Armies for suppressing the Great Secession Rebellion; abridged from the Town-Clerk's originally compiled Record.

ABBREVIATIONS: *b.* for born; *s.* for son; *en.* for enlist, enlisted, and enlistment; *m.* for mustered; *y.* for year and years; *mo.* for months; *ds.* for days; *R.* for Regiment; *Batt.* for Battalion and Battery; *Co.* for Company; *ft.* for fought; *wd.* for wounded, wound, etc.; *k.* for killed; *d.* for died; *dis.* for discharged; *ser.* for served, service, etc.; *exp.* for expiration; *priv.* for private; *prom.* for promoted; and numerous others in common use, or easily apprehended. It will be understood that every man enlisted or drafted either belonged to Milford or was claimed to its credit, unless the contrary is specified.

ADAMS, CHARLES O.: *b.* Vassalboro', Me., Jan. 2, 1835; *s.* Otis C. and Eleanor; bootmaker; *en.* Aug. 6, '62, and *m.* same day; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F., wagoner; *ft.* at Fredericksburg, Va., '62, and at Jackson, Miss., '63; *dis.* Oct. 21, '63, at Boston, on surgn's cert. of disability.

ADAMS, ORRICK H.: *b.* — Me., May 25, 1837; *s.* Otis and Eleanor; bootmaker; *en.* Aug. 5, '62, and *m.* Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, corpl.; *dis.* June 8, '65, at *exp. ser.*

ADAMS, GEORGE S.: *b.* June 16, 1833, Newport, N.H.; *s.* Jeremiah and Lucy; *en.* Sept. 12, '61, and *m.* same day; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, *priv.*; *ft.* in battle at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsborough, Old Town, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, etc.; never *wd.*; *m.* out Oct. 20, '64, in Worcester, at *exp. ser.*

ADAMS, ASA F.: *b.* Readfield, Me., Mar. 21, 1816; *s.* Eli and Roxa; expressman; *en.* and *m.* June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, Co. G, New York, *priv.*; *dis.* for disability by order Gen. Stoneman at Falmouth, Va., Jan. 31, '63; *d.* '68.

ADAMS, WILLIAM P.: *b.* Medway, Mass., 1828; *s.* of —; bootmaker; *en.* and *m.* June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, Co. G, N. Y., *priv.*; *d.* July 18, '62, of congestive chills, at Harrison's Landing.

ADAMS, ASA ROSCOE: *b.* Bradford, Me., Sept. 7, 1843; *s.* Asa F. and Jane E.; printer; *en.* June 14, '61, and *m.* June 21; 3 y. R. 5, Co. D, Excelsior Brigade, N. Y., *priv.*; taken prisoner Williamsburg, May, 5, '62; paroled, and *dis.* by War Department May 23, '62, being a paroled prisoner. Entered naval *ser.* Oct., '62, as landsman on board steamship "Huron," and continued in that *ser.* till '68.

ADAMS, JOHN Q.: *b.* Newport, N.H., 1836; *s.* Josiah and Lucy; bootmaker; *en.* and *m.* June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, *priv.*; *d.* of diphtheria at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 22, '61; interred Vernon Grove Cem., Milford, Mass.

ADAMS, HORACE: *b.* Medway, Mass. Dec. 12, 1845; *s.* John, jun., and Eliza; bootmaker; *en.* Nov. 19, '64, and *m.* Nov. 25; 1 y. R. —, Co. 19, *priv.*; *dis.* June 22, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

ADAMS, GEORGE W.: b. 1835; no parentage given, nor occupation; en. and m. July 14, '64; 100 ds. R. 42, Co. C, pri.; dis. Nov. 11, '64, at exp. of ser.

ADAMS, HIRAM R.: b. 1845; parentage, etc., not given; en. and m. Dec. 31, '64; cavalry, 3 y. R. 3, Co. L, pri.; dis. Sept. 28, '65, close of war.

AHERN, JOHN: b. Ireland, 1833; parentage not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Oct. 8, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, 2d lieut.; prom. to be 1st lieut. Dec. 3, '61; dis. Sept. 23, '62.

ALBEE, ALBERT: b. Milford, Mass., Jan. 27, 1843; s. Clark and Vianna; farmer; en. and m. Sept. 13, '62; 9 mo. R. 42, Co. B, pri.; dis. Aug. 20, '63.

ALBEE, SETH: b. Mil., Mass., Apl. 10, 1839; s. Clark and Vianna; occupation not given; en. and m. July 22, '64; 100 ds. R. 42, Co. E, pri.; dis. exp. ser. Nov. 11, '64.

ALDEN, GEORGE N.: b. 1845; place, etc., not given, nor parentage, nor occupation; en. and m. Nov. 25, '64; 1 y. R. 19, unattached Co., pri.; date of dis. not given.

ALDRICH, HENRY K.: b. Cumberland, R.I., Feb. 12, 1837; s. Dutee T. and Lucinda; carpenter; en. Aug. 5, '62, m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; ft. at Fredericksburg, Va., Jackson, Miss., siege Petersburg, Va., and at Poplar Grove Church, where wd. in right ankle; dis. July 10, '65, Dale Gen. Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

ALDRICH, AARON: b. Smithfield, R.I., Oct. 23, 1827; s. Alvah and Keziah; bootmaker; en. Oct. 2, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro', N.C.; dis. Jan. 19, '64, at Newport News, Va.; re-en. next day in same R. and Co.; dis. exp. ser. July 13, '65.

ALDRICH, WILLIAM H.: b. Leicester, Mass., Sept. 26, 1844; s. Dutee and Lucinda; student; en. and m. Oct. 8, '61; 3 y. R. 25, Co. I, pri.; ft. at Newbern, N.C., Petersburg, Va., May, '64, and at Drury's Bluff, 16th same month, where wd. in shoulder; dis. Oct. 20, '64, Worcester.

ALLEN, FRANK E.: b. Augusta, Me., Apl. 20, 1845; s. Ephraim J. and Zepha; bootmaker; en. Aug. 18, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. Sept. 21, '63, disability.

ALLEN, MOWRY A.: b. Mil., Mass., Apl. 4, 1846; s. Elijah M. and Mary A.; bootmaker; en. and m. Nov. 19, '64; 1 y. R. 19, unattached Co., pri.; date of dis. not given.

ANGELL, CHARLES R.: b. 1841; s. Alfred and Betsey; laborer; en. and m. Jan. 1, '62; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; dis. Feb. '62, disability.

ANSON, EZEKIEL W.: b. Uxbridge, Mass., 1836; s. Manning W. and Susan A.; machinist; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; d. Louisville, Ky., Aug. 24, '63, of malarious fever.

ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM H.: b. 1828; parentage, etc., not given; bootmaker; en. June 9, '61, and m. 11; 3 y. R. 9, Co. G, wagoner; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

ARMSTRONG, JAMES A.: b. Roxbury, Mass., Oct. 30, 1846; s. James and Fannie; lastmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; R. not given, unattached Co., pri.; dis. at Boston Harbor, June 27, '65, close of war.

ARNOLD, CHARLES A.: b. Smithfield, R.I., Apl. 15, 1843; s. Micajah C. and Abigail; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days, and siege of Yorktown, Va.; taken prisoner, and confined in Richmond 4 or 5 weeks; m. out July 2, '64, exp. ser.

AYLWOOD, RICHARD: b. in Ireland, 1834; parentage not given; shoemaker;

en. Aug. 4, '62, and m. 5; 3 y. R. 1, Co. H, cavalry recruit, corpl.; ft. at Fredericksburg, Va., Brandy Station, Aldie, June 17, '63, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rapidan, Culpepper, Mine Run, Wilderness in raid to Va., May, '64, Hall's Shop, May 27, St. Mary's Ch., June 24, Malvern Hill, Weldon Railroad, etc.; dis. at Boston, Nov. 7, '64, exp. ser.

BAEL, LAWRENCE: b. 1835; parentage, etc., not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 7, '61; 3 y. R. 19, no co. named; recruit; nothing further given.

BAGLEY, ANDREW: b. Brookfield, Vt.; parentage not given; bootmaker; en. 2d time Dec. 1, '63; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. in Va. at Port Walthal, Arrowfield Ch., Drury's Bluff, and Cold Harbor; dis. July 20, 1865, Worcester, Mass.

BAILEY, HENRY J.: b. Aston, Eng., Dec. 26, 1845; s. Geo. W. and Harriet; student; en. 1st time for Cambridge, Sept. 17, '62, and m. Oct. 7; 9 mo. R. 45, Co. I, pri.; ft. at Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro'; m. out at Readville, Mass., July 7, '63. En. and m. for Milford, Dec. 9, '63; 3 y. Batt. 1 Heavy Artillery, Co. A, pri.; stationed in our coast forts during his term of service; and dis. from Fort Warren, Oct. 20, '65, by order of War Department, close of the war.

BAKER, ISAAC D.: b. South Yarmouth, Mass., June 3, 1843; s. Davis and Mary J.; painter; en. Nov. 19, '64; 1 y., unattached Co. 19, pri.; this his 3d enlistment during the war; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

BALCOME, EDWIN: b. Douglas, Mass., Aug. 20, 1826; s. Sapl. and Submit; carpenter; en. Sept. 12, 1861; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; detailed to hospital ser. Dec. 25, '61; dis. at Worcester, Feb. 24, '64, to re-enlist; re-en. the next day, and m. in for 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, as hospital steward; dis. July 13, '65, close of war.

BALL, ELI G.: b. Bennington, Vt., 1842; s. —; machinist; en. first time Sept. 9, '61; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island, Kinston, Whitehall, Deep Gully, and Green Swamp; dis. Jan. 18, '64, at Newport News, Va.; en. 2d time and m. in same day, same Co. and R., 3 y., pri.; ft. at Arrowfield Ch., Port Walthal, Drury's Bluff, and Cold Harbor, in which last battle he was wd., missed, never seen more, and undoubtedly killed.

BALLOU, HERBERT: b. Mil., Mass., Oct. 28, 1847; s. Cyrus and Laura; straw-worker; en. Nov. 19, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached infantry, pri.; stationed at Forts Warren and Winthrop; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

BANKS, ADONIRAM H.: b. 1833; nothing further given; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached infy., sergt.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

BARBER, JOHN P.: b. Mil., Mass., May 27, 1816; s. James and Nancy; bootmaker; en. Nov. 10, '63, and m. Dec. 7; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, pri.; ft. at Plymouth, N.C., made prisoner there, taken to Andersonville 6 mo., thence to Charleston, S.C., a week, and thence to Florence, S.C., where d. Sept., '64, of starvation.

BARBER, JOHN WALDO: b. Franklin, Mass., Nov. 20, 1842; s. John P. and Rhoda P.; bootmaker; en. and m. June 26, '61; 3 y. R. 12, Co. C, 5th sergt.; d. Warrenton, Va., July 17, '62, from an injury recd. when bathing.

BARKER, JAMES H.: b. Westmoreland, N.H.; s. Benjamin and Abigail; boot-manufacturer; en. and m. Sept. 2, '62; 3 y. R. 36, major; ft. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, '62; resigned Jan. 29, '63.

BARNARD, CHARLES F.: b. Berlin, Mass., Oct. 27, 1838; s. Oliver H. and Mary G.; carpenter; en. Oct. 1, '61, and m. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', and Green Swamp; was detailed June 28, '63, as carpenter in the Ordnance Dept., and dis. at Beaufort, N.C., Oct. 31, '65, exp. ser.

BARRETT, JOHN: b. in Galway Co., Ireland, June 31, 1827; s. Andrew and Mary; currier; en. and m. March 22, '64; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; nothing further given.

BARRETT, JOHN: b. Roscommon Co., Ireland, 1839; s. Patrick and Ellen; bootmaker; en. and m. March 31, '64; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 13, '64.

BASSETT, OSCAR H.: b. Greenbush, N.Y., Oct. 9, 1839; s. Nathaniel B. and Caroline; bootmaker; en. and m. May 21, '61; 3 y. R. 29, Co. A, pri.; dis. to re-enlist Jan. 1, '64; re-en. the next day; 3 y. in same Co. and R.; dis. July 29, '65, exp. ser.

BATES, IRA D.: b. Uxbridge, Mass., Dec. 25, 1843; s. Peter and Mary; bootmaker; en. 1st, Sept. 12, '61, and m. Oct. 7, 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, musician; was in all the battles with his R., and dis. at Newport News, Dec. 17, '64, to re-en., which he did in same R. and Co. the next day; was prom. to be drum-major May 1, '64, and was in all the battles with his R.; dis. July 13, '65, at exp. ser.

BATES, HENRY: b. 1838; clerk, no further particulars given; en. July 16, '61; 3 y. R. 13, Co. B, corpl.; dis. Aug. 1, '64, exp. ser.

BATCHELDER, GEORGE W.: b. Quincy, Mass., Sept. 16, 1842; s. James and Harriet; stonecutter; en. Sept. 5, '61, m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; transferred to regular army Mar. 8, '63; went into signal corps in N. Carolina, and made sergt. therein; ft. at Roanoke Island, Whitehall. Kinston, Goldsboro', and Newbern; dis. Sept. 11, '65, Newbern, N.C., close of war.

BATCHELDER, LAWRENCE E.: b. Quincy, Mass., May 29, 1844; s. James and Harriet; stonecutter; en. Sept. 5, '61, m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. at Roanoke Island and Newbern, N.C.; dis. Worcester, Mass., Oct. 20, 1864, exp. ser.

BATCHELDER, JACOB LINDSEY: b. Quincy, Mass., Oct. 29, 1845; s. James and Harriet; farmer; en. 1st, Aug. 5, '62, m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, musician; dis. Apl. 3, '63, disability. En. 2d. time Mar. 9, '64; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; dis. July 13, '65, exp. ser.

BATTLES, FRANK: b. Billerica, Mass., 1847; s. Edwin F. and Josephine; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 d., Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

BATTLES, EDWIN M.: b. Billerica, Mass., 1845; s. Edwin F. and Josephine; en. Mar. 30, '64, as hospital steward; dis. not given.

BAXTER, BARNEY, alias BARNARD: b. Ireland, 1831; parentage not given; bootmaker; en. Sept. 20, '61, and m. Dec. 13; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; wounded Sept. 1, '62; dis. Feb. 27, '63, disability.

BEATTEY (or Berty), RICHARD H. D.: b. 1819, parentage not given; tailor; en. and m. July 26, '61; 3 y. R. 19, Co. D, pri.; transferred to Vet. Reserve Sept. 26, '63.

BEATTEY, JOHN: b. Ireland, 1820; s. Christopher and Ann; bootmaker; en. Aug. 29, '64, m. 30; R. 2, Heavy Artillery, Co. 11, pri.; ft. at Kinston, N.C.; transferred to 17th Infantry, Co. G, Jan. 17, '65, at Plymouth, N.C.; dis. at Greensboro', N.C., June 30, '65, close of war.

BEAUDETTE, DAVID: b. Montreal, Can., 1841; s. Alexander and Maria; bootmaker; en. Dec. 2, '63, m. 9; 3 y. R. 2, Co. F, pri.; dis. June 26, '65, from Co. H, exp. ser.

BEAUME, ANTHONY: b. 1827; parentage, etc., not given; en. and m. Sept. 5, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. C, Heavy Artillery, pri.; transferred to 17th Infy., Co. D, Jan. 9, '65; dis. June 30, '65, close of war.

BELCHER, PARION C. H.: b. Randolph, Mass., June 18, 1840; s. John and Cordelia; bootmaker; en. 1st time, Sept. 5, '61, m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, sergt.; prom. sergt. Oct. 16, '61, and to be 1st sergt. Jan. 9, '64; ft. at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', and Green Swamp, not wd.; dis. Jan. 18, '64, at Newport News, Va.; re-en. in same R. and Co., same day, Jan. 18, '64, for 3 y. sergt.; ft. in two battles, — Valley Farm and Arrow Creek Church, at Drury's Bluff and Cold Harbor; taken prisoner to Richmond, June 3, '64, then to Andersonville, Savannah, etc.; paroled Nov. 26, '64; exchanged Mar. 25, '65; and dis. June 9, '65, by an order relating to those who had suffered in rebel prisons.

BELCHER, CHARLES E.: b. Randolph, Mass., June 3, 1843; s. John and Cordelia; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 d. R. 19, unattached Co., corpl.; stationed Fort Warren, Boston; dis. exp. ser.

BELL, FRANK N.: b. Concord, Vt., Jan. 3, 1847; s. Noah S. and Mary H.; farmer; en. Aug. 6, '62; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; prom. corpl. '64; mustered out with R. near Alexandria, Va., June 8, '65, close of war.

BELL, JOHN: b. Ireland, May 12, 1845; s. Joseph and Elizabeth; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; k. Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62.

BELL, GEO. EDWARD: b. Concord, Vt., Aug. 3, 1845; s. Noah S. and Mary H.; bootmaker; en. Mar. 14, '64, m. Mar. 24; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; transferred to R. 56, Co. B, June 8, '65, when the 36th was m. out; prom. corpl.; dis. July 12, '65, exp. ser.

BELLOWS, ANDREW J.: b. Blackstone, Mass., Nov. 12, 1843; s. Thayer and Sarah; farmer; en. Nov. 19, '64, m. 25; 1 y., Co. 19, unattached, pri.; he had previously served in R. 15, Co. B, from the town Blackstone; finally dis. in Boston Harbor, June 27, '65, close of war.

BENNETT, BENJAMIN K.: b. Smithfield, R.I., 1830; s. Benj. and Eliza; bootmaker; drafted July 15, '63; 3 y. R. 22, no Co. named, pri.; transferred Oct. 26, '64, to R. 32 Infy., Co. M; dis. June 9, '65, close of war.

BENNETT, EUGENE G.: b. Webster, Mass., Mar. 1, 1844; s. Artemas and Mary S.; farmer; en. Dec. 7, '63, m. Dec. 10; 3 y. R. 2, Co. I, pri.; d. in Milford of chronic diarrhoea, Mar. 25, '65.

BENNETT, WILLIAM H.: b. 1843, parentage, etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 17, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. B, Heavy Artillery, pri.; dis. June 26, '65, exp. ser.

BERGIN, LUKE: b. Ireland, 1818, no parentage given; weaver; en. and m. 1st time, Sept. 25, '62; 9 mo. R. 51, Co. A, pri.; m. out with R. July 27, '63. Re-en. Nov. 19, '63; 3 y. R. 25, Co. G, pri.; d. at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 28, '64.

BERGIN, STEPHEN: b. Ireland, 1819, parentage, etc., not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 9, '61; 3 y. R. 19, a recruit.

BERRY, JOSEPH: b. Montreal, Can., 1842; s. Nelson and Mary; laborer; en. and m. Dec. 15, '63; 3 y. R. 1, Co. B, pri.; dis. Aug. 16, '65, exp. ser.

BILLINGS, WILLIAM F.: b. Blackstone, Mass., Mar. 8, 1848; s. Wm. L. and Eunice E.; teamster; en. Nov. 19, '64, m. 25; 1 y. R. 19, unattached Co., infy., pri.; stationed at Forts Warren and Winthrop, Boston Harbor; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

BIRCH, WILLIAM: b. England, 1821, parentage not given; tailor; en. and m. first time, Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. R. 19, unattached Co., pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.; re-en. Feb. 12, '65, 1st Batt. H. Artillery, Co. C, pri.; dis. June 24, '65, close of war.

BIRCH, WM. HENRY: b. Mil., Mass., 1847; s. Wm. and Mary Ann; bootmaker; en. and m. 1st, Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds., Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser. Re-en. Feb. 12, '65; 3 y. H. Artillery, 1st Batt., Co. C, pri.; dis. June 24, '65, close of war.

BIRMINGHAM, PATRICK: b. Ireland, Co. Galway, Dec. 20, 1836; s. Patrick and Catherine; bootmaker; en. Dec. 30, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; dis. July 30, '65, close of war.

BISHOP, HENRY L.: b. 1834, no parentage, etc., given; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 days, Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

BIXBY, MONTGOMERY: b. Hopkinton, Mass., Oct. 2, 1837; s. Joel and Elizabeth; bootmaker; en. July 14, '63, and m. 28; 3 y. H. Artillery, R. 2, Co. A, pri.; ft. at Kinston, N.C.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, at Smithville, N.C., close of war.

BIXBY, MONTCALM: b. Hopkinton, Mass., 1830; s. Joel and Elizabeth; bootmaker; en. 1st, Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds., Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, exp. ser. Re-en. Feb. 11, '65, Batt. H. Artillery, an unassigned recruit; dis. June 14, '65, close of war.

BIXBY, WARREN: b. Hopkinton, Mass., 1841; s. Joel and Elizabeth; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds., Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

BLAKE, GEORGE H.: b. 1838; place and parentage not given; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds., Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

BLISS, JOHN G.: b. 1837; place and parentage not given; mason; en. Aug. 5, '62; m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; d. July 23, '63, at Milldale, Miss.

BLOOD, LUCIUS: b. Weathersfield, Vt., Oct. 14, 1832; s. Shattuck and Fidelia; bootmaker; en. Apl. 19, '61; m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G., 1st corpl.; prom. to sergt. Jan. 5, '62; ft. at Yorktown, Williamsburg (where wd. bullet, left shoulder), Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Kelley's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, Mattipan River, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon R. R.; and m. out at the last-named place, June 27, '64, exp. ser.

BLUNT, PATRICK: b. Ireland, 1836; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, sergt.; ft. at Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills, Chickahominy, Glendale, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Ranneysville, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Bristow Station, Rappahannock, Mine Run, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, etc.; dis. Boston, Mass., June 15, '64, exp. ser.

BODERE, PATRICK: b. 1842; place and parentage not given; farmer; en. July 25, '61; 3 y. R. 20, Co. F, pri.; nothing more given.

BONIFACE, JEAN: b. 1823; en. Oct. 5, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artillery, pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser.; nothing else given.

BOYLE, PATRICK: b. Ireland, Co. Galway, Nov., 1845; s. Luke and Ellen; bootmaker; en. Dec. 9, '63; m. Jan. 1, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. B, pri.; transferred to a new organization at the m. out of Co. B; dis. July 13, '65, from Co. C, R. 25.

BOYLE, BERNARD: b. Ireland, Co. Galway, 1843; s. Luke and Ellen; bootmaker; en. and m. 11, '64, recruit; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; transferred to a new organization at the m. out of Co. B, Newbern, N.C.; no further traceable.

BRADBURY, WILLIAM H. H.: b. Newburyport, Mass., 1840; s. Ebenezer and Mary; wheelwright; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; sent to Insane Asylum, Washington, D.C.; dis., date not given, disability.

BRADFORD, CHARLES W.: b. 1845; place, etc., not given; en. and m. July 27, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64; exp. ser.

BRADLEY, PATHICK: b. Boston, Mass., 1837; s. Wm. and Mary; bootmaker; en. July 25, '61; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, pri.; dis. Dec. 2, '62; disability. Re-en. Nov. 6, '63, and m. Dec. 9, following; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, pri.; ft. Plymouth, N.C. taken prisoner to Andersonville, Ga., to Mellen, Ala., to Savannah, Ga.; exchanged in about 7 mos., and dis. June 26, '65, disability.

BRADLEY, JOHN: b. Ireland, Co. Donegal, Dec. 25, 1823; s. George and Margaret; bootmaker; en. Jan. 4, '64, m. 11; 3 y. R. 57, Co. B, pri.; ft. Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, front Petersburg, Va.; wd. Spottsylvania by a rifle-ball in right hip, also in front Petersburg by ball in right side and chest; dis. May 27, '64, Readville, Mass., with R.; but was previously reported unfit for ser.

BRADLEY, PETER: b. Ireland, 1837; parentage not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; deserted Feb. 22, '63.

BRANNAN, DELANO W.: b. 1821; nothing given of parentage, etc.; en. and m. Aug. 18, '64, in H. Artillery, 1 y. R. 4, Co. K, pri.; dis. June 17, '65, at Fort Richardson, Va.; exp. ser.

BRAYTON, CHARLES F.: b. 1843; en. and m. Nov. 25, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, sergt.; dis. June 27, '65; exp. ser.; nothing else told.

BRIGGS, CHARLES H. (previously ser. for New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 13, 1844; s. Alfred and Elvira; mechanic; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. Nov. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, 1st sergt.; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

BRIGDALE, JAMES: b. Ireland, Co. Clare, Dec. 25, 1819; s. John and Judith; bootmaker; en. 1st time Oct. 14, '61, and m. Dec. 13; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis., Washington, D.C., Apl. 20, '63, disability; having ft. at Fort Pulaski, James Island, Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. En. again Dec. 2, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; but rejected as a recruit June 29, '64.

BRIGDALE, PATRICK: b. Ireland, 1831; parentage not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; deserted Jan. 13, '63.

BRIGHAM, ALFRED M.: b. 1829; place and parentage not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 25; 3 y. R. 39, Co. I, pri.; nothing further recorded.

BRITTON, ISAAC: b. Littleton; date, parentage, etc., not given; R.R. conductor; en. Oct. 8, '61; R. 28, capt.; resigned Dec. 8, '61.

BROCK, PETER: b. Ireland, Co. Roscommon, 1842; s. Peter and Nabby G.; bootmaker; en. Sept. 26, '61, and m. Dec. 13; 2 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. James Island, S.C., 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, So. Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; wd. last place, ball in left shoulder; and dis. hospital, Boston, Apl. 21, '64, on acct. of wd.

BRODERICK, WILLIAM: b. Ireland, 1843; s. Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

BROGAN, DENNIS: b. 1843; place and parentage not given; bootmaker; en. 1st time, July 25, '61, and m. next day; 3 y. R. 20, Co. F, pri.; dis. Jan. 1, '64, to re-en.; which he did next day in same R. and Co.; but deserted from Co. C, Apl. 13, '64.

BROOKS, HENRY D.: b. Stow, 1837; s. Luke and Lucy; musician; en. Oct. 2, '61, and m. 18; 3 y. R. 26, band musician; dis. Sept. 15, '62, order War Dept.

BROWN, GEORGE A.: b. Smithfield, R.I., Nov. 27, 1823; s. Henry and Sally; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, sergt.; ft. in every engagement with his R.; never wd. or sick in ser.; prom. to orderly sergt. Sept. 1, '64; and m. out, near Alexandria, Va., June 8, '65, close of war.

BROWN, THOMAS F.: b. Smithfield, R.I., Apl. 13, 1843; s. Otis and Sarah; first ser. in rebel army, from which he seceded; en. and m. in Union ser, Mil., Jan. 29, '64; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B.; nothing further told of him.

BROWN, LEVI: b. 1823; place and parentage not given; carpenter; en. and m. June 15, '61; 3 y. R. 7, Co. H, pri.; m. out with his R. June 27, '64.

BROWN, GEORGE G. M.: b. Quincy, Mass., Feb. 17, 1826; s. Timothy and Mary; bootmaker; en. 1st time Aug. 19, '62, and m. 23; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; made brigade teamster; dis. Dec. 31, '63, to re-en.; which he did next day in same R., Co. C, pri.; dis. near Alexandria, Va., June 30, '65, close of war; but d. of chronic diarrhoea, Milford, Oct. 25, '65; disease contracted in ser.

BROWN, DEXTER F.: b. Milford, Mass., Oct. 1, 1828; s. Abel and Polly; bootmaker; en. Aug. 16, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. C, pri.; ft. at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 14, '62; dis. Washington, D.C., Feb. 11, '63, surgeon's cert., disability from chronic diarrhoea.

BRUCE, SANFORD: b. South Royalston, 1839; parentage not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; prom. corpl. Jan. 1, '64; taken prisoner, battle Fredericksburg, Va.; dis. June 27, '64, exp. ser.

BULLARD, EDWARD D.: b. 1844; place, parentage, etc., not given; en. and m. July 27, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

BUFFINGTON, CHARLES E.: b. Pawtucket, R.I. 1840; s. Mary A.; bootmaker; en. 1st time Sept. 9, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, corpl.; prom. sergt. July 1, '63; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro', N.C.; dis. Jan. 18, '64, to re-en. at Newport News, Va.; which he immediately did in same R. and Co.; prom. 2d lieut. May 17, '65; dis. July, 1865, exp. ser.

BUFFINGTON, AMASA F.: b. Attleboro', Mass., May 29, 1845; s. David A. and Elizabeth; teamster; en. Dec. 8, '63, and m. 10; 3 y. Batt. 1, H. Artillery, pri.; dis. Oct. 20, '65, Fort Warren, Mass.

BURKE, SAMUEL H.: b. Grafton, Mass., Feb. 27, 1845; s. Houston and Caroline; bootmaker; en. Dec. 8, and m. 10; 3 y. Batt. 1, Co. C, H. Artillery, pri.; dis. on acct. disability, Aug. 14, '64.

BURKE, TIMOTHY: b. Ireland, 1836; parentage, etc., not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, 2d lieut.; prom. 1st lieut., Jan. 5, '62; prom. capt. Aug. 27, '62; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

BURKE, WILLIAM R.: b. Ireland, 1841; place and parentage not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, sergt; prom. sergt. maj. Sept. 26, '62, to 2d lieut. Jan. 8, '63, to 1st lieut. Aug. 4, '63; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

BURKE, DAVID: b. Ireland, Co. Mayo, Mar. 10, 1828; s. John and Ellen; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; ft. at Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Chickahominy, Glendale, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Botelier's Mills, Ranneysville, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Bristow's Station, Rappahannock, Mine Run, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor; wd. left elbow slightly at Malvern Hill; dis. Boston, June 21, '64, exp. ser.

BURKE, WILLIAM: b. Milford, Mass., 1843; s. Caroline; bootmaker; en. 1st time Sept. 14, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; prom. to corpl. Aug. 13, '63; ft. at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp, N.C.; dis. Jan. 18, '64, Newport News, Va. to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y.; in same R. and Co., corpl.; dis. July 13, '65, exp. ser.

BURKE, JOHN: b. Ireland, 1828, parentage, etc., not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; deserted, Aug. 17, '62, on the march from Harrison's Landing.

BURKE, MICHAEL D.: b. Ireland, 1838; parentage, etc., not given; bootmaker; en. July 23, '62, and m. 26; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

BURKE, MILES: b. Ireland, 1833; parentage, etc., not given; bootmaker; en. Mar. 31, '64; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; nothing further told.

BURKE, WILLIAM: b. Ireland, 1840; parentage, etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 12, '62; 3 y. R. 28, Co. F, pri.; k. Sept. 17, '62, at Antietam, Md.

BURKE, SAMUEL: b. Ireland, Munster, Co. Cork, Dec. 27, 1839; s. Thomas; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 11; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; ft. in all the battles with his Co.; taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, May 12, '64; held in Richmond till paroled, Aug. 12, '64; dis. Sept. 12, '64, Boston, exp. ser. Holliston counted this man on its quota; but he lived in Milford when he en., and has lived here since his discharge constantly.

BURNS, JOHN: b. Ireland, Co. Clare, Dec. 25, 1844; s. John and Honora; bootmaker; en. Dec. 4, '63, and m. 7; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, pri.; k. in battle, Plymouth, N.C., by a spent solid shot.

BURNS, JAMES: b. Ireland, Co. Clare, Dec. 14, 1845; s. John and Honora; bootmaker; en. Jan. 1, '64, and m. Jan. 2; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; d. of wounds, June 19, '64, at Washington, D.C.

BURNHAM, JAMES A.: b. Wrentham, Mass., Dec. 15, 1839; s. Thomas and Nancy; farmer; en. 1st time Sept. 17, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. in all the battles with his Co.; dis. Jan. 17, '64, to re-en., which he did next day, in the same R. and Co., for 3 y., and again shared with his Co. in all their ensuing battles; m. out with his R. at close of war.

BURR, LIBERTY W.: b. 1828; place, parentage, etc., not given, except name of mother, Orvilla; bootmaker; en. 1st time Oct. 19, '61; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; dis. Jan. 2, '64, to re-en., which he did next day, in same R. and Co., for 3 y.; dis. July 13, '65, exp. ser.

BURR, WILLIAM H.: b. North Wilbraham, Mass., 1835; parentage, etc., not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; taken prisoner battle Chancellorsville, May 5, '63; dis. June 27, '64, exp. ser.

BURRILL, ALFRED A.: b. So. Scituate, Mass., Dec. 27, 1838; s. James and Prudence; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Days fight, before Richmond, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, Locust Grove, Mine Run, Auburn, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Pamunkey River, No. Anna River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Weldon R. R.; promoted corpl. 27 Nov. '63; dis. June 26, '64, exp. ser.

BUTLER, PATRICK: b. Ireland, 1843; s. James and Mary; laborer; en. 1st time, Oct. 4, '62, and m. 18; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. I, pri.; dis. Sept. 5, '63, exp. ser.; en. 2d time Sept. 1, '64, and m. 6; 1 y. R. 2, Co. A, H. Artillery, pri.; dis. June 22, '65, exp. ser.

BUTLER, EDMUND: b. Ireland, April 11, 1830; s. Edmund and Ellen; bootmaker; en. June 18, '62, and m. 22; 3 y. R. 34, Co. A, pri.; dis. May 10, '65, at Cumberland, Md., by order War Dept.

CAHILL, JAMES: b. Wexford, Ireland, Mar. 1833; s. Nicholas and Joanna; bootmaker; en. Jan. 4, '64, and m. 11; 3 y. R. 25, Co. D, pri.; ft. before Petersburg, at Drury's Bluff, and Cold Harbor, where wd., June 30, '64, in

left shoulder, also in left leg below knee, by minie-balls, in a charge; dis. May 25, '65, at New York, close of war.

CAHILL, TIMOTHY: b. Ireland, 1843; parentage, etc., not given; trunk-maker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. E, pri.; ft. in all the battles of his R., and not wd. till k. at Gaines's Mills, June 27, '62.

CAHILL, MAURICE: b. Ireland, Co. Cork, 1839; s. Jeremiah and Mary; bootmaker; en. May 1, '61, and m. June 11; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; in siege Yorktown, 7 ds. fight; wd. at Gaines's Mills by piece of shell in left hip, June, '62; dis. Oct. 14, '62, on surgn.'s cert. of disability.

CAIN, TIMOTHY: b. Ireland, 1838; parentage not given; tailor; en. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. at James Island, Bull Run, Chantilly, So. Mountain, Antietam; dis. Jan. 14, '63, Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D.C., on acct. of disability caused by a strain.

CAIN, MICHAEL: b. Donegal, Ireland, Aug. 1828; s. Barney and Elizabeth; bootmaker; en. July 22, '62; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; was with his Co. during term of ser., and not wd. or sick, till regularly m. out with the R.

CAIN, JOHN: b. Co. Galway, Ireland, April. 1846; s. Barnard and Ellen; bootmaker; en. Aug. 19, '64; 1 y. R. 2, H. Artillery, pri.; nothing more told.

CALLAGHAN, ROBERT: b. Co. Derry, Ireland, 1841; s. Robt. and Susanna; laborer; en. Dec. 9, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, a recruit for H. Artillery, pri.; d. July 18, '64, in prison, Andersonville.

CALLAGHAN, DANIEL: b. Ireland, 1838; parentage not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Jan. 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; wd. Gaines's Mills, June 27, '62; dis. Oct. 1, '62, disability.

CALLAGHAN, PETER: b. Co. Cork, Ireland, about 1838; s. Michael and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Oct. 5, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artillery, pri.; ft. in 7 battles in N.C.; m. out with R., Fort Fisher, Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser.

CANNON, JAMES, 1st: b. Leitrim Co., Ireland, 1843; s. Timothy and Margaret; bootmaker; en. and m., 1st time, Dec. 25, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. James Island, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, So. Mountain, Antietam, 1st Fred's-burg, where wd. by a musket-ball through right groin; dis. Nov. 30, '63, disability; en. again in N. Jersey Infy. Vet. Vols. April 8, '65; 1 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. July 12, '65, Greensborough, N.C., close of war.

CANNON, JAMES, 2d: b. Ireland, 1833; no parentage given; shoemaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Mar. 30, '63; Convalescent Camp, Va., on surgn.'s cert., disability.

CAREY, LAWRENCE: b. about 1825, Ireland; s. John and Ann; bootmaker; en. first time, Aug. 24, '61; 3 y. R. 19, Co. F, pri.; wd. in battle Antietam, left arm; transfd. to 2d Battalion, 10th Corps, at Columbia College, Washington, D.C.; dis. from that position Aug. 25 or 28, '64. En. 2d time, Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y., Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. not reported.

CAREY, MICHAEL: b. Co. Galway, Ireland, 1839; s. Martin and Julia; bootmaker; en. Feb. 15, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. F, pri.; ft. Wilderness, Spottsylvania, No. Anna, So. Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Hatch's Run; dis. with R., exp. ser.

CARLTON, WILLIAM G.: b. Derby, Vt., Sept. 24, 1829; s. Franklin and Mary; farmer; en. July 21, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; ft. Fred'sburg, Va., and Jackson, Miss.; transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, Mar. 25, '64; dis. April 18, '65, Elmira, N.Y., disability.

CARPENTER, HIRAM: b. Killingly, Ct., 1823; s. Oliver and Emma; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, corpl.; d. Jan. 13, '63, in Milford, chron. diarrhœa.

CARPENTER, WILLARD: b. Killingly, Ct., 1825; s. Oliver and Emma; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; d. Oct. 24, '63, Camp Dennison, O.

CARR, JOHN: Ireland, 1837; parentage, etc., not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

CARR, JOHN W.: b. Ireland, 1840; parentage, etc., not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

CARR, GEORGE A.: b. Woonsocket, R.I., Oct. 26, 1837; s. Peleg and Harriet; en. 1st time June 15, '61; 3 y. R. 7, Co. A, corpl.; dis. June 27, '64, Taunton, Mass., exp. ser.; en. 2d time Nov. 19, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; July 7, '65, at Milford, sick.

CARTER, WILLIAM: b. Manchester, Eng., 1819; s. Edward and Mary; machinist; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. Williamsburg, May 5, '62, and recd. injuries on acct. of which he was dis. June 6, '62.

CARTER, EDWARD: b. Co. Lancashire, Eng., Nov. 11, 1839; s. William and Catherine; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. in nearly every engagement with his R.; wd. in left arm, Petersburg, Va.; dis. June 27, '64, exp. ser. En. again, Nov. 19, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, exp. ser.

CARVER, DAVID A.: b. Prince Edward Island, 1842; s. Oliver and Sarah; bootmaker; first ser. a term for New Bedford, Mass. For Milford en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

CARY, WILLIAM J.: b. Ird., 1836; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

CASEY, MICHAEL: b. Ird., about 1830; s. Michael and Ellen; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

CASWELL, EARL F.: b. Leeds, Me.; ptge. not given; bootmaker; drafted July 15, '63; 3 y. R. 22, Co. K, pri.; dis. Apl. 25, '64, at Beverly Ford, Va., by reason of transfer to Navy, where he continued from May 9, '64, till reg. dis., Aug. 22, '65.

CHAMBERLAIN, EUGENE C.: b. Upton or Mil., Mass., 1845; s. Nelson and Salina; bootmaker; en. and m. July 27, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

CHAMBERLAIN, FRANKLIN: b. Malden, Mass., 1822; s. Elbridge G. and Ellen; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 14, '64, exp. ser.

CHAMBERLAIN, GEORGE N.: b. Upton, Mass., 1843; s. Nelson and Salina; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; prom. corpl. Mar. 1, '63, to sergt. Dec. 29, '63, to 2d lieut., to 1st lieut., and finally to capt.; meantime he re-en., '63; wd. at bat. of Spottsylvania, May 12, '64; m. out June 27, '65, close of war.

CHAMBERLAIN, CALVIN W.: b. Upton, Mass., 1838; s. Nelson and Salina; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; dis. Feb. 1, '63, on surgeon's cert. disability, at Camp Pitcher, Va.; d. consumption, Apl. 9, '66.

CHAPIN, WILLARD H.: b. Mil., Mass., Mar. 25, 1846; s. Joel and Izanna; bootmaker; en. and m. Mar. 19, '64; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B or C, pri.; ft. Walthal, Drury's Bluff, Petersburg, and at Newbern, N.C.; dis. June 16, '65, at Camp Gen. Hospital, David's Island, N.Y. Harbor, close of war.

CHENEY, ALMON F.: b. Mil., Mass., 1846; s. Chandler and Mary H.; bootmaker; en. and m. July 27, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64.

CHEEVER, NATHANIEL: b. Salem, Mass., July, 1824; s. Nathaniel and Lucy; bootmaker; en. July 22, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, sergt.; d. Dec. 14, '63, in Mil., of chron. diarrhoea.

CHERRY, PETER: b. Ird., 1835; s. Joseph and Ellen; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. May 28, '62, disability.

CHICKERING, HENRY C.: b. 1847; neither place, ptge., nor occupation given; en. and m. Feb. 14, '65; 1 y. R. 61, Co. I, pri.; dis. July 16, '65, close war.

CHIPMAN, JAMES L.: b. 1831; place and ptge. not given; physician; en. and m. Aug. 25, '62; 3 y. R. 39, assistant surgeon; dis. May 23, '64, disability.

CLAFLIN, DEXTER: b. Mil., Mass., Feb. 13, 1834; s. Rufus and Sophia; bootmaker; en. Sept. 25, '61, and m. Oct. 18; 3 y. R. 26; band musician; dis. Sept. 15, '62, order War Dept.

CLAFLIN, HENRY A.: b. 1835; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; drafted July 16, '63, 3 y. R. 22, Co. K, pri.; ft. in all the bats. with his Co., till k. in that of Malvern Hill.

CLANCY, JOHN: b. Co. Limerick, Ird., 1838; s. Thomas and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Oct. 5, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artillery, pri.; somehow he was counted on the Upton quota; m. out with the R. at Boston, close of war.

CLARK, DIXWELL H.: b. Boston, Mass., May 17, 1831; s. Nathaniel and Abigail; painter; en. Apl. 29, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, 2d sergt.; prom. to commissary sergt. July 10, '61; dis. Feb. 4, '62, disability; re-en. Aug. 2, '62, and m. 5; 3 y. R. 38, Co. B, pri.; dis. Dec. 5, '62, disability. Re-en and m. Aug. 4, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, 2d lieut.; stationed at Fort Warren; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.; re-en. and m. Jan. 26, '65; 1 y. R. 25, Co. D, pri.; ft. at Five Forks and Kinston, N.C., Mar. 9 and 12; prom. 2d sergt. Feb. 21, '65; dis. July 13, '65, close of war.

CLARK, WILLARD: b. Mil., Mass., Dec. 5, 1830; s. Chester and Mary; bootmaker; en. Sept. 5, '61; 3 y. R. 25, capt., commissioned Oct. 13, '61; ft. at Roanoke Island and Newbern, N.C.; resigned Apl. 8, '62.

CLARK, ELISHA P.: b. Westerly, R.I., Aug. 17, 1833; s. Robert and Dorcas; physician; en. Feb. 17, '64; 3 y. R. 31, assist. surgn.; date commission Feb. 17, '64; dis. Sept. 9, '65, exp. ser.

CLARKE, JOHN: b. Co. Cavan, Ird., 1840; s. Patrick and Harriet; elsewhere previously a vol.; en. Aug. 17, '64, and m. 22; 3 y. R. 2, Co. K, cavalry pri.; dis. July 20, '65, exp. ser. or close of war.

CLERE, GEORGE: b. Cork, Ird., 1828; s. Maurice and Ann; bootmaker; en. Sept. 5, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp; dis. Nov. 30, '63, at Newport News, Va., to re-en., which he did next day, for 3 y. same R. and Co.; fell overboard from steamer "Winonah" in Hampton Roads, night of Sept. 7, '64, and drowned.

CLERE, JAMES P.: b. Co. Cork, Ird., Mar. 23, 1846; s. David A. and Mary; bootmaker; en. July 27, '61, and m. Aug. 14; 3 y. R. 19, Co. E, drummer; was in bats. Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, 7 ds. retreat, 2d Malvern Hill, Antietam, 2d Fred'sburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; prom. drum majr. Nov., '63, and to principal musician Dec. 20, '63; dis. Dec. 21, '63, to re-en., which he did the next day, for 3 y., same R. and Co., drum major; dis. June 30, '65, exp. ser., being then 1st sergt.

CLIFFORD, PATRICK: b. no date. ptge., or occupation given; en. 3 y. R. 3, H. Artillery, pri.; and nothing more told.

CLIFFORD, JOHN: b. 1841; no place, ptge., nor occupation given; en. and m. Aug. 23, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 26, '65, exp. ser.

COFFEY, MARTIN: b. Ird., 1838; ptge. not given; hostler; en. Dec. 13, '61, and m. Jan. 3, '62; 3 y. R. 3S, Co. K, pri.; deserted Jan. 10, '62.

COFFEY, JOHN: b. Ird., Aug. 15, 1843; s. Thomas and Elizabeth; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston, close of war.

COFFIN, WILLIAM H.: b. New Bedford, Mass., May 5, 1830; s. Timothy and Betsey; farmer; first a New-Bedford vol.; en. Mil., Nov. 9, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston, close of war.

COLEMAN, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1837; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 7, '62; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; no more told.

COLEMAN, WILLIAM A.: b., neither place, date, ptge., nor occupation given; en. and m. Oct. 4, 1864; 3 y. Batt. 1, Co. A, cavalry, pri.; dis. from Co. B, June 25, '65, close of war.

COLEMAN, MARK: b. Ird., 1837; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '62; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; no more told.

COLLICOTT, GEO. W.: b. 1835; neither place, ptge., nor occ. given: en. and m. Nov. 21, '63; 3 y. R. 1, Co. F, cavalry, pri.; dis. June 26, '65, exp. ser.

COLLINS, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; d. Oct. 21, '63, Baltimore, Md.

COLLINS, WM. L.: b., neither date, place, nor occ. given; en. 1862; 3 y. R. 5, Co. B, pri., R. I. Artillery; no more told.

COLLINS, CHARLES: b., no date, place, or occ. given; s. John; en. 1861; 3 y. R. 3, Co. B, pri., Illinois cavalry; re-en. Nov. 1, '63, — a broken account.

COLLINS, WILLIAM T.: b., minus place, date, etc.; s. John; en. and m. Aug. 11, '62; 3 y. R. 3, Co. H, pri. R. I. Artil.; dis., date not given.

CONGDON, ISAAC W.: b. 1828; no place, ptge., nor occ. given; en. and m. Aug. 18, '64; 1 y. R. 4, Co. K, H. Artil., pri.; dis. Fort Richardson, Va., June 17, '65, exp. ser.

CONNELL, MAURICE: b. 1846; place, ptge., and occ. not given; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds., Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

CONNIFFE, MICHAEL: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1837; s. John and Catherine; bootmaker; en. Dec. 7, '63, and m. 10; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, recruit for H. Artil., pri.; taken pris. at Plymouth, N.C., carried to Andersonville 8 mo., thence to Charleston, S.C., 2 weeks, thence to Florence a while; there paroled, Dec. 7, '64, and finally dis. Aug. 11, '65, for disability.

CONLEY, EDWARD: b. Co. Monaghan, Ird., Aug. 1, 1823; s. Patrick and Mary; soapmaker; en. Aug. 20, '64, and m. 22; 1 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artil., pri.; trans. to 17th Infy. Jan. 17, '65.

CONNOLLY, PATRICK: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1826; s. Patrick and Sarah; bootmaker; en. Dec. 22, '63, and m. Jan. 5, '64; 3 y. R. 59, Co. B, pri.; deserted before going in ser., yet his wife has since been assisted by Milford.

CONNOLLY, HUGH: b. Ird., 1828; place, ptge., etc., not given; bootmaker; en. June 23, '61, and m. July 12; 3 y. R. 16, Co. F, pri.; dis. Dec. 23, '63, to re-en., which he did same day, for 3 y. R. 11, Co. F, pri.; dis. July 14, '65, exp. ser.

CONNORS, JAMES: b. Ird., 1843; s. John and Mary; bootmaker: en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; ft. Yorktown, Hanover Ct. House, Mechan-

icsville, Gaines's Mills, Freds'burg, Chickahominy, Glendale, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Botelier's Mill, Ranneysville, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Bristolow's Station, Rappahannock, Mine Run, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spottsylvania, No: Anna, and Cold Harbor; dis. June 15, '64, Boston, Mass., exp. ser.

CONNORS, MARTIN: b. Ird., 1837; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; dis. on acct. of wds. recd. in bat. of Charles City Cross Roads.

CONNORS, PATRICK: b. 1846; place not given; s. Timothy and Margaret; bootmaker; en. Feb. 22, '64; in cavalry R. 2, pri.; nothing more.

CONNORS, MARTIN: b. Ird., 1841; s. Joseph and Sarah; bootmaker; en. Jan. 26, '64; landsman on board the war-vessel "Osceola;" in bat. of Fort Fisher; dis. in 1 y. by exp. ser. He had previously ser. 1 y., from May 4, '61, on board sloop "Vincennes."

CONNORS, JOHN M.: b. 1843, place, ptge., occ., etc., not given; en. and m. Feb. 29, '64; 3 y. Cavalry R. 2, Co. F, corpl.; dis. July 20, '65, close of war.

CONNOUGHTON, TIMOTHY: b. Ird., 1836, ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, wagoner; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

COOK, ALBERT W.: b. Shelburne Falls, Mass., Sept. 18, 1843; s. Albert A. and Maria F.; student; en. Sept. 6, '61; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, corpl.; prom. sergt. Apl. 16, '62, 1st sergt. Oct. 9, '62; dis. to accept office of 2d lieut. in Co. B, 57th R., Jan. 7, '64; dis. from R. 57, etc., to re-en. Feb. 1, '64; which he did same day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co. as 2d lieut.; prom. to be 1st lieut. in Co. I, R. 57, Mar. 4, '64; to be capt. Co. I, June 15, '65; detailed to act as provost-marshal, 3d Brig., 1st division, 9th Army Corps., Apl. 3, '65; commanding 57th R. from Mar. 25, '65, to Apl. 3; detailed as assistant adj.-gen. same brigade, May, '65; ft. in course of service under the two enlistments, at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Green Swamp, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Ct. House, Cold Harbor, siege of Petersburg, and Fort Stedman. Dis. July 30, '65, exp. ser., Washington, D.C.

COOK, BRENTON B.: b. Cumberland, R.I., Feb., 1841; s. Barton B. and Lavina H.; traveller; en. July 9, '61, on board "Cumberland" man-of-war, seaman; was on the Cumberland till she was sunk in bat. at Newport News, when he swam ashore; dis. by vote of Congress with the other survivors of that terrible scene; re-en. Sept. 25, '62; 9 mo. R. 51, Co. I, and m. Oct. 14, pri.; m. out with R. July 27, '63, exp. ser.

COOK, EDWIN H.: b. Milford, Mass., June 4, 1843; s. Stephen and Diana H.; butcher; en. and m. July 27, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

COOK, SOLOX S.: b. Mil., Mass., July 16, 1840; s. Stephen and Diana H.; butcher; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

COOK, EDWARD E.: b. Mendon, Mass., 1845; s. Ira W. and Elma M.; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

COOK, PHINEAS N.: b. 1845; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. July 27, '64; 100 ds., pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

COOK, THEODORE L.: b. 1846; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Nov. 25, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, exp. ser.

COOK, I. W.: b. 1829; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. July 12, '61; 3 y. R. 15, Co. G, pri.; dis. Aug., 1861.

COOLEY, JOHN: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; nothing further recorded.

COOLEY, JOHN J.: b. Co. Galway, Ird., June 23, 1827; s. John and Bridget; bootmaker; en. Aug., 1861; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, 1st lieut.; prom. to be capt. Dec. 3, '61; was in no engagement; dis. Apl. 4, '62; en. again Dec. 1, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, sergt.; ft. Wilderness, Spottsylvania Ct. House, Cold Harbor, Chancellorsville, and k. in battle of Petersburg, Va., June 17, '64.

COONEY, JOHN: b. 1836; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Feb. 15, '65; 1 y. R. 61, Co. I, pri.; dis. July 16, '65, close of war.

COPP, DAVID G.; b. 1843; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. July 31, '63; 3 y. R. 19, Co. B, pri.; dis. June 30, '65, close of war.

CORBETT, AUGUSTUS O.: b. Milford, Mass., Mar. 9, 1837; s. John and Almira; farmer; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; wd. in neck by a musket-ball, battle Fair Oaks, May 31, '62; dis. on acct. of wounds Dec. 9, '62.

COSGROVE, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1843; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, corpl.; no more reported.

COTTRELL, ROBERT W., jun.: b. Boston, Mass., 1846; s. Robt. and Bridget; bootmaker; en. Feb. 3, '64, and m. 25; 3 y. R. 25, Co. C, pri.; wd. bat. Cold Harbor in hip; dis. July 13, '65, close of war.

COTTRELL, ROBERT; b. Co. Cork, Ird., 1819; s. Benjamin; bootmaker; en. Sept. 9, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp; dis. Dec. 18, '63, to re-en., which he did next day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co., pri.; taken prisoner Drury's Bluff, and d. in Andersonville prison, Ga., Aug., 1864.

COUGHLAN, MATTHEW: b. Ird., 1840; s. Valentine and Joanna; stonemason; en. Oct. 20, '62, and m. Nov. 1; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. K, corpl.; m. out with his R. Sept. 3, '63.

COUGHLAN, JAMES: b. Co. Kilkenny, Ird., Sept. 9, 1831; s. Valentine and Joanna; bootmaker; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 7; 3 y. R. 1, Co. H, pri.; dis. Nov. 7, '64, exp. ser.; en. again Feb. 14, '65; 3 y. Batt. 1, Co. A, H. Artillery, pri.; dis. Oct. 7 or 20, '65, exp. ser.

COWELLS, MERRICK: b. Ird., 1840; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. Oct. 29, '61, disability.

COWEN, ABRAM R.: b. 1826; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Nov. 25, '64; 1 y., Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

COX, NELSON: b. Turner, Me., Mar. 15, 1834; s. Jacob and Mary; bootmaker; en. July 21, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, corpl.; ft. in all the actions of his Co., and never wd. or sick in ser.; prom. sergt. Jan. 1, '64; dis. June 8, '65, near Alexandria, Va., close of war.

COY, MICHAEL: b. Boston, Mass., May 1, 1847; s. Michael and Bridget; bootmaker; en. Oct. 13, '62, and m. 18; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. I, pri.; ft. Port Hudson Plains, May 21, '63, and Port Hudson 27; dis. July 25, '63, to re-en.; which he did same day in Gen. Banks's body-guard for 1 y.; m. out with R. Aug. 24, '63.

COY, JAMES; b. Ird., 1841; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; deserted Aug. 14, '62.

COY, OWEN: b. Ird., 1819; s. Alexander and Bridget; bootmaker; en. Sept. 3, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artil., pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, Smithville, N.C., close of war.

COYLE, THOMAS H.: b. Mechanicsville, N.Y., Aug. 17, 1830; s. Barney and Mary; mechanic; en. June 9, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. Williamsburg, '62. Fair Oaks, 2d Bull Run, and Chantilly; wd. at Fair Oaks; dis. Mar. 29, '63, disability.

COYNE, THOMAS: b. Co. Galway, Ird., Dec., 1832; s. Patrick and Sabina; bootmaker; en. Apl. 8, '61, and m. 18; 3 y. R. 1, Co. B, Irish Brigade, N. Y., pri.; transferred to Capt. Hogan's battery (A), 2d N. Y. State Vols.; ft. Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, 7 ds. fight before Richmond, Va., June, '62, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Freds'burg, and 1st Chancellorsville, where wd. in left foot, taken prisoner, paroled, and sent back; prom. sergt. in '62; dis. Sept. 30, '64, at Point Lookout, Md., exp. ser. En. again Mar. 17, '65; 1 y. R. 4, Co. H, pri.; Hancock Vet. Reserve Corps; prom. corpl. Apl. '65; dis. Mar. 17, '66, Columbus, O., exp. ser.

CRAWFORD, JOHN: b. Derry, Sept. 14, 1814; s. James and Nancy; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. James Island, June 11, '62, and there wd. in left leg below knee; dis. Aug. 29, '62, disability. En. again Aug. 28, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artil., pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, Smithville, N.C., order War Dept.

CRAWFORD, HUGH: b. N. York City, Dec. 29, 1847; s. Henry and Sarah; bootmaker; en. and m. July 29, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. B, H. Artil., pri.; ft. at Wise's Cross Roads, N.C.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, Smithville, N.C., exp. ser.

CRAWFORD, JAMES: b. Ird. about 1840; s. Henry and Mary; bootmaker; en. naval ser. Aug. 27, '61; seaman on board vessels "Mohegan" and "Keystone State;" dis. end 3 y. ser. from "Keystone State," Aug. 26, '64. En. again Nov. 19, '64; 1 y., Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Boston Harbor, June 27, '65, close of war.

CROCKER, GEORGE: b. Uxbridge, Mass., July 20, 1820; s. Samuel M. and Charlotte; farmer; en. Oct. 16, '61; 3 y. R. 25, Co. D, and m. Oct. 19, pri.; ft. at Roanoke Island Feb. 8, '62, Newbern, Mar. 14 following, Whitehall, Kinston, Goldsboro', and Green Swamp expedition; dis. Dec. 17, '63, disability.

CRONIN, JOHN: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 1, '64, exp. ser.

CRONIN, PATRICK: b. Co. Cork, Ird., Mar., 1834; s. Daniel and Margaret; bootmaker; en. and m. July 5, '62; 3 y. R. 2, Co. I, pri.; ft. Cedar Mountain and Chancellorsville, where wd. in right arm by a minie-ball; dis. Dec. 30, '43, to re-en.; which he did same day in same R. and Co. for 3 y.; wd. in hip by bullet May 15, '64, and d. next morning at Resaca, Ga.

CRONIN, STEPHEN: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. D, pri.; dis. Dec. 19, '64, exp. ser.

CUMMINGS, THOMAS: b. Ird., 1842; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; k. at Gaines's Mills, Va., June 27, '62.

CUMMINGS, SUMNER: b. 1823; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds., Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

CURLEY, THOMAS: b. Co. Roscommon, Ird., about 1825; s. John and Margaret; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 15, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. James Island, Cedar Mountain, So. Mountain, Antietam, Freds'burg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristow's Station, and Moulton's Ford; dis. Jan. 1, '64, to re-en., which he did next day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co.; ft. Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Pamunky, Cold Harbor, and siege of Petersburg; dis. Aug. 19, '65, Worcester, Mass., Dale Hospital, disability.

CURLEY, WILLIAM: b. Ird., 1821; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 11, '62; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Dec. 13, '64, exp. ser.

CURLEY, MALACHI W.: b. Ird., 1840; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, sergt.; prom. color-sergt. Jan. 14, '63; wd. at Gaines's Mills June 27, '62; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

CURRY, WILLIAM: b. Ird., 1834; ptge. not given; blacksmith; en. and m. Dec. 12, '61; 2 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Nov. 30, '63, disability.

CUSHMAN, CHARLES F.: b. Bellingham, Mass., Oct. 3, 1825; s. Sabin and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. June 15, '61; 3 y. R. 7, band as musician; dis. Aug. 11, '62, at camp near Harrison's Bar, Va., by Gen. Order 151, H. Quarters Army Potomac.

DALEY, JOHN: b. Sturbridge, Mass., May 25, 1828; s. Joseph and Mary; shoemaker; en. and m. Aug. 12, '62; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; ft. So. Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, where wd. in right thigh; prom. corpl. Nov. '62; dis. hospital, Washington, D.C., Feb. 25, '63, disability from wd.

DALEY, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1823; s. John and Mary; bootmaker; en. Nov. 27, '63, and m. Dec. 7; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, pri., a recruit for H. Artil.; ft. Plymouth, N.C., Apl. 1864; taken prisoner to Andersonville, Ga., thence to Florence, S.C., in Sept.; paroled Dec. 13, '64; sent to Annapolis, Md., and thence to Dale Hospital, Jan., '65; sick with scurvy and rheumatism; dis. Sept. 3, '65, Boston, order of War Dept.

DALEY, DANIEL: b. 1842; place, ptge., etc., not given; shoemaker; en. and m. Dec. 2, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artil., pri.; dis. from Co. H, July 8, '65, disability.

DAVIS, GALON, jun.: b. Reading, Vt., Dec. 9, 1818; s. Galon and Rhoda; carpenter; en. July 21, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; ft. Jackson, Miss.; reed. a breach Apl. 9, '63, but remained with the R. till Oct. 22; then to hospital at Camp Dennison, O.; transfd. to Vet. Reserve Corps Mar. 25, '64; dis. Mar. 27, '65, Elmira, N.Y., disability.

DAVOREN, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1829; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, corpl.; prom. sergt. Sept. 17, '62; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 5, '63; no more told.

DAWSON, ANTHONY E.: b. 1846; place, ptge. etc., not given; en. and m. July 29, '64; 3 y. R. 28, Co. C, pri.; k. Locust Grove, Va., Mar. 25, '65.

DAY, USHER: b. Alfred, Me., 1838; s. Robert and Ednor; teamster; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; m. out with R. June 8, '65.

DAY, SAMUEL: b. Ird. 1837; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; k. Gaines's Mills, Va., in battle, June 27, '62.

DAY, DAVID L.: b. Smithfield, R.I., June 27, 1822; s. Daniel and Elizabeth; bootmaker; en. Sept. 6, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, corpl.; ft. in all the battles with his Co. except at Cold Harbor, and never wd.; prom. sergt. Oct. 15, '62; m. out Oct. 20, '64.

DAY, MOSES, jun.: b. Newfield, Me. 1832; s. Moses and Fanny; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, corpl.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

DELANEY, Patrick: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1818; s. Richard and Mary; bootmaker; en. Dec. 8, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. A, pri.; a recruit for H. Artil.; ft. Wilderness, and Fort Stedman, where taken prisoner and paroled; dis. July 30, '65, Delaney House, D.C., order War Dept.

DELANEY, RICHARD, b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1836; s. Richard and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Jan. 9, '62; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; k. in battle of James Island, June 16, '62.

DELANEY, THOMAS: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1827; s. Richard and Mary; boot-

maker; en. and m. Aug. 22, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. D, H. Artil., pri.; ft. Newport Barracks, and Newbern, N.C.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

DELANEY, MATTHEW: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1834; ptge. not given; laborer; en. and m. Aug. 22, '64; 3 y. R. 13, Co. K, pri.; dis. from Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 30, '65, Portland, Me., close of war.

DERBY, WALLACE W.: b. 1838; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 18, '64; 1 y. R. 4, Co. K, H. Artil., pri.; deserted Apl. 9, '65.

DESAUTELLE, GEORGE G.: Castleton, Vt., Aug. 5, 1845; s. Jacob and Agnes; bootmaker; en. and m. Jan. 5, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. not given, pri.; transferred Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, '65; no more recorded.

DEVINE, TIMOTHY: b. Co. Kerry, Ird., Nov. 21, 1824; s. Timothy and Ellen; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 18, '62; 3 y. R. 1, Co. H, Cavalry, corpl.; ft. at Aldie, and taken prisoner, June 17, '63, but escaped; dis. Dec. 27, '63, to re-en. at Warrenton, Va.; which he did next day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co., corpl.; dis. June 26, '65, from Co. F, exp. ser.

DEVLIN, HENRY: b. Ird., 1841; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Sept. 30, '62; 9 mo. R. 50, Co. I, pri.; dis. Aug. 24, '63, exp. ser.; en. and m. Dec. 7, '63; R. 2, Co. G, H. Artil.; taken prisoner at Plymouth, held in Andersonville about 6 mos., in Charleston, S.C., about 2 weeks, and in Florence till paroled, March or Apl., '65; soon after which, dis. from parole camp.

DILLON, PATRICK: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1818; s. Cornelius and Catherine; bootmaker; en. Dec. 28, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; k. in battle May 12, '64, at Spottsylvania, Va.

DILLON, JERRY: b. Ird., 1839; s. Ellen; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

DILLON, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1821; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Feb. 4, '63, disability.

DILLON, PATRICK: b. Co. Galway, Ird., Jan. 26, 1845; s. William and Mary; carpenter; en. and m. Nov. 11, '64; 3 y. R. 1, Co. C, pri.; ft. Hatcher's Run, Mar. 25, '65; at Petersburg wd. in left leg below knee by a minie-ball; dis. June 13, '65, Summit-House Hospital, Philadelphia, Penn., close of war.

DODD, CYRUS J.: b. about 1839; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Sept. 3, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. C, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 26, '65, exp. ser.

DOHERTY, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1841; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, sergt.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

DOHERTY, PATRICK: b. 1846; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 26, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; dis. June 1, '65, order War Dept.

DOHERTY, JAMES: b. Ird., 1830; ptge. not given; shoemaker; en. June 17, '62, and m. Aug. 6; 3 y. R. 33, Co. C, pri.; supposed burned to death at Columbia, S.C.

DOHERTY, HUGH: b. Ird., 1841; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; drowned Sept. 6, '61, in Potomac River.

DONAHUE, JAMES: b. Co. Latrim, Ird., 1824; s. Hugh and Bridget; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. Bull Run, James Island, Antietam, Chantilly, South Mountain, and Fredericksburg, where wd. by a ball through right thigh, and in head and shoulder by piece of shell; dis. Mar. 30, '63, at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., disability; re-en. Oct. 20, '63, and m. 24; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artil., pri.; ft. at Newbern, N.C.; dis. with R. Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser.

DONAHUE, BERNARD: b. Ird. about 1842; s. John and Alma; occ. not given; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri. dis. June 27, '65, close war.

DONAHUE, JOHN: b., 1842; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Feb. 14, '65; 3 y. Battal. 1, Co. C, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 24, '65, close of war.

DONEGAN, PATRICK: b., no date, ptge., or occ. given; en. and m. 1862; 3 y. R. 1, Co. A, R. I. Light Artil., pri.; no more recorded.

DONNEGAN, *alias* DENNINGHAM, JOHN: b. Ird., 1822; no ptge. or occ. given; en. and m. Jan. 12, '64; 3 y. R. 56, Co. F, pri.; d. June 3, '64, Philadelphia, Pa.

DONNELLY, PHILIP, jun.: b. Ird., Mar. 12, 1831; s. Peter and Mary; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close war.

DONOVAN, JOHN: b. Ird., 1843; s. James and Sarah II; bootmaker; en. and m. June 15, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, corpl.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

DONOVAN, RICHARD: b. Co. Cork, Ird., 1837; s. Michael and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Sept. 9, '61; 3 y. R. 25, Co. E, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Goldsboro', and Kinston, N.C.; dis. Dec. 16, '63, at Newport News, Va., to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co., pri.; ft. before Petersburg, Va.; wd. in left thigh by a musket-ball; resumed ser. in R., Sept. '64; dis. July 13, '65, at Charlotte, N.C., by order War Dept.

DONOVAN, THOMAS: b. Co. Cork, Ird., 1840; s. James and Honora; bootmaker; en. and m. Feb. 16, '64; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. March 1, '65, disability.

DONOVAN, JEREMIAH: b. Ird., Nov. 18, 1842; s. Michael and Mary; seaman; 1st ser. New Bedford, Mass. and 2d Mil.; en. Nov. 19, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

DORMAN, PETER: b. place, date, ptge., occ., not given; en. and m. Aug. 11, '62; 3 y. R. 1, R. I, cavalry, pri.; no more told.

DORR, VAN BUREN: b. Sutton, 1836; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. July 29, '63, and m. Aug. 4; 3 y. R. 2, Co. C, H. Artil., pri.; dis. Jan. 13, '65, Boston, Mass., surgn's cert., disability.

DORY, ALTON P.: b. place, date, ptge., not given; bootmaker; 3 y. R. 1, Co. D, R. I, cavalry; re-enlisted; no more recorded.

DOYLE, OWEN: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1829; s. John and Fanny; laborer; en. Dec. 7, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri., a recruit; ft. Wilderness, and Spottsylvania; wd. left hand, and lost 1 finger, also the use of his hand; dis. May 13, '65, Chester, Penn., surgn's cert., disability.

DOYLE, JOHN: b. Ird., 1831; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; transfd. '64 to Vet. Res. Corps; no more told.

DOYLE, ANDREW H.: b. Ird., 1827, ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; transfd. '64 to Vet. Res. Corps; no more told.

DRAKE, WILLIAM B.: b. Nantucket, Mass., June 3, 1839; s. Nathan and Statura; printer; en. Apl. 19, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, corpl.; ft. Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, Va.; transfd. quartermaster's dept., June 10, '62; sent to hospital, Philadelphia, sick, Aug. 10, '62; Jan., '63, sent to Military Headquarters, Philadelphia; detailed, Feb. 11, '63, as clerk of Philbert St. Hospital; dis. May 30, '64, on surgeon's cert. of disability, but continued in ser. till hospital closed, June, '65.

DRAPER, WILLIAM F.: b. Lowell, Mass., Apl. 9, 1842; s. George and Hannah B.; draughtsman; en. Sept. 5, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; prom. to 2d lieutenant. Oct. 11, '61, to 1st lieutenant. Apl. 15, '62, to capt. in 36th R. Aug. 12, '62, to major Aug. 17, '63, to lieutenant. col. May 6, '64, brev. brig. gen. Oct. 12, '64. He ft. at Roanoke Island Feb. 8, and 9, '62, Newbern Mar. 14,

'62, Fort Macon same year, Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62, Vicksburg July 4, '63, Jacksonville July 11, '63; was in all the battles of 36th R. except when absent on acct. of wds.; was wd. in shoulder at Wilderness; dis. Oct. 12, '64, exp. ser.

DRAPER, DANIEL: b. Weston, Mass., Nov. 20, 1826, s. Rufus F. and Polly; teamster; en. Aug. 22, '61, and m. 24; 3 y. R. 20, Co. G; teamster, and made wagon-master; dis. Aug. 23, '64, before Petersburg, Va., exp. ser.

DRISCOLL, MICHAEL: b. Ird. 1839, ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

DRURY, GEORGE A.: b. 1846, place, ptge. etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 25, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, pri.; transferred, Dec. 16, '64, to 17th R. infy., Co. D.; dis. June 30, '65, order War Dept.

DUGAN, DANIEL: b. Cahirciveen, Ird., 1833; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Dec. 25, '64, before Petersburg, Va., on surgn's cert. disability.

DUNHAM, NATHANIEL: b. Montpelier, Vt., 1820; s. Nathaniel and Mary; laborer; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

DUNN, WALTER R.: b. Northbridge, Mass., 1840; ptge. not given; farmer; en. and m. Sept. 17, '61, 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. with his Co. at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp, all in N. C., '62-3; dis. Jan. 18, '64, at Newport News, Va., to re-en.; which he did same day, for 3 y., in same R. and Co., pri.; dis. July 13, '65, exp. ser.

DUNN, PETER, jun.: b. Co. Tyrone, Ird., 1843; s. Peter and Margaret; bootmaker; en. Dec. 4, '63, and m. 9; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, pri.; a recruit for H. Artil.; made prisoner in bat. Plymouth, N. C., and carried to Andersonville, Ga., where he d. from diarrhea and starvation, July 31, '64.

DUNTON, HENRY C.: b. Upton, Mass.; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Sept. 14, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; prom. corpl. Oct. 15, '61, but reduced to the ranks Aug. 13, '63; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, and Goldsboro', N. C.; dis. Jan. 18, '64, to re-en.; which he did, at Newport News, Va., next day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co. He was taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64, and d. Richmond, Va., from wds. recd. in action, July 31, '64.

DUGAN, JAMES: b. Ird., 1833, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Feb. 9, '61; 3 mo., 3d battal. rifleman; dis. Aug. 3, '61, exp. ser.

EAMES, GEORGE A.: b. Grafton, Mass., 1834; s. Aaron A. and Hannah W.; bootmaker; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; d. Aug. 16, '63, Louisville, Ky.

EASTMAN, THOMAS C.: b. Dennysville, Me., Jan. 6, 1836; s. Thomas and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; dis. Camp Sackett, Va., Dec. 27, '61, severe sickness.

ECHMAN, PETER; b. Ird., 1829, ptge. not given; bootmaker; drafted, July 15, '63; 3 y. R. 1, Co. C, provost-guard; no more told.

EDWARDS, GEORGE H.: b. Halifax, N. S., Oct. 20, 1836, s. William and Susan; mechanic; en. and m. July 11, '63; 3 y. R. 3, Co. A, H. Artil., pri.; m. out at Washington, D.C., Sept. 18, '65, close of war.

ELLARD, JOHN: b. Co. Cork, Ird., June 24, 1838; s. William and Honora; occ. not given; en. Dec. 1, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; was in battle of Wilderness, and supposed to have deserted. He had previously enlisted, but where is not known.

ELLIS, ALBERT: b. Mil., Mass., 1829; s. Clark Ellis; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds., Co. 19, unattached, corpl.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

ELLIS, GEORGE H.: b. Mil., Mass., 1839; s. George W. Ellis; clerk; en. Aug. 4, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; ft. at Fred'sburg, Va., Dec. 11, '62; k. in bat. Jackson, Miss., July 11, '63.

ELLIS, HENRY C.: b. Mil., Mass., July 7, 1842, s. of George W. and Amanda M., brother of the last preceding; clerk; en. Sept. 5, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; prom. corpl. Oct. 15, '61, and to sergt. Oct. 9, '62; ft. at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully and Green Swamp, N. C.; detailed by special order q. m's. dept. for service on Galloup's Island, Mass.; m. out Oct. 20, '64, at said Island.

ELLSWORTH, THEODORE L.: b. Mil., Mass., June 11, 1833; s. Nathaniel P. and Caroline; clerk; en. and m. Aug. 27, '62; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; prom. to commissary sergt. Jan. 19, '64; dis. May 29, '65, order War Dept.

EMER, EDWIN H.: b. 1844; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Dec. 21, '63; 3 y. R. 20, Co. F, pri.; dis. July 16, '65, exp. ser. Had ser. a previous term of enlistment to the credit of Readville, Mass.

EMERY, WILLIAM: b. Lunenburg, Mass., Apl. 21, 1833; s. George and Nancy; carriagemaker; en. Sept. 5, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, 1st lieut., commissioned Oct. 13, '61; prom. capt. Apr. 15, '62; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp, N.C., also at Port Walthal, Arrowfield Church, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and siege of Petersburg, Va.; he was wounded in shoulder by a piece of shell at Cold Harbor, June 5, '64; m. out at Worcester, Mass. Oct. 20, '64.

EVANS, SAM'L. J.: b. Mil., Mass., Jan. 1, 1829; s. Samuel and Ruth; barber; en. Sept. 25, '61, and m. Oct. 18; 3 y. R. 26, band musician; dis. Sept. 15, '62, order War Dept.; re-en. Oct. 23, '62; 9 mo. R. 47, Co. C, pri.; m. out Sept. 1, '63, exp. ser.

EVERETT, CHARLES H.: b. Medway, Mass., Nov. 18, 1844; s. William; occ. not given; en. Dec. 1, '63, and m. 7; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '64, exp. ser. This was his 2d enlistment; particulars of his 1st not given.

FAHEY, WILLIAM: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1844; s. Patrick and Mary; laborer; en. Oct. 11, '62, and m. Dec. 9; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. K, pri.; m. out Wenham, Mass., Sept. 3, '63, exp. ser., ft. during his enlistment at Donaldsville and Port Hudson; en. and m. again July 28, '64; 3 y. R. 28, Co. C, pri.; left arm broken Hatcher's Run Mar. 25, '65; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

FAHEY, CORNELIUS: b. Ird., 1840, ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. July 25, and m. next day; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. Dec. 27, '62, disability.

FAIRBANKS, WILLIAM H.: b. Wrentham, Mass., Mar. 23, 1823; s. George and Polly; farmer; en. Sept. 18, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island and Newbern, N.C.; injured in his back May, 1862; and dis. Oct. 8 ensuing, surgn.'s cert. disability.

FAIRBANKS, NAHUM B.: b. Mil., Mass., 1836, s. Nahum and Louisa; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; dis. June 22, '64, Petersburg, Va., exp. ser.

FAIRBANKS, LEONARD, JR.: b. Worcester, Mass., Sept. 10, 1829; s. Leonard and Abigail; cabinet-maker; en. Aug. 8, '64, and m. 9; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, corpl.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

FANNING, DAVID: b. Co. Cork, Ird., Feb. 10, 1820; s. David and Catherine; bootmaker; en. and m. Apl. 1, '62; 3 y. R. 1, Co. C, pri.; at Williamsburg reed. strain in his back, while carrying Lieut. Warren on a stretcher; taken to White

House Hospital, thence to Yorktown, and thence to Portsmouth Grove; dis. Dec. 27, '62, disability.

FANNING, JAMES T.: b. Portland, Me., 1840. s. Edward and Anna; bootmaker; en. Apl. 8, '62, and m. 30; 3 y. R. 25. Co. B. pri.; recruit; ft. Kinston, Whitehall and Goldsboro', N.C.; m. out from hospital, Boston, Oct., '65.

FANNING, EDWARD: b. Portland, Me., 1842; s. Edward and Anna; painter; en. Sept. 5, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B. pri.; prom. corpl. July 24, '63; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp, N.C.; dis. Dec. 17, '63, at Newport News, Va., to re-en.; which he did same day for 3 y. in same R. and Co., corpl.; remained with his Co. till bat. of Cold Harbor; where he was wd. in side and back by a piece of shell, and sent to Hospital; dis. July 29, '65.

FANNING, ALEXANDER: b. Boston, Mass., June 15, 1846; s. David and Mary; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

FARRELL, CORNELIUS: b. Co. Leitrim, Ird., 1831; s. Michael and Mary; bootmaker; en. Oct. 8, '61, and m. 23d; 3 y. R. 25, Co. E. pri.; dis. Jan. 1, '64, Newport News, Va., to re-en., which he did next day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co., pri.; taken prisoner in May, '64, and d. in prison, Charleston, S.C., Feb. 22, '65.

FARRINGTON, JOHN E.: b. 1842; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 29, '62; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H. pri.; k. Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63.

FERGUSON, JAMES: b. Ird., 1832; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K. pri.; dis. Mar. 9, '64, to re-en., which he did next day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co.; absent wd. since May, '64.

FERGUSON, JOSEPH: b. Co. Lowth, Ird., Aug. 15, 1839; s. James and Mary; bootmaker; en. Aug. 11, '62, and m. 12; 3 y. R. 1, Co. H. pri.; ft. at Freds'-burg, Brandy Station, Aldie, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rapidan, Culpeper, Mine Run, Wilderness, and raid into Virginia; also at Ball's Shop, St. Mary's Ch., and Weldon R. R., without ever being wd.; dis. Boston, Mass., Nov. 7, '64, exp. ser.

FIELD, DANA A.: b. Chesterville, Me.; s. Zibeon and Lydia; painter; en. Sept. 9, 1861, and m. 17; 3 y. R. 1, Co. D, cavalry, pri.; ft. James Island, South Mountain, and Antietam; detailed as wagon-master, June 17, '63; dis. Dec. 31, '63, to re-en., which he did the next day, for 3 y. in the same R. and Co., wagon-master; dis. June 29, '65, being then sergt., exp. ser.

FIELD, THOMAS M.: b. Nantucket, Mass., Nov. 4, 1845; s. Caleb and Elizabeth; last-maker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

FIELDS, CHARLES A.: b. Nantucket, Mass., Feb. 17, 1845; s. Caleb and Elizabeth; photographer; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

FINN, JOHN: b. Ird., 1842; s. Patrick and Mary; bootmaker; en. July 30, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F. pri.; m. out with R. June 8, '65.

FINN, MARTIN: b. Ird., 1821; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Sept. 1, '61; and m. Dec. 13; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K. pri.; dis. March 30, '63, at Convalescent Camp, Va., disability; re-en. Sept. 2, '63, and m. Oct. 5; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artill., pri.; dis. at Boston, July 28, '65, close of war.

FINN, THOMAS: b. 1839; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Nov. 25, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, exp. ser.

FINNEGAN, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1835; ptge. and occ. not given; en. and m. May 19, '61; 3 m. Batt. 3, riflemen, pri.; dis. Aug. 3, '61, exp. ser.

FINNEGAN, JOHN: b. 1843; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 15, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H. H. Artil., pri.; trans. Feb. 9, '65, to R. 17 infy., Co. G; dis. June 24, '65, exp. ser.

FINNERTY, MICHAEL A.: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, sergt.; prom. sergt. major, Oct. 25, '61, to 2d lieut., Nov. 3 following, to 1st lieut., Sept. 26, '62, and to capt., Mar. 30, '63; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

FINNERTY, FRANCIS: b. Ird., 1837; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 6, '62; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. Dec. 31, '63, to re-en., which he did same day for 3 y., same R., Co. K, pri.; trans. June 10, '64, to 32d infy., Co. G; k. May 5, '65.

FINNERTY, MICHAEL: b. Co. Galway, Ird., Sept. 25, 1834; s. Peter and Winnefred; bootmaker; en. and m. Mar. 17, '64; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; trans. June 10, '64, to 32d R. infy., Co. G, and finally to the Vet. Res. Corps.

FINTON, THOMAS: b. Co. Kerry, Ird., 1831; s. John and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; ft. in all the bats. of his R. except during first campaign in Maryland, where he was on guard at Fortress Monroe; dis. June 31, '64, exp. ser.

FINTON, PATRICK: b. Ird. about 1832; s. John and Mary; laborer; en. July 30, '61, and m. Aug. 23; 3 y. R. 21, Co. B, pri.; d. in Washington, D.C., of wds. recd. in battle, Dec., '62.

FINTON, TIMOTHY: b. Ird., 1835; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 4, '62, and m. 6; 3 y. R. 1, Co. S, cavalry, pri., recruit; dis. Nov. 8, '64, exp. ser.

FISK, GEORGE H.: b. Mil., Mass., 1840; s. Jonathan and Gracia; barber; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; wd. in battle Williamsburg, Va.; deserted Dec. 12, '62, at Falmouth, Va., when his Co. was going into action.

FISH, CORNELIUS A.: b. 1843; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Sept. 1, '64; 2 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 25, '65, exp. ser.

FISHER, AMASA H.: b. Upton, Mass., 1806; s. Daniel and Anna; painter; en. Sept. 16, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, drummer; d. of congestive fever and chills, Newbern, N.C., Aug. 4, '62.

FISHER, CHARLES A.: b. Nantucket, Mass., June 4, 1846; s. Meltiah and Azubah; carpenter; en. and m. Mar. 9, '64; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; d. in Milford, Oct. 8, '64, chronic diarrhœa.

FISHER, ROBERT A.: b. Elmdale, N. Scotia, Feb. 24, 1845; s. David and Elizabeth; boxmaker; en. Dec. 8, '63, and m. 10; 3 y. Battery 1, Co. C, H. Artil., pri.; dis. at Boston Harbor, Oct. 20, '65, close of war.

FISHER, HENRY M.; b. Harvard, Mass., Nov. 28, 1835; s. George and Mary II.; clerk; en. and m. Aug. 22, '64; 1 y. R. 4, Co. K, H. Artil., pri.; dis. at Ft. Richardson, Va., June 17, '65, close of war.

FITZGERALD, JAMES: b. Co. Kerry, Ird., Sept. 20, 1840; s. Edmund and Mary; bootmaker; en. in naval ser. May 24, '61; went first on board the war-vessel "Preble," then, Dec. 9, '63, on board "The Bermuda," and, Feb. 15, '65, on board "The Richmond;" was in the engagement at the head of the Passes in the Mississippi River.

FITZGERALD, MICHAEL, b. Ird., 1826; ptge. not given; tailor; en. July 21, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 2d Battalion, Co. 89; dis. from the same, Aug. 18, '65, Baltimore, Md., on acct. of wd. recd. in battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 15, '62.

FITZPATRICK, EDWARD: b. New York City, Mar. 4, 1840; s. John and Mary;

bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; ft. in all the battles with his R. and Co., and was wd. in left arm at Gaines's Mills, June 27, '62; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

FITZSIMONS, PATRICK: b. Co. Limerick, Ird., Feb. 28, 1847; s. James and Margaret; en. and m. Dec. 10, '63; 3 y. R. 9, Co. K, pri., a recruit; trans. June 10, '64, to 32d inftry.; dis. June 29, '65, exp. ser.

FITZSIMONS, PATRICK: b. Ird., March 17, 1831; s. Thomas and Ann; bootmaker; en. Nov. 21, '63, and m. Dec. 7; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, pri.; ft. Plymouth, N.C., and taken prisoner; confined successively at Andersonville, Ga., Charleston, S.C., Florence, and Wilmington; escaped from the last-named place, Feb. 22, '65,—the day it was taken; dis. July 8, '65, order War Dept.

FLAHERTY, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1842; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, corpl.; deserted Aug. 22, '62.

FLANNEGAN, JOHN: b. Ird., 1838; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 7, '62; 3 y. R. 9, Co. C, pri.; k. May 5, '64, battle Wilderness, Va.

FLETCHER, GEORGE E.: b. West Brookfield, Oct., 1844; s. John M. and Cordelia; bootmaker; en. Dec. 21, '63, and m. 22; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Port Walthal, Arrowfield Church, Drury's Bluff, and Cold Harbor; wd. at latter place, June 3, '64, in left arm and left thigh; d. of his wds. at Washington, D.C., June 27, '64.

FLETCHER, JAMES M.: b. Mil., Mass., Jan., 1845; s. James M. and Esther; farmer; en. Dec. 21, '63, and m. 22; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. at Port Walthal, Arrowfield Church, Drury's Bluff, and Cold Harbor; wd. at latter place, June 3, '64, by a minie-ball through left arm; dis. Greensboro' Hospital, N.C., July 10, '65, disabled by fever and pneumonia.

FLETCHER, GILES E.: b. Belvidere, Vt., Mar. 5, 1839; s. Giles E. and Mary E.; farmer; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Boston Harbor, June 27, '65, close of war. He had served out a previous enlistment of 3 y. for Sherborn, Mass., R. 12, Co. E; having ft. at Cedar Mountain, Bull Run, and Antietam.

FLETCHER, EMMONS FRANKLIN: b. Mil., Jan. 30, 1835; s. Martin and Mary B.; managing agent; left New Orleans at opening of the war; en. and m. 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, then encamped Yonkers, pri.; prom. 2d lieut., Nov. 28, '61. 1st lieut. July 8, '62. capt. Aug. 12, '62, majr. July 7, '63; ft. hard battles; wd. Williamsburg, and again Spottsylvania Ct. House; m. out July 18, '64; went to Arkansas to manage a cot. plantation, and d. there 1867.

FLYNN, PATRICK: b. Co. Cork, Ird., Mar., 1842; s. Michael and Joanna; laborer; en. Dec. 4, '63, and m. 9; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, H. Artil., recruit, pri.; taken prisoner at battle of Plymouth, N.C., and confined at Andersonville, Ga., till he d. of starvation, about Aug., '64.

FLYNN, PATRICK, 1st: b. Co. Limerick, Ird., 1837; s. Patrick and Margaret; farmer; en. Dec. 26, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; dis. July 30, '65, exp. ser.

FLYNN, PATRICK, 2d: b. Co. Roscommon, Ird., 1833; s. Thomas and Ellen; bootmaker; en. Jan. 15, '64, and m. 25; 3 y. R. 57, Co. D, pri.; ft. in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Pegram Farm; wd. Spottsylvania in right foot, and at Pegram Farm by piece of shell in left shoulder; dis. at Harwood Hospital, Washington, D.C., June 11, '65, order War Dept.

FLYNN, DANIEL: b. Co. Cork, Ird., 1839; s. John and Johanna; bootmaker; en. Dec. 28, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; k. in battle Petersburg, Va., June 17, '64.

FLYNN, PATRICK: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1834; s. John and Bridget; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; ft. at Hanover Ct. House, and Gaines's Mills; wd. right hand and arm, June 27, '62, at Gaines's Mills, by a ball; dis. Sept. 26, '62, at Fort McHenry, Md., disability.

FLYNN, CHARLES: b. Ird., 1836, ptge. not given; shoemaker; en. July 31, '62, and m. Aug. 26; 3 y. R. 36, Co. G, pri.; deserted Sept. 2, '62.

FLYNN, DAVID: b. Co. Cork, Ird., about 1828; s. Daniel and Ellen; bootmaker; en. Sept. 24, '63, and m. Oct. 5; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artil., pri.; m. out, Sept. 3, '65, Boston, Mass., exp. ser.

FLYNN, MILES: b. Ird., 1832; ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. July 26, '61; 3 y. R. 20, Co. F, pri.; deserted Dec. 4, '61.

FLYNN, JOHN: b. Co. Cork, Ird., 1820; s. Patrick and Johanna; bootmaker; en. Aug. 4, '64, and m. 8; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, H. Artil., pri.; dis. at Smithville, N.C., Sept. 3, '65, close of war.

FOLEY, MARTIN: b. Ird., 1843; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. July 1, '61; 3 y. R. 20, Co. K, pri.; dis. Aug. 1, '64, exp. ser.

FOLEY, WILLIAM: b. Ird., 1825; ptge. not given; carpenter; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; k. Aug. 30, '62, at Bull Run, Va.

FOLEY, PETER: b. Ird., 1841; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; deserted Aug. 22, '62.

FOLEY, FRANCIS: b. 1840; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. Jan. 26, '63, disability.

FOLGER, OBED L.: b. Nantucket, Mass., Feb. 8, 1836; s. Roland and Eliza Ann; bootmaker; drafted July 15, '63; 3 y. R. 22, Co. K, pri.; ft. Mine Run, Rappahannock Station, Rappahannock Creek, and Culpeper; consolidated with R. 32, Co. M, Oct. 26, '64; dis. June 29, '65, near Washington, D. C.

FORD, JOHN J.: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1834; s. Michael and Bridget; bootmaker; en. Jan. 1, '64, and m. same day; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; wd. May 5, '64, in battle of Wilderness, by ball in right side, and shell in left hip; transfd. June 10, '64, to 32d inftry., Co. H, then, Aug. 25, to Vet. Res. Corps; retained in ser. till cured of his wds.; dis. Aug. 9, '66.

FORD, WILLIAM: b. Ird., 1837; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

FORD, DENNIS: b. Ird., 1828; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. July 26, '61; 3 y. R. 19, Co. E, pri.; deserted Aug. 22, '61.

FOSTER, FRANCIS H.: b. So. Boston, Mass., 1833; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. at Chancellorsville, and taken prisoner at White House Landing, Va.; dis. June 27, '64, at Petersburg, exp. ser.

FOSTER, WILLIAM B. (or P.): b. 1842; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Oct. 18, '62; 3 y. R. 11, Co. G, pri.; dis. July 14, '65, exp. ser.

FOSTER, NELSON: b. 1844; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Sept. 3, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. C, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 25, '65, exp. ser.

FRAMPTON, JAMES A.: b. New Bedford, Mass., May 30, 1844; s. Robert L. and Elizabeth; farmer; 1st ser. New Bedford; en. for Mil., Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, exp. ser.

FRAMPTON, ROBERT L., jun.: b. New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 18, 1846; s. Robert L. and Elizabeth; farmer; first ser. New Bedford; en. for Mil., Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, musician; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN A.: b. 1840; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. July 27, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

FREEMAN, WILLIAM: b. Charlestown, Mass., 1827; ptge. not given; seaman; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; wd. in right side at battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, '62; dis. Nov. 29, '62, on acct. of his wd.; en. and m. again, Aug. 4, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. C, H. Artil., corpl.; dis. May 17, '64, to enlist in navy.

FULLER, GEORGE A.: b. Charlestown, Mass., Oct. 20, 1845; s. Stephen and Mary; farmer; en. and m. Dec. 1, '63; 3 y. R. 2, H. Artil., vol. recruit, pri.; nothing further recorded.

GALLAGHER, JOHN: b. Tipperary, Ird.; ptge. not given; shoemaker; en. and m. Mar. 4, '62; 3 y. R. 1, Co. M (Edward A. Chandlers), pri.; dis. Mar. 20, '64, to re-en. as a veteran volunteer.

GALLAGHER, OWEN: b. Ird., 1839; s. Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. E, corpl.; k. Malvern Hill, July 1, '62.

GALLON, MICHAEL: b. Co. Leitrim, Ird., Sept. 14, 1829; s. Michael and Bridget; bootmaker; en. July 20, '61, and m. 21; 3 y. R. 20, Co. F, pri.; ft. at Ball's Bluff; dis. May 22, '62, surgn's cert., disability: re-en. Aug. 15, '63, and m. 22; 3 y. R. 2, Co. D, H. Artil., pri.; ft. at Newport News, Feb. 2, '64; detailed for hospl. ser. at Newbern, N.C., Sept., '64; dis. Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser.

GALLON, PATRICK: b. Co. Leitrim, Ird., 1833; s. Michael and Bridget; bootmaker; en. Feb. 9, '64, and m. 18; 3 y. R. 57, Co. C, corpl.; ft. battle Wilderness, and wd. in left hand, losing forefinger; was in Fort Steadman, front Petersburg, Va.; taken prisoner there, confined in Richmond till paroled, and finally dis. at Washington, D.C., July 30, '65, close of war.

GAYNOR, THOMAS H.: b. Co. Dublin, Ird., 1841; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. May 31, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 10, Co. K, pri.; dis. July 31, '62, Clifton Hospl., disability.

GEHAGAN, JOHN: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1819; s. Michael and Bridget; bootmaker; en. Dec. 19, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; taken prisoner, June 2, '64, at Cold Harbor, and d. prison at Mellen, about Oct. 1, '64.

GELLET, CHARLES W.: b. 1838; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Nov. 25, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, exp. ser.

GEORGE, ALBION H.: b. Milford, Feb. 21, 1845; s. Edward and Ruhama; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 9, '63; 3 y. R. 2, H. Artil., recruit, pri.: no further reported on record.

GERRY, ELBRIDGE: b. Hillsboro', Vt., Apl. 16, 1824; s. John and Betsey; farmer; en. Jan. 4, '64, and m. 14; 3 y. R. 1, Co. I, pri.; transfd. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 20, '64, by special order of War Dept.; dis. July 5, '65, Washington, D.C., close of war.

GETCHELL, THOMAS B.: b. 1843; place and ptge. not given; farmer; en. and m. May 25, '61; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, musician; dis. May 28, '64, exp. ser.

GIBBONS, BARNEY (or BARNARD): b. Ird., 1824; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Oct. 1, '61, and m. Dec. 13; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; k. Chantilly, Sept. 1, '62.

GIBSON, VICTOR: b. St. John, N.B., Apl. 10, 1834; s. James and Ann; bootmaker; en. May 1, '61, and m. June 17; 3 y. R. 9, band; ft. siege Yorktown, Hanover Ct. House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mills, Chickahominy, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, etc.; dis. Harrison's Landing, Aug. 11, '62, order War Dept.; en. again, Dec. 29, '62, and m. Jan. 10, '63; 3 y. R. 3, H. A. Co. A, pri.; dis. Sept. 18, '65, exp. ser.

GIFFORD, THOMAS J.: b. 1841; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Nov. 25, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, 1st lieu.; dis. June 27, '65, exp. ser.

GILBRIDE, HUGH: b. Ird., 1835; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. Jan. 3, '63, from hosptl., disability.

GILDAY, PHILIP: b. Co. Sligo, Ird., Sept. 25, 1819; s. Owen and Mary; laborer; en. and m. Feb. 5, '61; 3 y. R. 25, Co. E, pri.; no further record.

GILGON, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 11, '62, and m. 12; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Dec. 19, '64, exp. ser.

GILLIGAN, MATTHEW: b. Co. Kavagen, Ird., 1828; s. Andrew and Catharine; bootmaker; en. Dec. 16, '63, and m. Feb. 9, '64; R. 57, Co. D, recruit, pri.; ft. Wilderness, Weldon R. R., Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run; dis. Delaney House, D.C., special order War Dept., July 24, '65. He was transfd. to R. 59, inftry., when m. into ser.

GILLESPIE, EDWIN C.: b. 1839; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. May 24, '61; 3 y. R. 1, Co. F, pri.; prisoner of war, Aug. '62; no more given.

GLEASON, JESSE D.: b. 1830; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; with his R. till k. at siege, Petersburg, Va., July 25, '64.

GLEASON, WILLIAM: b. Co. Tipperary, Ird., 1838; ptge. not given; spinner; en. and m. July 12, '61; 3 y. R. 15, Co. K, pri.; dis. at Boston, Oct. 30, '63, disability.

GLENNAN, PATRICK: b. Ird., Dec. 12, 1846; s. Patrick and Mary; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65; Boston Harbor, close of war.

GODFREAX, PEDRO: b. Canada, 1824; s. John and Ellen; carriagemaker; en. and m. March 21, '64; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F; nothing more recorded.

GOODELL, *alias* GOODALE, SIDNEY W.: b. Cabot, Vt., Feb. 14, 1831; s. John and Lucy; farmer; en. June 9, '61, and m. 21; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. Williamsburg and Fair Oaks; dis. Jan. 7, '63, Philadelphia, Pa., complicated disability; en. again Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y., Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, Boston Harbor, close of war.

GOODNOW, HENRY B.: b. Sterling, Mass., Mar. 29, 1830; s. Charles and Mercy S.; bootmaker; en. Apl. 19, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mills, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, and 2d Bull Run; prom. corpl. Apl. 1, '62; dis. Mar. 29, '63, on acct. wd. reed. battle Bull Run; en. again July 13, '63, and m. Aug. 4; 3 y. R. 2, Co. C, pri.; dis. Aug. 2, '65, at hospl., Worcester, Mass., close of war.

GOODNOW, CHARLES E.: b. Stow, Mass., 1841; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; taken prisoner at battle Freds'burg, Dec. 13, '62; d. of disease, Annapolis, Md., Jan. 13, '63.

GOODNOW, PETER: b. 1830; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 29, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June, 26, '65, exp. ser.

GORE, ALFRED E.: b. Augusta, Me., Nov. 25, 1844; s. Alfred L. and Mary Ann; hatter; en. Feb. 9, '64, and m. 18; 3 y. R. 57, Co. F, pri.; dis. July 30, '65, exp. ser.

GORMAN, MAURICE: no date of birth, place, ptge., or occ. given; claimed as a Mil. soldier, though serving among R. I. volunteers, under a 3 y. en. in R. 4, Co. A; no more told.

GOUCHER, ALFRED: b. Montreal, Can., Mar. 8, 1838; s. Anthony and Dorothy; bootmaker; en. Apl. 19, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; was in all the engagements of his R., till wd. battle Fair Oaks, where he

lost left forefinger; again Chancellorsville, where he lost right great toe; dis. June 27, '63, Boston, Mass., surgn's cert. disability.

GOULD, MOSES: b. Mil., Mass., Dec. 11, 1824; s. Josiah and Olive; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. K, pri.; in all the battles of his Co.; dis. from Co. B, June 8, '65, Readville, Mass., exp. ser.

GRACE, EDWARD: b. Ird., 1834; s. Nicholas; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston, close of war.

GRACE, RICHARD: b. Ird., 1833; s. Nicholas; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston, close of war.

GRANT, GEORGE O.: b. Uxbridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1842; s. Harrison G. O. and Sarah J.; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston, close of war.

GRAY, THOMAS R.: b. Boston, Mass., Apl. 27, 183-; s. Richard and Sarah E.; bootmaker; en. and m. July 27, '61; 3 y. R. 20, Co. F, pri.; ft. Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, Seven Ds. retreat, 2d Bull Run, two battles Freds'burg, Antietam, Gettysburg, and before Petersburg, without ever being wd.; dis. July 27, '65, Petersburg, Va., exp. ser.

GREENE, EDWARD: b. Ird., 1836; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; deserted Sept., '61.

GREENE, J. MARSHALL: b. Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 26, 1838; s. George A. and Avis; bootmaker; en. May, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. Williamsburg May, '62, Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads, and Malvern Hill, all in '62; dis. Sept. 30, '62, disability.

GREEN, WILLIAM S.: b. Wilton, Me., Mar. 30, 1834; s. David and Hannah; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. June 8, '65, near Alexandria, Va., exp. ser.

GREENE, CHARLES B.: b. Dorset, Vt., Mar. 26, 1845; s. Benjamin and Angeline; laborer; en. Aug. 20, '64, and m. 22; 1 y. R. 4, Co. E, H. Artill., pri.; dis. June 17, '65, exp. ser.

GREENE, JOHN E.: b. Cambridge, Mass., 1840; s. George A. and Avis; bootmaker; en. and m. July 27, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

GREELISH, OWEN L.: b. Ird., Mar. 1, 1841; s. Owen and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. June 13, '61; 3 y. R. 11, Co. D, pri.; dis. Nov. 22, '61, disability; en. again Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston, close of war.

GREELISH, MICHAEL: b. 1837; place not given; s. Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 5, '65; 3 y. R. 1, Co. H, corpl.; ft. in all the engagements with Ferguson and James Coughlin, in same Co.; dis. Nov. 11, '64, exp. ser.

GREENLAW, THEOPHILUS: b. 1832; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; d. Oct. 27, '62, Knoxville, Tenn.

GREENWOOD, JAMES H.: b. 1836; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. July 31, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. June 8, '65, with his R.

GRIFFIN, JOHN: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1826; s. John and Eliza; bootmaker; en. Dec. 24, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; dis. Oct. 15, '64, disability.

GRIFFIN, JOHN W.: b. Ird., 1842; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

GRIFFIN, JOHN: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Feb. 18, '63, Point Comfort Hospl., Md., disability. He afterwards en. in 10th Regulars, and was k. at Island No. 10.

GRIFFIN, THOMAS: b. Ird., 1840; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Jan. 1, '64, to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co., pri.; m. out with his R., close of war.

GUILD, CHARLES T.: b. Franklin, Mass., 1842; s. Charles A. and Elizabeth; bootmaker; en. Apl. 19, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; taken prisoner at White Oak Swamp July 1, '62, and carried to Richmond, Va.; dis. Sept. 27, '62, disability.

GUILD, CHARLES A.: b. Wrentham, Mass., Feb. 10, 1812; s. Timothy and Esther; mason; en. Dec. 7, '63, and m. 10; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artill., recruit, pri.; taken prisoner in battle at Plymouth, N.C., carried to Andersonville, Ga., and d. there of chron. diarrhœa, Aug. 14, '64.

HADLEY, LEONARD D.: b. Mendon, Mass., Apl. 13, 1829; s. William and Mercy; bootmaker; en. Sept. 18, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. at Roanoke Island Feb. 7 and 8, '62, and at Newbern Mar. 14 following, where he lost his right arm; dis. Nov. 11, '62, disability.

HALEY, JEREMIAH: b. 1835; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Sept. 2, '64; 3 y. R. 22, Co. E, pri.; dis. June 29, '65, close of war.

HALL, ERASTUS D.: b. Rindge, N.H., Sept. 1, 1837; s. Darling C. and Mary; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri. He first ser. under an en. in N. H., R. 6, Co. H, from which he was dis. Jan. 13, '63, on acct. of disability. Under this sec. en. he was stationed at Forts Warren and Winthrop, Boston Harbor, and thence dis. June 27, '65.

HANCOCK, JOSEPH: b. Mil., Mass., Feb. 6, 1818; s. Samuel and Submit; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, 2d sergt.; prom. 1st sergt. Jan. 5, '63; ft. Freds'burg, Va., and Jackson, Miss.; prom. 2d lieutenant. July, '63, to 1st lieutenant. Feb. 2, '64, and to capt. Oct. 11, '64; ft. Spottsylvania Ct. House, Cold Harbor, Pegram's Farm, and before Petersburg, Apl., '65; dis. June 8, '65, at Alexandria, Va.

HAND, WILLIAM: b. 1839; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 12, '62; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K; no further reported.

HANDLEY, LEVI L.: b. Mil., Mass., June 10, 1835; s. John and Sylvia; farmer; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; transfd. to R. 15, Co. I, Vet. Res. Cor., Apl. 1, '65; dis. July 8, '65, Springfield, Ill.

HANDLEY, JAMES W.: b. Mil., Mass., July 27, 1840; s. John and Sylvia; en. and m. Jan. 19, '64; 3 y. R. 25, Co. K, pri.; had previously ser. a term on the quota of Upton, from which he was dis. the day before this sec. enlistment; dis. finally July 13, '64, exp. ser.

HANNAN, John: b. Co. Galway, Ird., Mar. 19, 1849; s. John and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. July, 1864; 3 y. R. 2, artill., pri.; no more told.

HANNEGAN, PATRICK: b. Co. Cork, Ird., 1836; s. Daniel and Ellen; bootmaker; en. Sept. 12, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. E, pri.; dis. Dec. 17, '63, to re-en.; which he did next day for 3 y., same R. and Co.; dis. June 21, '65, disability.

HANSON, EDWARD, jun.: b. Medway, Mass., July 12, 1845; s. Edward and Mary; bootmaker; en. July, '61, and m. 12; 3 y. R. 15, Co. K, pri.; dis. Nov. 4, '63, Convalescent Camp, Va., disability; ft. Fair Oaks, Gettysburg. 2d Freds'burg, and Chancellorsville; wd. at Fair Oaks by minie-ball in left hip; en. again Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, exp. ser.

HARDEN, HOSEA: b. Hingham, Mass., Mar. 8, 1839; s. Hosea and Hannah; carpenter; en. Apl. 19, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads, and Malvern Hill, between May 1 and July 1, '62; dis. Nov. 20, '62, on acct. of an injury in the back.

HARDY, WILLIAM H.: b. Tewksbury, Mass., 1832; ptge. not given; salesman; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; dis. Jan. or Feb. 4, '62, Alexandria, Va., disability.

HARLOW, HENRY L.: b. Plymouth, Mass., 1845; s. Ansel H. and Mary O.; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, corpl.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

HARRIGAN, JAMES: b. Ird., Apl. 4, 1843; s. Jeremiah and Elizabeth; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

HARRINGTON, JOSEPH: b. Manchester, Eng., Nov., 1827; s. Joseph and Catherine; tailor; en. Jan. 4, '64, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 4, Co. E, cavalry, pri.; deserted Mar. 1, '64.

HARRINGTON, JEDEDIAH C.: b. Cornish, N.H., 1808; s. Aaron and Nancy; mechanic; en. 3 y. R. 10, Ohio cavalry; no more told.

HART, TOBY: b. Agate Falls, Vt.; ptge. not given; shoemaker; drafted July 15, '63; 3 y. R. 22, Co. K, pri.; trans. Oct. 26, '64, to R. 32, Co. M, and Jan. 21, '65, to Vet. Res. Corps.

HARVEY, WILLIAM: b. Blackstone, Mass., Mar. 21, 1846; s. Henry W. and Eliza Ann; carpenter; en. and m. Aug. 4, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; stationed Fort Warren; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

HASKINS, CLARK T.: b. New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 10, 1839; s. Samuel and Sarah C.; seaman; first ser. a term in navy; dis. July 17, '64; then en. in Milford, Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Boston Harbor, June 27, '65, close of war.

HASTINGS, FRANK S.: b. Mendon, Mass., June 29, 1846; s. Seth and Ruth S.; photographer; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston, close of war.

HATCH, DANIEL A.: b. Portsmouth, N.H., May 18, 1838; s. Daniel and Fidelia M.; shoemaker; en. and m. May 25, '61; 3 y. R. 2, Co. C, pri.; dis. Apl. 1, '64, disability.

HATCH, WILLIAM L. F.: b. Hopkinton, Mass., Sept. 8, 1820; s. Lyman and Polly; trapper; en. Sept. 9, '63, and m. Oct. 5; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artil., pri.; ft. at Newbern, N.C., Rainbow Bluffs, Cleowan River, Colerain, and Columbia; dis. Smithville, N.C., July 16, '65, disability.

HAVERTY, JOHN F.: b. 1843; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. May 25, '61; 3 y. R. 2, Co. C, pri.; dis. Mar. 1, '63, disability.

HAWES, WILLIAM C.: b. Walpole, Mass., 1835; ptge. not given; coal-oil manufacturer; en. and m. May 30, '62; 6 mo. Batt. 8, Light Artil., pri.; dis. Nov. 29, '62, exp. ser.

HAWKINS, GEORGE M.: b. Franklin, Mass., Jan. 22, 1833; s. Hezekiah and Sarah; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, corpl.; ft. Fred'sburg, Va., Jackson, Miss., and Jamestown, Ky.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, R. 13, Co. G, May 4, '64; dis. Boston Harbor, July 6, '65, exp. ser.

HAWKINS, GEORGE W.: birth-date, place, ptge., etc., not given; en. 1862; 3 y. R. 1, Co. D, R. I., Light Artil.; no more told.

HAYES, JOHN: b. Co. Tipperary, Ird., 1841; s. Daniel and Bridget; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston, close of war.

HAYNES, MILO E.: b. Mil., Mass., Dec. 25, 1846; s. Jeremiah and Louisa; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

HAYNES, WALTER S.: b. Saco, Me., Feb. 6, 1835; s. Timothy and Orinda; clerk; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36. Co. F, pri.; ft. Fred'sburg, Va., and Jackson, Miss.; dis. Sept. 28, '63, disability.

HAYNES, HARRISON: b. 1823; place, ptge., etc., not given; farmer; en. and m. Dec. 7, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H. H. Artill., recruit, pri.; rejected recruit.

HAYWARD, HENRY J.: b. Mil., Mass., Feb. 28, 1842; s. Bainbridge and Martha; student; en. Aug. 25, '62, and m. Sept. 16; 9 mo. R. 43, Co. K, pri.; ft. Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', and Blunt's Cross Roads; dis. July 30, '63, exp. ser.; en. again, Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, sergt.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.; en. and m. again, Nov. 25, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, 2d lieut.; dismissed July 17, '65, close of war.

HENELLY, BARTHOLOMEW: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1829; s. Coleman and Mary; bootmaker; en. Sept. 9, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island and Newbern, N.C.; trans. to Co. E, before leaving Camp Lincoln; dis. Apl. 24, '63, disability; en. again, Dec. 4, '63, and m. 9; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, pri.; recruit H. Artill.; taken prisoner battle Plymouth, N.C., and carried to Andersonville, Ga., and thence to Florence, S.C., where he d. of starvation, Oct., 1864.

HENNESSEY, PATRICK: b. Co. Limerick, Ird., Mar. 17, 1838; s. Michael and Bridget; bootmaker; en. Aug. 18, '64, and m. 19; 1 y. R. 4, Co. F, pri.; dis. June 17, '65, Fort Richardson, Va., close of war.

HENNESSEY, MAURICE: b. Co. Limerick, Ird., Aug., 1846; s. Michael and Bridget; bootmaker; en. Aug. 18, '64, and m. 19; 1 y. R. 4, Co. F, pri.; dis. June 17, '65, Fort Richardson, Va., close of war.

HENRY, JAMES: b. Co. Mayo, Ird., 1833; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Nov. 27, '63, and m. Dec. 7; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, H. Artill., recruit, pri.; d. Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 1, '64.

HERRICK, GEORGE W.: b. 1820; place and ptge. not given; tailor; en. Sept. 3, '64, and m. 5; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artill., pri.; trans. to inftry. R. 17, Co. A, Dec. 16, '64; k. in battle Kinston, N.C., Mar. 8, '65.

HEWINS, WALTER J: b. Bellingham, Mass., Aug. 19, 1844; s. Leonard F. and Elizabeth; bootmaker; en. and m. Mar. 24, '64; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; never sworn in, on acct. of poor health.

HIGGINS, DANIEL E.: b. Charlotte, Me., May 7, 1843; s. John and Abigail; bootmaker; en. July 1, '61, and m. 3; 3 y. R. 29, Co. B, pri.; ft. Newport News, '61, 7 ds. fight, 2d Bull Run, Antietam, So. Mountain, and 1st Fred'sburg, Va.; dis. Jan. 1, '64, to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y. R. 29, Co. B, corpl.; dis. July 29, '65; exp. ser.

HIGGINS, JOHN J.: b. Charlotte, Me., Apl. 3, 1835; s. John and Abby; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36. Co. F, corpl.; ft. at Jackson, Miss., and wd. in right side, at Blue Springs, Campbell's Station, and siege of Knoxville, Tenn., at Wilderness, Spottsylvania Ct. House, and Cold Harbor, Va.: wd. at last place in right leg; dis. May 16, '65, at Lovell Gen. Hosp. Portsmouth Grove, R.I.

HIGGINS, JOHN C.: b. Buckingham, Canada, Apl. 29, 1843; s. Michael and Ann; bootmaker; en. Sept. 5, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp, all in N. C.; dis. Jan. 18, '64, at Newport News, Va., to re-en.;

which he did same day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co.; accidentally wd. by a pistol-shot, Portsmouth, Va., Sept. 6, '64; dis. July, 27, '65, Boston, exp. ser.

HIGGINS, PATRICK: b. Ird., about 1839; s. Michael and Margaret; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

HIGGINS, JAMES: b. Buckingham, Canada, Dec. 22, 1848; s. Michael and Ann; bootmaker; en. and m. July 23, '63, 3 y. R. 2, Co. B, H. Artil., pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser.

HIGGINS, GEORGE S.: b. Charlotte, Me., Dec. 10, 1841; s. John and Abby; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 25, '61; in naval ser., boy; drawn from receiving-ship "Oliver" to ser. on board frigate "Congress;" was lost in the battle with "The Merrimack" at Hampton Roads, Va.

HILL, ISAAC: b. 1838; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. July 28, '62, 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, pri.; dis. May 28, '64, exp. ser.

HILLER, ALFRED: b. 1840; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Nov. 25, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, corpl.; dis. June 27, '65, exp. ser.

HOLBROOK, WILLIAM: b. Upton, Mass., Oct. 16, 1842; s. Ezra W. and Polly; bootmaker; en. and m. Apl. 16, '61; 5 y. R. 1, Co. G, U. S. Artil., pri.; ft. at Blackman's Ford, July 18, '61, 1st Bull Run, siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Hanover Ct. House, Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mills, White Oak Swamp, and Charles City Cross Roads; wd. at the last-named place by a ball through the right shoulder, and sent to hospl.; ft. at Antietam, and was again sent to hospl. on acct. of his wd.; dis. Jan. 12, '63, from Portsmouth-Grove Hospl. R.L., on acct. of wd.; en. again, Sept. 25, '63, for 3 y. in R. 5, Co. F, N. H. Infy., pri.; ft. at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, Va.; wd. at the last-named battle, and taken prisoner; confined successively in Richmond, Andersonville, Savannah, Mellen, Blackshire, Charleston, Florence, and Goldsboro'; paroled Mar. 2, '65, and sent to hospl. on acct. of sickness, and thence to Parole Camp at Annapolis, Md.; dis. June 7, '65, close of war.

HOLBROOK, SEWELL B.: b. Upton, Mass., Nov. 28, 1848; s. Ezra W. and Polly; farmer; somehow got counted on the quota of Hadley, Mass.; en. and m. June 5, '64; 3 y. R. 17, Co. B, pri.; ft. at Yes Fork, N.C., Mar. 8, 9, and 10, also at Bennettville, N.C.; wd. at the Forks by a shot in mouth; dis. July 27, '65, Readville, Mass., close of war.

HOLBROOK, JAMES M.: b. Mil., Mass., Oct. 18, 1829; s. Theron and Nancy; bootmaker; en. Sept. 16, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp, N.C.; d. of disease at Hammond Gen. Hospl., Beaufort, N.C., May 2, '64.

HOLBROOK, MELLEN T.: b. Mil., Mass., May 24, 1844; s. Benjamin and Louisa; bootmaker; en. Apl. 19, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; prom. corpl. Mar. 1, '63, sergt. Apl. 1, '64; ft. Yorktown, Williamsburg, 7 ds. fight, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, 1st Fred'sburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg; at the last-mentioned battle wd. in head by a musket-ball, and sent to hospl. till Aug. 29, '63; afterwards ft. at Locust Grove, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Pamunkey River, No. Anna, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, Va. June, '64; m. out June 27, '64, exp. ser.

HOLBROOK, ROBERT S. D.: b. Dunmerston, Vt., Feb. 13, 1833; s. Charles and Betsy; carpenter; en. Sept. 9, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. at Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', and Green Swamp, N.C., between Feb. 1, '62, and June 1, '63; dis. Sept. 17, '63, disability.

HOLBROOK, CHARLES: b. Sherborn, Mass., Oct. 14, 1817; s. Lewis and Hannah; bootmaker; en. Nov. 22, '63, and m. Dec. 9; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artil., recruit, pri.; taken prisoner Apl., '64, and d. Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 18, '64.

HOLDEN, JAMES D.: b., date, place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. June 27, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. H, pri.; dis. Oct. 21, '61, Alexandria, Va., disability.

HOLIEN, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1841; s. Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; k. July 1, '62.

HOLLAND, WILLIAM: b. Ird., 1829; ptge. not given; carpenter; en. Dec. 13, '61, and m. 23; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, sergt. prom. sergt. major Nov. 1, '62, and 2d lieut. Nov. 15, '62; k. Fred'sburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62.

HOLLAND, HOWARD: b., date and place not given; s. John and Martha; bootmaker; en. and m. Nov., 1861, regular U. S. Army, R. 1, Co. B, Light Artil., pri.; no more told.

HOLLAHAN, EDWARD: b. Lowell, Mass., 1843; s. Edward; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. James Island, 2d Bull Run, So. Mountain, Antietam, Chantilly, 1st Fred'sburg, and Gettysburg; slightly wd. at Bull Run on the back in left shoulder; dis. Jan. 1, '64, to re-en.; which he did Jan. 2, '64, for 3 y., in same R. and Co.; dis. June 30, '65, exp. ser.

HOLMES, OTIS W.: b. Hopkinton, Mass., Nov. 26, 1835; s. William G. and Betsey C.; bootmaker; en. Sept. 9, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; prom. sergt. Oct. 15, '61, to 1st sergt. Apl. 28, '62, to 1st lieut. in 36th R. Aug. 12, '62, and to capt. May 2, '63; d. Harwood Hospl., Washington, D.C., June 23, '64.

HOLT, CHARLES E.: b. 1844; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 19, '64; 1 y. R. 4, Co. K, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 17, '65, exp. ser.

HONEY, JAMES M.: b. New Boston, N.H., Nov. 11, 1818; s. Parmenter and Hannah; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '61, and m. 28; 3 y. R. 19, Co. I, teamster; ft. West Point, Fair Oaks, and 7 ds. retreat; dis. Falmouth, Va., Feb. 12 or 13, '63, disability.

HORNER, JOHN: b. Ird., 1841, ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Jan. 1, '64, to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y., in same R. and Co.; dis. June 30, '65, exp. ser.

HORNER, JOHN: b. Ird., 1840; ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Oct. 18, '62; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. I, pri.; deserted Dec. 16, '62, at Readville, Mass.

HORTON, JOHN S.: b. Attleboro', Mass., June 21, 1833; s. John and Susan; mason; en. Sept. 9, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', and Green Swamp expedition; dis. Jan. 18, '64, to re-en.; which he did next day in same R. and Co.; dis. July 13, '65, with his R., at Charlotte, N. C.

HORTON, CHARLES A.: b. Fall River, Mass., Aug. 2, 1843; s. John B. and Eliza J.; bootmaker; en. Dec. 16, '63, and m. 21; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. at Port Walthal and Pocahontas, Va.; at last-named place shot through the bowels, and d. May 10, '64.

HORTON, HENRY W.: b. Fall River, Mass., June 4, 1846; s. John B. and Eliza J.; bootmaker; en. Dec. 16, '63, and m. 21; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, corpl.; dis. July 13, '65, exp. ser.

HORTON, ANDREW J.: no birth-place, date, ptge., or occ. given; en. with R. I. Vols., 3 y. R. 4, Co. D; no more told.

HOUGHTON, NATHAN H.: b. 1824; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, sergt.; dis. July 30, '63, disability.

HOUREN, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1835; bootmaker; en. Aug. 1, '62, and m. 15; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; deserted Sept. 18, '63.

HOWARD, AUSTIN: b. Mil., Mass., Oct. 16, 1839; s. Albert and Hannah D.; clerk; en. and m. June 1, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; dis. Aug. 31, '61, chron. diarrhœa; re-en. and m. Feb. 4, '65, 3 y. R. 2, Co. A, cavalry; was with Sheridan in his raid through Shenandoah Valley, Mar., '65; dis. July 20, '65, at Fairfax Ct. House, Va. He was also in the naval ser. for a considerable term, commencing Mar. 30, '62, on board gunboat "Signal" and in the Mississippi Squadron; he ft. at Memphis and St. Charles in '62, was prom. to Master's Mate Sept. 29, '62, ft. at Haines's Bluff on Yazoo River, at Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, '63, and at Fort Pemberton the Mar. ensuing. Resigned Apl. 20, '63, and resignation accepted May 1, '63, on acct. of fever and ague. Other services not above included.

HOWARD, OLEVAN: b. 1844; place and ptge. not given; farmer; en. July 28, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; ft. at Jackson, Miss., and recd. wds. in head of which he d. Sept. 24, '63, at Cincinnati, O.

HOWARD, WHITMAN: b. Mil., Mass., Sept. 19, 1849; s. Hollis and Emily; laborer; en. and m. Feb. 9, '65; 1 y. R. 61, Co. K, pri.; dis. June 24, '65, at Boston, Mass., order War Dept.

HOWARD, EDGAR E.: b. Mil., Mass., Sept. 15, 1845; bootmaker; en. Aug. 16, '64, and m. 18; 1 y. R. 4, Co. K, pri.; ft. at Forts Barnard and Albany, Va., and at Fort Lincoln, Md.; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

HOWARD, EDSON F.: b. Bethel, Me., Apl. 15, 1838; s. Samuel J. and Sarah II.; teamster; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

HOWARD, SYLVESTER B.: b. Mil., Mass., Aug. 25, 1842; s. Jesse and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 4, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, from Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, exp. ser. Re-en. three days after, for 1 y. in same Co., corpl.; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

HOWARD, STEPHEN E.: b. 1841; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, corpl.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

HOWARTH, JOHN: b. Manchester, Eng., June 15, 1825; s. Stephen and Mary; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; stationed in Forts Warren and Winthrop, Boston Harbor; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

HOWE, EDWARD W.: b. Hopkinton, Mass., Dec. 2, 1845; s. Stedman W. and Clara M.; hostler; en. and m. Dec. 10, '63; 3 y. 1st Batt. H. Artill., a recruit, pri.; stationed in forts on the coast of Mass.; dis. June 29, '65, exp. ser.

HOWE, WILLARD N.: b. Hopkinton, Mass., 1842; s. Stedman W. and Clara M.; teamster; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; deserted Aug. 20, '62, on march to 2d Bull Run; re-en. Jan. 10, '64, but deserted during the battle of the Wilderness, Va.; returned to the R. Mar. 30, '65; deserted again the following Apl.; no more told.

HOWLAND, EDWARD F.: b. New Bedford, Mass., Apl. 17, 1846; s. Paul and Lydia; occ. not given; ser. a term of enlistment for New Bedford; then en. for Mil., Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

HOYT, AMOS: b. Black Brook, Chester Co., N.Y., 1842; s. Moses and Lydia; bootmaker; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; ft. at Fred's-burg, Va., Dec. 11, '62; k. in battle, Jackson, Miss., July 11, '63.

HOYT, DINT C.: b. Northfield (or Newfield), N.H., Apl. 24, 1823; s. Enos and Grace; physician: en. and m. Aug. 24, '63; 3 y. R. 2, H. Artil., assist. surgeon; d. Nov. 1, '64.

HOYT, ALPHEUS E.: b. 1837; place, ptge., etc., not given; physician: en. and m. Sept. 25, '63; 3 y. R. 25, assist. surgeon; prom. surgeon, Oct. 21, '64; dis. June 29, '65.

HOYT, MERRILL: b. Enfield, N.H., 1835; s. Moses and Lydia; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 1, '61, Alexandria, Va., disability.

HOYT, WILLIAM W.: b. Keene, Essex Co., N.Y.; date not given; s. Moses and Lydia: en. navy, July 9, '61, seaman; was on steamer "Preble" a while, and then in navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.; d. yellow-fever, Sept. 21, '63.

HUBBARD, HORTON: b. Chesterfield, N.H., Dec. 5, 1823; s. Eber and Jane; bootmaker: en. and m. Feb. 6, '64; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; supposed to have been rejected by surgeon for over-age.

HUBON, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1824; s. Patrick and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 12, '62; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; wd. in right leg and back, 1st battle Fred'sburg, Va.: dis. Feb. 7, '63, on acct. wounds; en. again, Aug. 11, '63, and m. 22; 3 y. R. 2, Co. D, H. Artil. pri.; ft. Newport Barracks, N.C.; dis. June 1, '64, sergeant's cert. disability.

HUBON, JOHN: b. Ird., 1845; s. Patrick; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 22, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. D, H. Artil., pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser.

HUBON, THOMAS: b. Ird., 1836; s. Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, corpl.; was in all the battles with his R. till wd. in the arm, Malvern Hill, and taken prisoner; d. in Richmond Prison, Va., July 22, '62.

HUGHES, PATRICK: b. Co. Armagh, Ird., Sept. 21, 1836; s. Hugh and Catherine; bootmaker; en. Dec. 5, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; no more told.

HUNT, PEARLEY M.: b. Mil., Mass., Mar. 10, 1840; s. Leonard and Lucinda; bootmaker; en. July 25, '64, and m. 26; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

HUNT, THOMAS C.: b. 1835; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Feb. 11, '63; 3 y. Batt. 1, Co. E, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 11, '65, exp. ser.

HUNT, EDWIN O.: b. Mil., Mass., July 6, 1847; s. Hiram and Laura Ann; clerk; en. Nov. 19, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, musician; stationed Forts Warren and Winthrop, Boston Harbor; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

HUNTRESS, JOHN: b. Mil., Mass., Dec. 23, 1841; s. Darling and Ruth F.; bootmaker; en. and m. May 25, '61; 3 y. R. 2, Co.-E, pri.; dis. June 26, '62, disability. (Town-clerk not certain whether counted on quota of Milford or Mendon.)

HURLEY, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1836; ptge. not given; grocer; en. and m. July 26, '61; 3 y. R. 19, Co. E, corpl.; k. Sept. 17, '62, at Antietam.

HUSSEY, GEORGE L.: b. 1834; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. Jan. 15, '63, disability.

HUTCHINS, MATTHEW: b. 1827; place and ptge. not given; painter; en. and m. Jan. 14, '62; 3 y. R. 1, cavalry, Co. K, recruit, pri.; trans. to Co. K, 4th cavalry; dis. Apl. 20, '64, to re-en.; which he did next day; d. Aug. 23, '64, Hatcher's Run, Va.

HUTCHINS, GEORGE O.: b. May 23, 1840, place not given; s. Harrison and Mary J.; bootmaker; en. Apl. 19, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G,

pri.; prom. corpl. Feb. 1, '62, sergt. Aug. 1, '63; ft. siege Yorktown, and at Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, and 2d Bull Run; taken prisoner, paroled, and rejoined R. Dec. 27, '62; ft. Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Manassas Gap, Kelley's Ford, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Pamunkey River, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; dis. Aug. '64, Petersburg, Va., exp. ser.

HYNES, MICHAEL: b. Co. Clare, Ird., 1833; s. John and Artilda; bootmaker; en. and m. Feb. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 3, Co. C, U. S. Infantry, reg. army, pri.; ft. 1st Bull Run, and taken prisoner; imprisoned 2 mos. in Libby Prison at Richmond, Va., 4 mos. New Orleans, and 5 mos. Saulsbury, N.C.; then paroled, rejoined R., and afterwards ft. at Gettysburg; never wd.; character indorsed on discharge-paper, "good and honest."

IDE, TIMOTHY N.: b. Temple, N.H., 1822; s. George and Lydia; blacksmith; en. and m. Sept. 25, '62, 9 m. R. 51, Co. K, sergt.; m. out with his R. July 27, '63, exp. ser.

INMAN, HIRAM B.: b. Blackstone, Mass., 1843; s. Jonathan and Aley; mason; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds., Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

JEFFERDS, LYSANDER: b. Dixfield, Me., 1822; s. Rufus and Susan L.; carpenter; en. and m. June 15, '61; 3 y. R. 7, band musician; dis. Aug. 11, '62, camp near Harrison's Bar, Va.

JEFFERS, JOHN: b. Co. Mayo, Ird., 1836; s. Patrick and Sarah; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. at Gettysburg, July 2, '63, and there wd. in breast by musket-ball; afterwards ft. Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, 1st Fred'sburg, and Chancellorsville; dis. June 27, '64, exp. ser.; en. again and m. Dec. 1, '64, 3 y. R. 12, Co. E. Vet. Res. Corps, pri.; dis. Nov. 15, '65, Gen. Order War Dept.

JEFFERSON, PETER: b. Canada East, Dist. Montreal, May 21, 1832; s. Joseph and Anstasia; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. Williamsburg, May 5, '62, and had little finger shot from left hand; ft. 2d Bull Run, and Chancellorsville; taken prisoner at last-named place, May 2, '63, and carried to Richmond, Va.; exchanged Sept. 1, '63, but taken prisoner again, Oct. 23 ensuing, and back to Richmond; paroled May 8, '64; dis. June 20, following, exp. ser.

JENKINS, MARTIN: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1836; s. Michael and Catherine; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. E, sergt.; ft. in all the battles of the R. and never wd.; m. out with R. June 1, '64, at Boston; en. and m. again Dec. 15, '64; 1 y. R. 61, Co. H, pri.; prom. sergt. Mar. 3, '65, after battle Petersburg, Va., during May preceding; m. out with R., Arlington Heights, July 16, '65.

JEWELL, FRANKLIN B.: b. Monmouth, Me., July 3, 1835; s. Robert and Nicy; clerk; en. Apl. 1, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; dis. May 1, '62, at Alexandria, Va.

JOHNSON, ISAAC: b. 1835; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; trans. May 30, '64, to Vet. Res. Corps.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM: b. Co. Mayo, Ird., May 8, 1830; s. Edward M. and Catherine; bootmaker; en. Nov. 7, '63, and m. Dec. 7; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, H. Artill., recruit, pri.; ft. Plymouth, N.C., and taken prisoner to Andersonville, Ga., where he d. of starvation about June 17, '64.

JOHNSON, FRANCIS A.: b. Franklin, Mass., Mar. 22, 1828; s. Warren and Eliza; bootmaker; en. Apl., '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, 1st

lieut.; trans. to Co. A, and prom. capt., Nov. 28, '61; ft. Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Charles City Cross Roads, Robinson's Field, 2d Bull Run, and Fred'sburg, all between Aug. 29 and Dec. 14, '62; dis. May 13, '63, disability.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON: b. Mil., Mass., Apl. 10, 1840; s. Lewis and Sally G.; clerk; en. June, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, corpl.; prom. sergt. Mar. 26, '62, 2d lieut. Co. D, Nov. 25, same y., and to 1st lieut. Co. G, Feb. 3, '63; ft. in all the engagements of his Co. till death; wd. in battle of Fred'sburg, and k. in that of Gettysburg, July 2, '63.

JOHNSON, NAPOLEON B.: b. Mil., Mass., July 27, 1828; s. Lewis and Sally G.; clerk; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; ft. Fred'sburg, Dec. 11, '62, Jackson, Miss., July 11 and 14, '62; detailed to Ambulance Corps Sept. 9, '63; returned to R. Feb. 1, '64; ft. Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64, Spottsylvania, May 12, Cold Harbor, June 3, and was with his R. before Petersburg, Va., from July 5, '64, to evacuation Apl. 2, '65; dis. with his R. June 8, '65.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM E.: b. 1837; place and parentage not given; tailor; en. and m. July 7, '62; 3 y. R. 9, Co. K, recruit; dis. Nov. 1, '62, disability.

JOHNSON, EDWARD E.: b. 1835; place and ptge. not given; farmer; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. B, pri.; k. Fred'sburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62.

JOHNSON, DANIEL R., jun.: b. 1839; place not given; s. Daniel R.; bootmaker; en. July 1, '61, and m. 3; 3 y. R. 3, Co. M, pri.; trans. Nov. 14, '61, to R. 29, Co. B; ft. in the 7 ds. fight; dis. Dec. 4, '62, Camp Falmouth, Va., by reason of foreign substance in his knee-joint.

JOHNSON, CHARLES W.: b. Medway, Mass., Feb. 4, 1837; s. Warren and Eliza; bootmaker; en. Apl. 19, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, corpl.; prom. sergt. Jan. 1, '63; ft. Williamsburg, North Anna, Spottsylvania, and Fred'sburg; wd. in the last-named battle; dis. June 26, '64, exp. ser.

JOHNSON, ALVA L.: b. Northbridge, Mass., June 20, 1842; s. Daniel R. and Lutheria A.; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Bolton Bridge, and Fair Oaks; k. Malvern Hill, July 1, '62.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM: b. 1837; place and ptge. not given; tailor; drafted Aug. 27, '63; 3 y. R. 22, Co. F; deserted Nov. 27, '63.

JOHNSON, NICHOLAS B.: b. 1842; place not given; s. Nicholas W.; butcher; en. Aug. 24, '61, and m. 26; 3 y. R. 18, Co. I, pri.; dis. Sept. 2, '64, exp. ser.

JOHNSON, FRANCIS A.: b. Franklin, Mass., Mar. 22, 1828; s. Warren and Eliza; bootmaker; once already entered above in a former ser.; en. and m. again Nov. 25, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, capt.; dis. June 27, '65, exp. ser.

JONES, EDWARD B.: b. Winthrop, Me., 1844; s. Edward and Roxana; farmer; appears to have ser. somewhere under a former en.; en. Mil., Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

JONES, PATRICK: b. Ird., Sept., 1840; s. Patrick and Catherine; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 4, '62; 3 y. R. 9, Co. C, pri.; ft. 2d Bull Run, So. Mountain, Shepardstown, 1st Fred'sburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Culpeper, Bristow's Station, Mine Run, Laurel Hill, and Spottsylvania; at last-named place, wd. across left kidney by a minie-ball; dis. June 21, '64, Boston, Mass., exp. ser.

JONES, GEORGE C.: b. Mil., Mass., May 15, 1836; s. John and Malinda; farmer; en. Aug. 14, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. C, pri.; trans. May 31, '64, to Vet. Res. Corps.

JONES, THEODORE: b. 1840; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. June 8, '65, exp. ser.



From your father
/ John R. Johnson

JORDAN, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1835; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; d. from fatigue, June 1, '62.

JOURDAN, JOHN: b. Co. Cork, Ird., 1839; s. Daniel and Ellen; bootmaker; en. Dec. 28, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; wd. in leg near ankle, and dis. June 14, '65, order War Dept.

JOURDAN, JAMES: b. Ird., about 1832; s. Daniel and Ellen; bootmaker; en. and m. July 25, '63 (as substitute for William Jourdan), 3 y. R. 12, Co. F, pri.; k. Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, '64.

KANE, JOHN, *alias* Cain: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1836; s. Michael and Margaret; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; ft. Hanover Ct. House, Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mill, White-oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill; wd. at last-named, in left arm and side; dis. Nov. 9, '62, on acct. of his wds., at Washington, D.C.

KANE, EDWARD: b. Ird., 1842; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. June 11, '64 to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co.; he seems to have been on the quota Roxbury, Mass.; dis. July 29, '65, exp. ser.

KANE, PATHICK: b. Ird., 1821; s. Thomas and Penella; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; d. hospl., Alexandria, Va., chron. diarrhoea, Dec. 9 or 12, '62.

KANE, TIMOTHY: b. Co. Galway, Ird., Mar. 20, 1837; s. Patrick and Catherine; tailor; en. Oct. 14, '61, and m. Dec. 13; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. James Island, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, So. Mountain, and Fred'sburg; dis. Jan. 14, '62, hospl., Washington, D.C., disability. Drafted Aug. 28, '63, R. 22, Co. F; trans. R. 32, infy., Co. I, Oct. 26, '64; deserted Nov. 3 ensuing.

KAIJHLEN, WILLIAM: b. 1842; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. July 22, '61; 3 y. R. 17, Co. H, pri.; no further known.

KAY, JOHN: b. 1822; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. July 28, '64; 3 y. R. 28, Co. A, pri.; d. Apl. 29, '65, Washington, D.C.

KEAN, JOHN: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1837; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. Nov. 9, '62, disability.

KEARNS, PETER: b. Co. Leitrim, Ird., 1837; s. Owen and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 5, '63; 3 y. R. 57, Co. H, a recruit, pri.; no further known.

KEATING, CORNELIUS: b. Ird., 1843; ptge. not given; tailor; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, drummer; dis. Dec. 19, '64, exp. ser.

KEATING, MICHAEL: b. Co. Cork, Ird., 1843; ptge. not given; painter; en. Sept. 7, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp; dis. Jan. 2, '64, at Newport News, Va., to re-en.; which he did same day, for 3 y., in same R. and Co. Trans. Sept. 18, '64, Vet. Res. Corps.

KEEFE, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1839; ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. June 20, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, cavalry; dis. July 20, '65, exp. ser.

KEENAN, JOHN: b. 1843; place, ptge., etc., not given; bootmaker; en. July 26, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; k. June 3, '64, Cold Harbor, Va.

KEENAN, HUGH: b. Ayrshire, Scot., about 1824; s. Hugh and Alice; marble-worker; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; d. Fort Schuyler Hospl., Feb. 11, '63, of dropsy.

KEENAN, MARTIN: b. Ayrshire, Scot., 1820; s. Hugh and Alice; tailor; en. Aug. 28, '63, and m. Oct. 5; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artil., pri.; m. out with Co., close of war, Sept. 3, '65.

KEEN, AUGUSTUS W.: b. Taunton, Mass., Mar. 19, 1840; s. Seth H. and Isa-

bella; painter; en. June 27, '61, and m. same day; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; prom. corpl., June 1, '62; sergt., Dec. 1, '62; 2d lieut., Feb. 23, '63; 1st lieut., Aug. 17, '63; capt. Co. H, 40 N.Y. R., Oct. 7, '64; major of that R., Dec. 30, '64; and brevet-major U.S.V., Apl. 6, '65; ft. in all the engagements of R., except Chancellorsville; wd. Fred'sburg, Va., Dec. 13, '63, by musket-ball through left hip, and also by musket-ball through left arm; wd. twice at Spottsylvania Ct. House, May 12, '64, by musket-balls, left foot and in head. Dis., New York, July 7, '65, close of war.

KELIHER, JOHN: b. Ird., 1838; s. Thomas and Mary; en. and m. Jan. 1, '64; 3 y. R. 57, no Co. given, pri.; nothing more told.

KELIHER, WILLIAM J.: b. 1842; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. July 22, '61; 3 y. R. 17, Co. H, pri.; dis. Dec. 24, '63, to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y., in same R. and Co., corpl.; dis. from Co. E, July 11, '65, exp. ser.

KELLEY, MARCUS: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1838; s. Thomas and Hannah; bootmaker; en. Dec. 4, '63, and m. 7; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H. H. Artil., a recruit, pri.; taken prisoner at Plymouth, N.C.; d. Andersonville Prison, Ga., Sept., '64, of scurvy, chron. d., and dropsy.

KELLY, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1836; ptge. not given; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; deserted July 1, '63.

KELLY, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1838; ptge., etc., not given; en. July 26, '61, and m. Aug. 28; 3 y. R. 19, Co. F, pri.; dis. Aug. 24, '62, to enlist in U.S. Army.

KELLY, JAMES: b. Ird., 1833; s. Thomas and Winneford; laborer; en. July 26, '61, and m. Aug. 28; 3 y. R. 19, Co. F, pri.; with his Co. in all engagements, till taken prisoner at Malvern Hill; confined Richmond, Va., 6 weeks; then escaped, went to hospl., N.Y., and was thence dis. Dec. 23, '62, disability.

KELLEY, PATRICK: b. Ird., about 1839; ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Sept. 7, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. A, H. Artil., pri.; trans. Dec. 16, '64, to R. 17, inftry., Co. H; dis. June 30, '65, order War Dept.

KELLEY, ANDREW: b. 1845; ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

KELLY, PATRICK J.: b. 1838; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 28, '61; 3 y. R. 19, Co. D, pri.; dis. Feb. 28, '63, disability.

KEMP, GEORGE H.: b. 1835; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 20, '64; 1 y. R. 4, Co. E, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 17, '65, exp. ser.

KENDALL, GEORGE L.: b. Medway, Mass., June 10, 1838; s. Lyman and Nancy; butcher; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. with his Co. Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Chantilly, 1st Fred'sburg, Chancellorsville, Wiltons, No. Anna River, and Petersburg; dis. with his comrades, June 27, '64, front Petersburg, exp. ser.

KENNEDY, PATRICK: b. Co. Galway, Ird., Mar. 14, 1823; s. Michael and Margaret; bootmaker; en. Oct. 11, '61, and m. Dec. 13; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. James Island, Chantilly, and Antietam; dis. Dec. 3, '62, Union Hospl., Georgetown, disability.

KENNEDY, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1832; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; nothing further recorded.

KENNEDY, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1828; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 19, Co. F, pri.; never left the State.

KENNEDY, PATRICK: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1827; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Dec. 1, '62, disability.

KENNEY, THOMAS T.: b. Ird., 1835; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; d. of wds., Sept. 17, '62.

KENNEY, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1841; ptge., etc., not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Jan. 3, '62; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Jan. 1, '64, to re-en.; which he did the next day, for 3 y., in same R. and Co., corpl.; k., May 12, '64, battle Spottsylvania, Va.

KENNEY, JOHN: b. Ird., 1818; s. Ann; bootmaker; en. and m. Oct. 5, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artil., pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser.

KIMBALL, ISRAEL D.: b. Charlestown, Mass., Sept. 5, 1838; s. Alfred and Margery; currier; en. Apl. 19, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; prom. corpl. Oct. 25, '62, and sergt. May 10, '63; ft. Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Robinson's Fields, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, 1st Fred'sburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelley's Ford, and Locust Grove; dis. June 27, '64, exp. ser. En. and m. again, Aug. 25, '64, 3 y., Vet. Res. Corps; dis. Nov. 20, '65, exp. ser.

KNIGHT, GEORGE W.: b. Uxbridge, Mass., Feb. 20, 1841; s. William and Minerva W.; machinist; en. and m. Sept. 1, '64; 1 y. R. 2, H. Artil., pri.; trans. Feb., '65, to R. 17, Co. G.; detailed for hospl. ser., Newbern, N.C.; dis. June 30, '65.

KNIGHT, JAMES F.: b. Manchester, Mass., 1835; ptge. not given; upholsterer; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, corpl.; dis. Jan. 3, '63, disability.

KNOWLES, CHARLES W.: b. Norton, Mass., May 19, 1828; s. William and Almira; carpenter; en. and m. June 15, '61; 3 y. R. 7, Co. H, pri.; prom. corpl. and then color-sergt.; ft. in all the battles of his R. except Antietam; m. out with the R., June 27, '64.

KNOWLTON, WILLIAM H.: b. Dover, Apl. 13, 1843; s. Henry and Angeline B.; butcher; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Boston Harbor, June 27, '65, close of war.

KRUM, SYLVESTER P.: b. Ghent, N.Y., 1826; s. Martin and Margaret; stationary engineer; en. Sept. 9, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, sergt.; ft. Roanoke Island, and Newbern, N.C.; dis. July 11, '63, disability.

LAHEY, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1836; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. July 20, '61; 3 y. R. 20, Co. F, pri.; dis. Oct. 24, '62, Fortress Monroe, Va., disability. Again en. and m. Sept. 17, '64; 3 y. R. 10, Co. H, Vet. Res. Corps, pri.; dis. Nov. 15, '65, Washington, D.C., close of war.

LAHEY, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1828; ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Mar. 14, '65; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, cavalry, pri.; dis. July 20, '65, close of war.

LALLY, MICHAEL: b. Co. Kings, Ird., 1843; s. Michael and Ann; bootmaker; en. Feb. 4, '64, and m. 26; 3 y. R. 57, Co. I, pri.; dis. July 30, '65, absent sick, exp. ser.

LANEY, JAMES: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1820; s. John and Bridget; bootmaker; en. and m. Mar. 14, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; nothing further recorded.

LANERGAN, ALBERT: b. Ird., 1844; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Dec. 22, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. K, H. Artil., pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser.

LAPHAM, JAMES M.: b. 1827; place and ptge. not given; farmer; en. Aug. 7, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. July 8, '65, Baltimore, Md., by Gen. Order.

LAPORT, LOUIS: b. 1843; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 23, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 26, '65, exp. ser.

LARKIN, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1843; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. July 26, '61, and m. Aug. 28; 3 y. R. 19, Co. F, pri.; dis. Dec. 31, '62, disability.

LARKIN, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1843; s. Martin and Catherine; bootmaker; en.

and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; k. Fair Oaks, June 1, '62; in all the battles of R. till k.

LAVIN, MICHAEL: b. Ird., about 1841; ptge. not given; bootmaker: en. and m. Sept. 1, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. James Island, June, '62; Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62, and wd. by musket-ball through left wrist; dis. Oct. 31, '62, on acct. wd.

LAWTON, THOMAS B.: b. 1837; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Nov. 25, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, exp. ser.

LEGESEY, JOSEPH: b. Montreal, Can., 1838; s. Louis and Mary; bootmaker; en. June 9, '62, and m. July 13; 3 y. R. 34, Co. E, pri.; dis. Dec. 20, '62, disability. Re-en. Mar. 30, '64; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; trans. June 25, '65, to R. 56, inftry.; dis. June 22, '65, order War Dept.

LEGG, EDWIN: b. Douglas, Mass., June 17, 1837; s. Caleb and Lydia; bootmaker; en. July 22, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, 1st sergt.; dis. Jan. 7, '63, disability. Re-en. and m. Aug. 25, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artil., 2d lieut.; dis. Sept., '64, disability.

LEINES, DENNIS: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1819; s. William and Ann; laborer; en. Dec. 6, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 67, Co. B, pri.; dis. June 28, '65, Gen. Hospl., Phila., close of war.

LELAND, FRANCIS: b. Sherborn, Mass., Dec. 26, 1818; s. Joseph P. and Tryphena; physician; en. and m. Oct. 11, '61; 3 y. R. 2, surgeon; taken prisoner during Banks's retreat, June, '62; wd. in bat. of Cedar Mountain, over left eye, Aug. 9, '62; at Antietam the following Sept., after which taken sick and res.; honorably dis. Oct. 24, '62.

LEONARD, NEWTON: b. Woodstock, Vt., 1831; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Nov. 27, '63, and m. Dec. 7; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, H. Artil., recruit, pri.; dis. July 13, '65, disability.

LEONARD, LAWRENCE: b. Ird., 1833; s. Thomas and Catherine; bootmaker; en. and m. May 25, '61; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, pri.; d. Winchester, Va., Apl. 4, '62, of wds. recd. in battle.

LEONARD, REUBEN F.: b. Douglas, Mass., 1836; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Sept. 5, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; prom. corpl. Oct. 15, '61; ft. in Pioneer Corps, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp, N.C.; dis. Jan. 18, '64, to re-en.

LEONARD, JOHN, jun.: b. Boston, Mass., Sept. 3, 1842; s. John and Ann; bootmaker; en. and m. Feb. 25, '64; 3 y. R. 59, Co. G, pri.; ft. Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Poplar Grove, Fort Stedman; wd. in mouth by piece of shell; prom. March 4, '64, corpl., and to sergt., Jan. 1, '65; detailed hospl. guard, May, '64, and returned to R. about Sept.; dis. May 18, '65.

LEONARD, JAMES B.: b. Middleborough, Mass., 1841; s. Daniel F. and Harriet; clerk; en. and m. Aug. 4, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, 1st sergt.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

LESEUR, WILLIAM R.: b. Mil., Mass., May 18, 1844; s. William and Clarissa; bootmaker; en. and m. Feb. 29, '64; 3 y. R. 25, Co. A, pri.; ft. Drury's Bluff, Cobb's Hill, and Cold Harbor; taken prisoner at the last-named place, June 3, '64, and paroled at Savannah, Ga., Nov. 24, '64; dis. June, 29, '64, order War Dept.

LEWIS, CHARLES A.: b. Uxbridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1835; s. William H. and Lydia; carpenter; en. Sept. 9, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, and Green Swamp, N.C.; dis. Jan. 18, '64, to re-en.; which he did same day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co., pri.;

ft. again at Pocahontas, Havefield Church, Drury's Bluff, and siege Petersburg, Va.; dis. Charlotte, N.C., July 13, '65, close of war.

LEYDEN, JOHN: b. Co. Sligo, Ird., about 1817; s. Hugh and Bridget; bootmaker; en. July 23, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. July 8, '65, Baltimore, Md., order War Dept.

LINDOP, WILLIAM B.: b. 1830; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 14, '62, and m. 15; 3 y. R. 1, Co. H, cavalry recruit, pri.; dis. June 10, '63, disability.

LINDSAY, PERRY ALLEN: b. Upton, Mass., Nov. 22, 1839; s. William and Augusta S.; clerk; en. Mar. '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, capt.; prom. maj., Aug. 12, '62, and lieut.-col., Feb. 23, '63; ft. Fair Oaks, June, '62, 7 ds. fight, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Manassas Junction, Manassas Plain, Chantilly, and Fred'sburg, all in '62; dis. July 7, '63, disability.

LITTLE, BENJAMIN F.: b. 1837; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Nov. 25, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, exp. ser.

LITTLEFIELD, AMMIEL: b. Hopkinton, Mass., Apl. 7, 1826; s. Daniel and Lucy; stone-cutter; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, corpl.; ft. Fred'sburg, Va., and Jackson, Miss.; in hospl. Crab Orchard, Ky., about six mo.; ft. again Wilderness, May 6, and then at Spottsylvania, where he was wd. by a ball through right ear; ft. again Poplar Grove Church, Sept. 30, '64; prom. sergt. May 16, '65; dis. June 8, '65, near Alexandria, Va., close of war.

LITTLEFIELD, ALBERT E.: b. Mil., Mass., Aug. 23, 1842; s. Abel and Mary; farmer; en. Sept. 12, '61, and m. Oct. 15; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp, N.C.; dis. Dec. 1, '63, at Newport News, Va., to re-en.; which he did same day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co., pri.; d. of wds. recd. in battle, June 6, '64, at Hampton, Va.

LITTLEWOOD, FRANK A.: b. 1842, place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. May 20, '63, and m. June 6; 3 y. R. 1, Battalion H, artil., Co. D, sergt.; retd. Oct. 13, '64, to R. 2, I.V., as a deserter.

LONG, THOMAS: b. Co. Sligo, Ird., Dec., 1844; s. Dominic and Honora; bootmaker; en. Feb. 11, '64, and m. 20; 3 y. R. 59, Co. F, pri.; no further record.

LOOBY, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1837; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. July 30, '62; 3 y. R. 1, cavalry recruit, pri.; deserted Camp Cameron, Cambridge, Mass., Aug., '63, and enlisted in a N.Y. R.

LOTHROP, FRANCIS: b. 1843; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Nov. 16, '61; 3 y. R. 26, Co. K, pri.; dis. July 29, '63, disability.

LOWE, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1833; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Mar. 20, '63, disability.

LOWERY, PATRICK: b. Co. Mayo, Ird., 1839; s. Patrick and Catherine; bootmaker; en. June, '61, and m. Dec. 13; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. James Island, Culpeper, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, then shot through left leg below knee; dis. Dec. 11, '62, Washington, D.C., disability; en. again and m. Nov. 21, '64; Invalid Corps, Wash., D.C., dis. June 1, '65.

LUDDY, SIMON: b. Co. Cork, Ird., 1841; ptge. not given; bootmaker, en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; trans. to Invalid Corps on acct. wds. at Charles-City Cross Roads, and d. '65, of his wds.

LYNES, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1840; s. Fergus and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 6, '61; 3 y. R. 19, Co. F, pri.; dis. Jan. 11, '64, disability.

LYMES, MARTIN: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1843; s. Fergus and Mary; bootmaker en. and m. Aug. 6, '61; 3 y. R. 19, Co. F, pri.; nothing more.

LYON, JOHN: b. Co. Galway, Ird., Aug., 1837; s. Dennis and Catherine; bootmaker; en. and m. Nov. 16, '62; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. I, sergt.; d. in hospl., Baton Rouge, La., Apl. 11, '63.

MCANANY, JOHN: b. Co. Monaghan, Ird., 1836; s. Orson and Charlotte; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; ft. 1st Bull Run; dis. Oct. 29, '61, near Fall's Church, Va., varicose veins.

MCANARY, JAMES: b. 1836; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 7, '61; 3 y. R. 19, unassigned, pri.; nothing more told.

MCARDLE, JOHN: b. Ird., 1830; s. Culla and Ann; marble-cutter; en. Aug. 7, '62, and m. 11; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Mar. 18, '63, disability.

MCCARTER, JOHN G.: b. Jackson, N.H., Jan. 2, 1835; s. Robert and Sophia; carpenter; en. Sept. 5, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, 1st sergt.; prom. 2d lieut. Apl. 15, '62, 1st lieut. Nov. 4, '62; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Old Town Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; never wd.; m. out Oct. 20, '64, exp. ser.

MCCARTHY, JOHN: b. Cork, Ird., Dec. 12, 1846; s. Daniel and Margaret; bootmaker; en. in naval ser. Feb. 23, '64, seaman, with consent of Patrick McGarry, his guardian; no more told.

MCCARTY, DENNIS: b. 1844; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. July 24, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. June 8, '65, exp. ser.

MCCARTY, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1840; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

MCCORMICK, TIMOTHY: b. Co. Kilkenny, Ird., 1829; s. Timothy and Margaret; painter; en. and m. Dec. 23, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. James Island, 2d Bull Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; wd. Bull Run, through muscle right arm; m. out Dec. 19, '64, Boston, Mass.

MCCOWAN, JAMES: b. Ird., 1830; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Oct. 5, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, corpl.; d. Oct. 5, '64, Beaufort, N.C.

MCDERMOTT, JOHN: b. Co. Galway, Ird., July, 1815; s. Michael and Jane; laborer; en. Nov. 21, '63, and m. Dec. 9; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, pri.; ft. at Plymouth, N.C.; taken prisoner to Andersonville, Ga., where he d. of starvation, Aug. 17, '64.

MCDERMOTT, PATRICK: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1820; s. Francis and Ellen; bootmaker; en. and m. Feb. 23, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. E, pri.; no more recorded.

MCDONALD, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1825; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Oct. 18, '62; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. I, pri.; never joined R.; held by civil authority.

MCDONALD, DANIEL: b. Prince Edward's, Can., 1835; s. Charles and Sarah Jane; bootmaker; en. Dec. 7, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; prom. corpl., and k. battle Wilderness, May 6, '64.

MCDONALD, JOHN: b. Co. Queens, Ird., about 1825; s. James and Catherine; bootmaker; en. and m. Jan. 10, '60; 5 y. R. 1, Co. H, U.S. Infy., pri.; ft. on the Mississippi River, at New Madrid, Island No. 10, Purdy, Farmington, and Corinth, all in '62; also at Black River and Vicksburg, '63; dis. Nov. 9, '63, St. Louis, on acct. fracture left tibia by falling from an ammunition-wagon.

MCDONALD, JOHN: b. 1834; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 18, '64; 1 y. R. 4, Co. K, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 17, '65, exp. ser.

MCEPHRAIM, JAMES: b. Co. Donegal, Ird., 1830; s. Daniel and Bridget; laborer; en. Dec. 3, '63, and m. 11; 3 y. R. 2, Co. I, pri.; d. Newbern, N.C., yellow fever, Oct. 21, '64.

MCGAHEY, PATRICK: b. Monaghan, Ird., 1839; s. Owen and Mary; bootmaker; en. in naval ser. Jan. 26, '64, landsman, on board "The Osceola;" ft. in

battle of Fort Fisher; dis. in 1 y., exp. ser.; he had previously served under a 3 y. en. for Blackstone, from July 5, '61, in R. 15, Co. K, 23 mo., but was discharged therefrom for disability.

MCGEE, MARTIN: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, corpl.; deserted Aug. 22, '62.

MCGLONE, HUGH: b. Ird., 1840; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. A, pri.; k. battle Malvern Hill, July 1, '62.

MCGLONE, CHARLES: b. Ird., 1835; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. A, pri.; dis. Feb. 24, '63, disability.

MCGONAGLE, PHILIP: b. Ird., 1842; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Sept. 30, and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, corpl.; dis. Jan. 1, '64, to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y., in same R. and Co., corpl.; dis. June 30, '65, exp. ser.

MCGOVERN, JAMES: b. Holliston, Mass., Oct. 11, 1840; s. Edward and Sarah; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; wd. in leg, battle Gaines's Mill; taken prisoner to Richmond for about 5 weeks; released and conveyed to hospital, Newport News, where he had leg amputated, but died in consequence, Aug. 7, '62.

MCGOWAN, JAMES: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. Mar. 25, '63, disability.

MCGRATH, JOHN: b. Ird., 1843; ptge. not given; laborer; en. and m. Oct. 5, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser.

MCGUIRE, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 15, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, corpl.; dis. Feb. 28, '63, disability.

MCGULLEON, PATRICK: b. 1841; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, corpl.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

MCHENRY, DANIEL: b. Co. Derry, Ird., 1820; s. Patrick and Sarah; bootmaker; en. and m. Mar. 12, '64; 3 y. R. 16, no Co. named, pri.; nothing more told.

MCKEAGUE, PATRICK: b. Co. Cork, Ird., about 1820; s. Francis and Bridget; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

MCKEAGUE, MARTIN: b. Ird., about 1844; s. Patrick; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

MCKENNA, JAMES: b. Ird., 1831; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; trans. to Invalid Corps, Sept. 7, '63; m. into Hancock's U. S. Vet. Vol. Corps, Mar. 16, '65.

MCKENNA, OWEN: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 11, '62; 3 y. R. 28, Co. not named, pri.; nothing more recorded.

MCMAHAN, MICHAEL B.: b. Ird., 1840; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. Mar. 1, '62, disability.

McKIM, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1840; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; deserted Oct. 29, '62.

MCNALLY, or ENNALLY, JAMES: b. Ird., about 1836; s. Susan; bootmaker; en. Aug. 6, '61, and m. 28; 3 y. R. 19, Co. F, pri.; dis. Feb. 7, '63, disability.

MCNEIL, JAMES: b. Ird., 1842; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 11, '64, exp. ser.

MCTEAGUE, DOMINIC: b. Mil., Mass., Mar. 14, 1844; s. Simon and Caroline; farmer; drafted, and then en. July 30, '63; 3 y. R. 19, Co. A, pri.; ft. in 17 battles; wd. Malvern Hill in right foot; trans. Jan. 14, '64, to R. 20, Co. A; d. hospital, Alexandria, Va., June 27, '64.

MCTEAGUE, JAMES: b. Mil., Mass., 1845; s. Simon and Caroline; farmer; en. and m. Oct. 5, '63; 3 y. R. 2, H. Artil., Co. E, corpl.; dis. June 24, '65, exp. ser.

MACY, EDWARD B.: b. Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 25, 1843; s. Frederick C. and Lydia B.; clerk; en. Aug. 9, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; ft. Fred'sburg, Va., '62, and Jackson, Miss., '63; dis. Nov. 23, '63, disability.

MADDEN, AMOS L.: b. Mil., Mass., Feb. 2, 1846; s. Africa and Triphena; farmer; en. May 21, '61, and m. 25; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, pri.; ft. Winchester, Va., May 25, '62; Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9 ensuing; Chancellorsville, May 3, '63; also same year Beverly Ford and Gettysburg; prom. corpl., July 3, '63; wd. in neck at Cedar Mountain, and in stomach by a ball at Chancellorsville; ft. again at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64; m. out at Chattanooga, May 28, '64.

MADDEN, HENRY N.: b. Mina, N.Y., Nov. 29, 1839; s. Asia and Sally; farmer; en. Sept. 17, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island and Newbern, N.C.; dis. at Newbern, Mar. 12, '63, disability.

MADDEN, PATRICK: b. 1845; place not given; s. James, farmer; en. and m. Oct. 5, '63; 3 y. R. 1, Co. D, H. Art., pri.; dis. Oct. 5, '64, exp. ser.

MAGEE, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1834; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. July 26, '61, and m. same day; 3 y. R. 19, Co. E, pri.; dis. Dec. 24, '62, disability. En. again Sept. 5, '63, and m. Oct. 5; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Art., pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, Smithville, N. C., close of war.

MAGRATH, JOHN: b. Ird., 1835; ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Feb. 2, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Cavalry, no Co. named, pri.; nothing further given.

MAHAN, WALTER: b. 1836; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. July 13, '62; 3 y. R. 34, Co. E, pri.; d. Cumberland, Md., Aug. 24, '64.

MAHAN, PATRICK: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1828; s. Patrick and Mary; bootmaker; en. Dec. 28, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, no Co. named, pri.; dis. June 29, '64, rejected recruit.

MALONY, OWEN: b. Ird., 1828; ptge. not given; machinist; en. and m. Oct. 18, '62; 9 m. R. 55, M.V.M., Co. C, pri.; trans. to R. 48, and dis. before the R. went to war. En. and m. again Aug. 22, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. D, H. Art., pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser.

MANN, NOYES, jun.: b. Sherborn, Mass., June 9, 1833; s. Noyes and Louisa; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; prom. corpl., Feb. 1, '63; ft. Fred'sburg, Va., '62, and Jackson, Miss., '63; d. Knoxville, Tenn., April 27, '64.

MANN, ALBERT O.: b. 1846; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

MANLY, CHARLES: b. Little Compton, R. I., Oct. 20, 1841; s. William and Abby; seaman; after a previous ser. for his native town, en. Nov. 19, '64, here, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

MARKIN, THOMAS: b. 1840; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. July 24, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. June 8, '65, exp. ser.

MARRS, FRANCIS: b. 1830; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 30, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. D, H. Art., pri.; dis. June 26, '65, exp. ser.

MARSHALL, GEORGE H.: b. Hopkinton, Mass., 1835; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Sept. 14, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island and Newbern, N. C.; dis. Newbern, Mar. 12, '63, disability.

MARSHALL, EDWARD M.: b. Nantucket, Mass., July 27, 1827; s. Obed and Eunice; jeweller; en. April, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; prom. corpl. July 1, '61, quartermaster's sergt. Nov. 1, '62, 1st lieut. and gr.-mr. Aug. 17, '63; dis. Petersburg, Va., Sept. 1, '64, disability.

MARSHALL, HORATIO P.: b. 1836; place and ptge. not given; mechanic; en. and m. Sept. 13, '62; 9 mo. R. 42, Co. F, pri.; dis. Aug. 20, '63, exp. ser.

MARTIN, WILLIAM G.: b. Co. Waterford, Ird., June 20, 1840; s. Joseph and Mary; bootmaker; en. July 31, '62, and m. Aug. 1; 3 y. R. 1 Cavalry, Co. D, pri.; ft. Fred'sburg, Va., Dec., '62; dis. Jan. 22, '63, disability. En. again Mar. 11, '64, and m. April 6; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; ft. Wilderness and Spottsylvania Cross Roads; wd. May 12, '65, by two balls through left hand, piece of shell in right side, and by a ball in right side of breast, all during same day; dis. July 24, '65.

MASON, JAMES M.: b. 1838; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 1, '61; 3 y. R. 16, Co. B, capt.; resigned and dis. July 5, '62. En. again Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, capt.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

MASON, GEORGE H.: b. Mil., Mass., June 27, 1838; s. Noah and Cynthia; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; prom. corpl. Nov. 23, '62; wd. Fred'sburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62; dis. June 27, '64, exp. ser.

MASON, JOHN Q.: b. Mendon, Mass., April 13, 1823; s. John and Martha; farmer; en. Sept. 16, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Whitehall, Kinston, and Goldsboro', N. C., all in '62. En. again Jan. 18, '64; 3 y. in same R. and Co., pri.; ft. Cold Harbor, Cobb's Hill, and Drury's Bluff; dis. June 6, '65, hospital, Newbern, N. C., disability.

MATHER, SAMUEL A.: b. Winstead, Ct., April 28, 1828; s. John and Orrillai; bootmaker; en. and m. May 25, '61; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, pri.; trans. to Invalid Corps July 1, '63. En. and m. Aug. 15, '64; 3 y., same R. and Co., pri.; dis. June 11, '65, exp. ser.

MATHER, FREDERICK A.: b. Canaan, Ct., Dec. 6, 1826; s. John and Orrillai; en. and m. Aug. 15, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, pri.; dis. June 11, '65, exp. ser.

MATTHEWS, ALBERT E.: b. Co. Kilkenny, Ird., Feb. 14, 1834; s. Rogerson and Elizabeth; bootmaker; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 7; 3 y. R. 1 Cavalry, Co. H, pri.; ft. first Fred'sburg '62, and same place again '63, at Chancellorsville, Aldie, Kelly's Ford, Gettysburg, Meade's retreat, Oct., '63, Bristol Station, Raphannock, and Gordonsville, Nov., '63; at the last-named place wd. in right arm by ball; dis. Nov. 11, '64, exp. ser. En. again Dec. 29, '64; 1 y. Battalion 1 Frontier Cavalry, 2d lieut.; prom. 1st lieut. April 15, '65; dis. June 30, '65, exp. ser.

MATTHEWS, WILLIAM H.: b. 1840; place and ptge. not given; spinner; drafted Aug. 11, '63; 3 y. R. 28, Co. C, pri.; dis. June 30, '65, exp. ser.

MAYNARD, GEORGE L.: b. Hingham, Mass., April 4, 1842; s. Lyman and Elizabeth; bootmaker; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. Nov. 23, '63, Boston, Mass., disability.

MEADE, FRANK W.: b. New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 4, 1846; s. Abraham and Mary; clerk; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Boston Harbor, June 27, '65, close of war.

MEAGHER, FRANCIS: b. Ird., 1840; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; deserted Oct. 29, '62.

MEEKAN, BERNARD: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1824; s. Bernard and Catherine; bootmaker; en. Dec. 3, '63, and m. 7; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, H. Artil., recruit, pri.; taken prisoner at battle Plymouth, N. C., and d. of starvation at Andersonville, Ga., about middle Aug., '64.

MELIA, EDWARD: b. Ird., about 1834; ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Oct. 18, '62; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. I, pri.; deserted Nov. 10, '62.

MERRILL, JOHN G.: b. 1821; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 23, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artillery, pri.; dis. June 26, '65, exp. ser.

MESSINGER, DANIEL E.: b. Mendon, Mass., Jan. 1, 1826; s. John and Sarah;

machinist; en. Aug. 14, '62, and m. 15; 3 y. R. 1, Co. H, cavalry recruit, pri.; ft. Cross Roads, Md., New Hope Church, Wilderness, with Sheridan to James River, at Malvern Hill, Glendale, Barnes's Station, and on Weldon Railroad; dis. Boston, Mass., Nov. 7, '64, exp. ser.

MIETTE, OLIVER: b. 1838; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Feb. 11, '63; 3 y. Batt. 1, Co. E, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 24, '65, exp. ser.

MILAN, JOHN: b. Co. Galway, Ird., July, 1833; s. John and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. or deserted Feb. 2, '62. En. again Dec. 3, '63, and m. 7; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, H. Artil., recruit, pri.; d. in prison, Andersonville, Ga., from starvation, July, '64.

MILAN, MICHAEL: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1824; s. John and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. James Island, Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62, South Mountain, Antietam, Fred'sburg Dec. 13, '62, Chancellorsville, May, '63, and Gettysburg; wd. at last-named place by ball in left leg below the knee; dis. June 3, '64, on acct. wds.

MILAN, THOMAS: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1819; s. John and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. in battles above named along with his bro. Michael; wd. 5 times in battle Fred'sburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62; in hospl. several months; then returned to Milford, where he d. of his wds. Sept. 22, '65.

MILON, JAMES: b. 1845; place not given; s. Thomas; shoemaker; en. and m. Aug. 22, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. D, H. Artil., pri.; dis. Aug. 24, '65, exp. ser.

MILLER, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1824; s. William and Honora; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; stationed in Forts Warren and Winthrop, Boston Harbor; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

MINTURN, PATRICK: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1833; s. Thomas and Honora; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 28, '61; 3 y. R. 19, Co. F, pri.; ft. Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks, Yorktown, 7 ds. fight, 2d Bull Run, and Antietam; injured right leg below the knee in the conflict at Antietam; dis. Falmouth, Va., Dec. 10, '62, disability.

MITCHELL, RILEY: b. 1817; place and ptge. not given; farmer; en. July 21, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; d. Alexandria, Va., Feb. 11, '63.

MITCHELL, MARCUS M.: b. in the State of Maine, 1839; ptge. not given; farmer; en. Sept. 28, '62, and m. Oct. 14; 9 mo. R. 51, Co. I, pri.; d. Newbern, N.C., Jan. 28, '63.

MONAHAN, BERNARD: b. Ird., 1835; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. E, pri.; trans. Aug. 1, '63, to R. 14, Vet. Res. Corps.

MONTAGUE, BENJAMIN H.: b. Worcester, Mass., May 16, 1831; s. Eliza and Theodotia; bootmaker; en. Aug. 5, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, corpl.; ft. 1st Fred'sburg, Va., Jackson, and Vicksburg, Miss., Blne Springs, Campbell's, and siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Cold Harbor, Va.; at C. Harbor, wd. in right arm above elbow, resulting in non-union of the bone; prom. sergt. May 31, '63; dis. Mar. 19, '65, Washington, D.C., on acct. of his wd. arm.

MOOHER, WILLIAM: b. Co. Limerick, Ird., 1838; s. John and Bridget; farmer; en. Dec. 26, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; dis. July 30, '65, exp. ser.

MOONEY, DENNIS: b. Ird., 1835; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. Oct. 31, '62, disability.

MOORE, JOHN: b. Co. Roscommon, Ird., Aug. 15, 1845; s. Mark and Ann; bootmaker; en. and m. (in Boston, but counted for Mil.) Feb. 2, '64; 3 y. R. 4,

Co. H, cavalry, pri.; ft. before Petersburg, Va., Chapin's Farm, Deep Bottom, 2d Fair Oaks, and High Bridge; dis. Nov. 14, '65, near Richmond, Va., close of war.

MOORE, JOHN, jun.: b. 1835; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 1, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. June 8, '65, exp. ser.

MOORE, JAMES C.: b. Ird., 1842; ptge. not given; farmer; en. and m. Jan. 24, '62, pri.; deserted.

MOORE, JOHN F.: b. Ird., 1840; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Jan. 24, '62; 3 y. R. 15, Co. H, pri.; deserted.

MOORE, JOHN: b. Ird., 1821; s. John and Margaret; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. James Island, S.C., June 16, '62, and Bull Run, Aug. 30, '62, being wd. in leg below knee; dis. Gov. Island, N.Y., Mar. 28, '63, disability.

MOOREHOUSE, ROBERT: b. Dublin, Ird., May 31, 1839; s. Henry and Margaret; carpenter; en. naval ser. on board "Sabine," landsman and musician in band; dis. Oct. 4, '62, by Com. Ringgold.

MORRIS, JOHN: b. Ird., 1836; ptge. not given; laborer; en. Oct. 18, '62, and m. Nov. 15; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. I, sergt.; m. out with R. Sept. 3, '63.

MORRIS, CHARLES M.: b. 1841; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Sept. 13, '62; 9 mo. R. 42, Co. B, pri.; dis. Aug. 20, '63.

MORRISSEY, JOHN: b. Ird., 1834; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. F, pri.; d. of wds., Washington, D.C., Mar. 2, '63.

MORSE, HENRY MILTON: b. Mil., Mass., Apl. 2, 1843; s. John E. and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Nov. 17, '63; 3 y. R. 1, cavalry, Co. D, pri.; dis. June 29, '65, exp. ser. This is recorded as his 2d enlistment, but I find not his 1st.

MORSE, EMERSON J.: b. Wrentham, Mass., Sept. 5, 1839; s. John E. and Mary; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

MOWRY, GEORGE F.: b. 1844; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 22, '64; 1 y. R. 4, Co. E, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 17, '65, exp. ser.

MOWRY, LEWELLYN: b. Smithfield, R.I., Dec. 18, 1845; s. Scott S. and Sally; bootmaker; en. and m. Mar. 22, '64; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Drury's Bluff and Cold Harbor; at last-named place wd. by a ball over right eye; dis. Dec. 20, '64, for disability on acct. of wd.

MULLEN, JOHN: b. Ird., 1831; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; k. May 8, '64.

MULLEN, JAMES: b. Ird., 1831; ptge. not given; tailor; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, sergt.; deserted Feb. 3, '62.

MULLEN, THOMAS: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1843; s. John and Julia; bootmaker; (after serving one enlistment for Abington, Mass.) en. for Mil., Feb. 7, '64, and m. 9; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; ft. Wilderness, and was wd. by musket-ball through left arm; trans. June 10, '64, to R. 32, inftry.; dis. June 29, '65, exp. ser.

MURPHY, PATRICK: b. Co. Galway, Ird., Jan. 6, 1830; s. Michael and Mary; bootmaker; en. Dec. 1, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; k. battle Wilderness, May 6, '64.

MURPHY, CORNELIUS: b. Co. Cork, Ird., 1845; s. William and Mary; bootmaker; en. Dec. 15, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; k. Petersburg, Va., June 17, '64.

MURPHY, DAVID S.: b. Co. Cork, Ird., Aug. 1, 1845; s. Dennis and Mary; bootmaker; en. Dec. 16, '63, and m. 18; 3 y. R. 1, Light Artil., Battery A, pri.; trans. Mar. 12, '65, to Battery 9, Light Artil.; ft. Wilderness, Spottsylvania, No.

Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Mt. Jackson, Cedar Creek, and capture of Petersburg; never wd.; dis. June 6, '65, close of war.

MURPHY, JERRY: b. Ird., 1838; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; k. June 27, '62, at Gaines's Mill, Va.

MURPHY, THOMAS: b. Watertown, Mass., 1842; s. Martin and Ann; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. E, pri.; ft. in every battle of his R., and never sick, till k. battle Wilderness, May 5, '64.

MURPHY, EDWARD: b. Ird., 1843; ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Dec. 23, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. June 23, '63, disability.

MURPHY, JOHN: b. Watertown, Mass., June 29, 1845; s. Martin and Ann; bootmaker; en. Feb. 9, '64, and m. 18; 3 y. R. 57, Co. C, pri.; slightly wd. in battle of Wilderness; dis. July 30, '65, exp. ser.

MURPHY, DENNIS: b. Ird., 1843; s. Dennis; bootmaker; en. and m. Oct. 5, '63; 2 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artill., pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser.

MURPHY, JOHN: b., time, place, ptge., etc., omitted; en. and m. Oct. 18, '62 R. 55, M.V.M., Co. C, pri.; trans. to R. 48, but never left the State.

MURPHY, PATRICK E.: b. Co. Cork, Ird., Nov. 25, 1840; s. Edward and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. not given, sergt.; prom. qr.-mr. sergt. Feb. 26, '62, 2d lieut. Sept. 26, '62, and 1st lieut. Feb. 8, '63; ft. Hanover Ct. House, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Chickahominy, 1st and 2d Fred'sburg, Shepardstown, Chantilly, Bristol Station, Antietam, and Wilderness; lost his left arm in last-named battle; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser. Re commissioned 2d lieut., July 15, '64, in 1st Batt. Vet. Res. Corps.

MURRAY, JOHN: b. Ird., 1842; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. May 1, '61, and m. June 11; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

MURRAY, THOMAS: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1820; s. Patrick and Bridget; bootmaker; en. and m. Mar. 14, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; no more told.

MURRAY, FRANCIS: b. Co. Galway, Ird., May 5, 1825; s. Thomas and Catherine; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 7, '63; 3 y. R. 9, Co. not specified, a recruit, pri.; no more told.

NELSON, JOHN C.: b. Montpelier, Vt., Mar. 6, 1834; s. John and Betsey; bootmaker; en. May, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. Williamsburg, May 5, '62; dis. Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Dec. 6, '62, disability. En. again July 14, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. B, H. Artill., pri.; prom. sergt. July 29, '63; ft. before Kinston, N.C., Mar. 8 and 9, '65; dis. Sept. 3, '65, Smithville, N.C., close of war.

NELSON, ALONZO B.: b. Montpelier, Vt., Mar. 2, 1839; s. John and Betsey; bootmaker; en. Apl. 19, '61 and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. Mine Run, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, 7 ds. fight, Chantilly, Fred'sburg, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg; taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison, Va.; exchanged May 10, '63; dis. June 27, '64, exp. ser.

NEVILLE, WILLIAM: b. Co. Waterford, Ird., 1819; s. William and Ellen; bootmaker; en. Dec. 7, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, recruit, pri.; ft. Wilderness, Spottsylvania, No. Anna, Cold Harbor, and in front Petersburg, all in '64; wd. badly in left hip before Petersburg, Aug. 9, '64; with R. again Apl. 25, '65; m. out July 30, '65, Washington, D.C.

NEWHALL, CHARLES W.: b. Mil., Mass., Oct. 15, 1844; s. Albert and Amanda M.; photographer; en. Feb. 10, '65, and m. 11; 1 y. Batt. 1, Co. A, H. Artill., bugler; dis. Oct. 20, '65, exp. ser.

NEWHALL, FRANCIS: b. Mil., Mass., Feb. 14, 1833; s. Albert and Amanda

M.; occ. not given; en. and m. July 14, '64, 100 ds. R. 42, Co. C., pri.; dis. Nov. 11, '64, exp. ser.

NEWTON, GEORGE B.: b. Mil., Mass., Aug., 1841; s. Benjamin and Lucy A.; farmer; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. June 8, '65, exp. ser.

NEWTON, LEVI L.: b. Mil., Mass., Jan. 19, 1835; s. Benjamin and Lucy A.; farmer; en. and m. Oct. 18, '62, 9 mo. R. 48, Co. I, pri.; ft. Port Hudson Plains, first assault; m. out Sept. 3, '63, exp. ser., Wenham, Mass.

NEWTON, DAVID: b. Rutland, Mass., Aug. 26, 1826; s. Harlow and Betsey; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 4, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; stationed Fort Warren, Mass.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

NICHOLS, CALEB: b. Cumberland, R.I., July 20, 1834; s. Caleb and Susan; bootmaker; en. June 19, '61, and m. 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. Williamsburg; injured in back by a strain; detailed for ambulance corps; dis. Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 18, '63, disability.

NOLAN, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1837; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 2S, Co. K, wagoner; prom. 1st lieut. Apl. 10, '63, and capt. May 9, '64; k. Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14, '64.

NOLAN, LUKE: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. July 12, '61; 3 y. R. 15, Co. K, pri.; trans. to U.S. Army.

NORCROSS, RUFUS ALONZO: b. 1836; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 4, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. C, H. Artill., corpl.; dis. Jan. 6, '64, disability.

NUGENT, THOMAS G.: b. Co. Galway, Ird., Mar. 14, 1832; s. John and Elizabeth; tailor; en. Aug. 16, '64, and m. 18; 1 y. R. 4, Co. K, H. Artill., pri.; stationed in defence of Washington, D.C.; dis. at Fort Richardson, Va., June 17, '65, close of war.

O'BRIEN, JOHN: b. Co. Kilkenny, Ird., 1841; s. William and Ellen; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. D, corpl.; ft. Georgetown, Carneysville, Manassas, Rappahannock, siege Yorktown, Mechanicsville, Bottelier's Mills, 2d Fred'sburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Bristol Station, Hanover Court House, and Gaines's Mill; wd. at last-named place in right knee, and taken prisoner; exchanged Aug. 5, '62; ft. again at Pope's Bull Run, and Antietam; dis. Dec. 31, '63, Bealton, Va., to re-en. in Vet. Vols.; re-en. and m. Dec. 31, '63, for 3 y., as aforesaid, corpl., in which he rendered valuable ser.; dis. July 24, '65, Washington, D.C.

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM: b. Ird.; date and place not given; s. William and Ellen; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 11, '62; 3 y. R. 1, R.I. Cavalry, pri.; no more told.

O'CONNOR, DAVID: b. Co. Wexford, Ird., Feb. 12, 1833; s. John and Ann; bootmaker; en. Dec. 9, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; ft. Spottsylvania, and mortally wd. May 11, '64; d. of his wds. next day.

O'CONNOR, PATRICK: b. Co. Cork, Ird., about 1834; s. James O. and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. July 21, '61; 3 y. R. 20, Co. A, pri.; ft. Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks, 7 ds. fight, 2d Bull Run, Antietam, 1st Fred'sburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, and Cold Harbor; wd. in last-named battle in head and right shoulder; dis. Aug. 1, '64, Boston, Mass., exp. ser.

ODLEER, WILLIS H.: b. 1842; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Sept. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. C, H. Artill., pri.; dis. June 26, '65, exp. ser.

O'DONALD, JOHN: birth, date, place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. '62; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. not specified; no more told.

O'DONNELL, JOHN: b. Co. Waterford, Ird., Feb. 10, 1843; s. Bartholomew

and Mary; occ. not given; en. Dec. 1, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A. pri.; ft. Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Mine Explosion, Weldon Railroad, and Poplar Grove Church; wd. Spottsylvania by ball in right arm above elbow; dis. July 30, '65, Washington, D.C.

O'DONNELL, WILLIAM: b. 1843; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; drafted and m. Aug. 14, '63; 3 y. R. 11, Co. G, pri.; d. Andersonville prison, Ga., Oct. 26, '64.

O'DONNELL, PATRICK: b. Co. Donegal, Ird., 1829; s. John and Julia; bootmaker; en. Feb. 4, '64, and m. 18; 3 y. R. 57, Co. C, pri.; dis. Boston, Mass., Dec. 13, '64, disability.

O'DONNELL, GEORGE: b. Ird., 1829; ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Mar. 25, '65; 3 y. R. 2, Co. M, cavalry. pri.; dis. July 20, '65, close of war.

O'HARA, PATRICK: b. 1824; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Feb. 18, '64; 3 y. R. 25, Co. D, pri.; dis. July 13, '65, exp. ser.

O'HARE, LAWRENCE: b. Co. Lowth, Ird., Apl. 1, 1835; s. Henry and Mary; currier; conscripted Aug. 11, '63; 3 y. R. 28, Co. E, pri.; ft. Bristow's Station, Moulton's Ford, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Pamunkey, Cold Harbor, siege Petersburg, and Reams's Station; wd. Oct. 17, '64, in right hip by gun-stock; dis. July 24, '64, on acct. of his wds.

O'KEEFE, DANIEL: b. Co. Kerry, Ird., Oct. 17, 1845; s. Charles and Margaret; harness-maker; en. Jan. 13, '64, and m. 25; 3 y. R. 57, Co. D, pri.; reed. gun-shot wd. in action, and dis. Feb. 20, '65, Fairfax, Va., disability.

OLIVER, SAMUEL P.: b. Mil., Mass., 1839; s. Abner F. Pond and Mary, but adopted s. of Samuel and Hannah [Pond] Oliver; bootmaker; en. July 25, '61, and m. 26; 3 y. R. 20, Co. F, pri.; dis. July 21, '64, exp. ser.

O'NEIL, JEREMIAH: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, capt.; k. in battle Gaines's Mill, June 27, '62.

O'NEIL, DENNIS: b. Co. Cork, Ird., 1843; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, corpl.; prom. sergt., date not given; ft. Hanover, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Nelson's Farm, and Malvern Hill; dis. Sept. 17, '62, disability.

O'NEIL, JOHN: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; k. Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, '62.

O'NEIL, CHARLES: b. Co. Leitrim, Ird., Dec. 28, 1845; s. Patrick and Ellen; sailor; en. and m. Mar. 8, '64; 3 y. R. 25, Co. A, pri.; d. in Rebel prison, Aug. 29, '64.

O'SHEA, DANIEL: b. Ird., 1834; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, corpl.; dis. Jan. 1, '64, to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y., same R. and Co., sergt.; d. of wd. Aug. 11, '64, Washington, D.C.

O'SHEA, MAURICE: no birth-date, ptge. or occ. given; en. and m. Aug. 11, '62; 3 y. R. 1, R. I. Cavalry., pri.; no more told.

O'SULLIVAN, JAMES: b. Co. Cork, Ird., 1844; s. John and Honora; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 24, '64; 3 y. R. 4, Co. H, Cavalry, pri.; dis. Nov. 14, '65, exp. ser.; counted on the quota for Lowell, Mass.

PARKS, WILLIAM: b. Co. Leitrim, Ird., Mar., 1837; s. Thomas and Mary; bootmaker; en. Dec. 30, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; dis. July 30, '65, exp. ser.

PARKER, ROBERT: b. 1831; place and ptge. not given; farmer; en. June 22, '61, and m. 26; 3 y. R. 12, Co. D, sergt.; dis. July 8, '64, exp. ser.

PARKER, GEORGE W.: b. Lowell, Vt., Apl. 25, 1843; s. Nathan and Polly;

farmer; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Boston Harbor, June 27, '65, close of war.

PARKHURST, HENRY N.: b. Mil., Mass., Oct. 21, 1838; s. Oliver B. and Maria; clerk; en. Sept. 12, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island and Newbern, N.C.; dis. Dec. 4, '62, disability.

PARKHURST, ALBION W.: b. Mil., Mass., Apl. 4, 1842; s. Nelson and Hannah; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; deserted at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 23, '62.

PARKHURST, PARDON C.: b. Mil., Mass., Mar. 8, 1836; s. Ithiel and Mary C.; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; acting commissary sergt., Baltimore, Md.; dis. June 27, '64, exp. ser.

PARKHURST, GEORGE O.: b. Mil., Mass., Aug. 4, 1838; s. Oliver B. and Maria; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. Fred'sburg, Chantilly, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Harrison Landing, 2d Bull Run, and Gettysburg; wd. at last-named place in forehead, by piece of shell; with his Co. till m. out, July 3, '63.

PARKHURST, HERBERT: b. Mil., Mass., Dec. 2, 1842; s. Oliver B. and Maria; occ. not given; en. and m. July 27, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

PASCO, WILLIAM C.: b. 1846; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 18, '64; 1 y. R. 4, Co. K, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 17, '65, exp. ser.

PEARDE, ROBERT: b. Ird., 1812; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. June 15, '61, and m. 21; 3 y. R. 9, major; prom. lt.-col. Oct. 24, '61; d. in Virginia, inflammation of brain, Jan. 27, '62.

PEDERE, PATRICK: b. 1842; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. July 26, '61; 3 y. R. 20, Co. F, pri.; dis. Aug. 1, '64, exp. ser.

PENNIMAN, JEPHTHA: b. (as supposed) North Bridgewater, Mass., 1840; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. July 29, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. B, H. Artil., pri.; supposed to have been murdered by guerrillas, while serving as wagoner, near Goldsboro', N.C., May, '65.

PERHAM, WILLIS D.: b. Mil., Mass., July 7, 1846; s. Reuben F. and Izanna; farmer; en. Aug. 4, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; ft. at Jackson, Miss., and wd. in right shoulder; trans. to Batt. 2, Vet. Res. Corps, Nov. 11, '62, at Camp Dennison, O.; dis. June 28, '65, close of war.

PERKINS, STEPHEN G.: birth-date, place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. July 8, '61; 3 y. R. 2, inftry., 2d lieut.; prom. 1st lieut., July 11, '62; no further reported.

PERRIGO, JAMES G.: b. Wrentham, Mass., 1842; s. Caleb and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Sept. 13, '62; 9 mo. R. 42, Co. B, pri.; dis. Aug. 20, '63. En. and m. again, July 27, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64. En. and m. again, Feb. 14, '65; 3 y. Batt. 1, Co. F, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 24, '65, close of war.

PERRY, ENOCH J.: b. 1839; ptge., etc., not given; tinsmith; en. Aug. 2, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. Mar. 9, '64, disability.

PERRY, GEORGE L.: b. Fall River, Mass., Dec. 1, 1845; s. George W. and Tryphena; machinist; en. and m. Feb. 29, '64; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; no further record.

PERRY, HENRY W.: b. Mil., Mass., Mar. 23, 1834; s. Waldo C. and Julia Ann; bootmaker; en. and m. July 29, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

PHELPS, EDMUND W.: b. 1822; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Sept. 1, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 26, '65, close of war.

PHINNEY, EDWARD H.: b. Barnstable, Mass., 1827; s. Ezra J. and Eliza; painter; en. and m. Jan. 1, '62; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; dis. Feb., '63, disability. En. and m. again, Aug. 19, '64; 1 y. Vet. Res. Corps, pri.; no further reported.

PICKERING, JULIUS A.: b. 1829; place not given; s. Daniel W. and Elizabeth; bootmaker; en. and m. Oct. 21, '61; 3 y. R. 5, Co. D, R.I. Volunteers, pri.; dis., no date given.

PICKERING, ALONZO W.: brother of Julius; birth-date, place, etc., not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Oct. 21, '61; 3 y. R. 5, Co. D, R.I. Vols., pri.; no further reported.

PICKERING, FRANK A.: b. Blackstone, Mass., Sept. 28, 1845; s. Simon and Roxcellana; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 10, '63; 3 y. Batt. 1, Co. A, H. Artil., pri.; stationed in forts on the coast of Mass.; dis. June 29, '65.

PICKFORD, JOB: b. about 1835; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 23, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. B, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 2, '65, exp. ser.

PIERCE, JOHN A.: b. Hopkinton, Mass., June 27, 1824; s. Harry C. and Cynthia L.; farmer; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; ft. Fred'sburg, Va., Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Mar. 2, '64; dis. June 29, '65, Washington, D.C., order War Dept.

PIERCE, HARRISON: b. Upton, Mass., 1829; ptge. not given; bootmaker; drafted Sept. 1, '63; 3 y. R. 22, Co. K, pri.; trans. to R. 32, Co. M, Oct. 24, '64; dis. June 29, '65, order War Dept.

PIERCE, WALDO: b. 1842; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 18, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, Cavalry, pri.; dis. June 17, '65, exp. ser.

PLIMPTON, ANDREW F.: b. Medfield, Mass., Mar. 7, 1829; s. Warren and Mary; cabinetmaker; en. Sept. 2, '64, and m. 5; 1 y. R. 2, Batt. Light Artil., pri.; trans. to Batt. 6, Lt. Artil., Dec. 23, '64; dis. June 19, '65, New Orleans, La., exp. ser.

POND, EDWIN F.: b. Mil., Mass., Mar. 24, 1838; s. Aaron W. and Emily; bootmaker; en. Sept. 6, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp, N.C. Re-en. in same R. and Co., but was not accepted on acct. of disability. D. on board steamer "Fulton," when returning home from hospl. at Fortress Monroe, of chronic diarrhoea, Apl. 29, '64.

POND, CHANDLER H.: b. 1837; place, ptge., etc., not given; bootmaker; en. and m. May 21, '61; 3 y. R. 29, Co. A, pri.; dis. Jan. 1, '64, to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co., pri.; appointed principal musician, July 1, '65; dis. July 29, '65, exp. ser.

POND, WILLIAM A.: b. Mil., Mass., Sept. 25, 1839; s. Aaron W. and Emily; bootmaker; en. and m. July 8, '61; 3 y. R. 7, Co. not specified, musician; dis. Aug. 11, '62, near Harrison's Bar, Va. En. and m. again, Aug. 18, '64; 1 y. R. 4, Co. K, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 17, '65, exp. ser.

POND, FRANCIS G.: b. Mil., Mass., Feb. 25, 1847; s. Gilbert and Julia C.; bootmaker; en. Sept. 17, '62, and m. Oct. 7; 9 mo. R. 45, Co. I, musician; dis. July 7, '63, Readville, Mass., exp. ser. En. again Aug. 15, '64, and m. 18; 1 y. R. 4, Co. K, H. Artil., musician; dis. June 17, '65, exp. ser.

POND, HENRY A.: b. Norwich, Ct., Dec. 31, 1845; s. Charles and Mary A.; bootmaker; en. Mar. 22, '64, and m. 24; 3 y. R. 25, Co. A, pri.; ft. Port Walthal, Drury's Bluff, and Cold Harbor; taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, June 3, '64; imprisoned successively at Richmond, Andersonville, Savannah, and Milten; paroled Nov. 18, '64; dis. by order War Dept., June 17, '65.

POND, BERNARD H.: b. Wrentham, Mass., 1834; ptge. not given; butcher; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; prom. q.-m. sergt. Mar. 26, '62, and 1st R. q. master, May 4, '62; dishonorably dis. from ser. July 14, '63.

POND, FREDERICK A.: b. 1844; place and ptge. not given; clerk; en. and m. July 27, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

POWERS, PATRICK: b. Co. Roscommon, Ird., Mar., 1822; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 25, Co. not specified, pri.; reported wd. battle of Cold Harbor; dis. July 13, '65, exp. ser.

PRESTON, HENRY A.: b. Mil., Mass., 1846; s. Elijah and Eunice; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 19, '64; 1 y. R. 4, Co. E, H. Artill., pri.; dis. June 17, '65, exp. ser.

PRICE, ALLEN C.: b. Mil., Mass., May, 1845; s. Charles H. and Betsey; teamster or student; en. Sept. 10, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp, N.C.; dis. at Newport News, Va., Jan. 18, '64, to re-en.; which he did same day for 3 y., in same R. and Co., pri.; supposed k. battle Cold Harbor, June 3, '64.

PROUTY, CHARLES D.: b. 1843; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Sept. 1, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artill., pri.; dis. June 26, '65, exp. ser.

PRUE, PETER: b. Hyacinth, Can., June 28, 1840; s. Paul and Agatha; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 7, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. A., pri.; taken prisoner Plymouth, N.C., '64, and confined successively for various lengths of time at Andersonville, Ga., Charleston, S.C., and Florence, S.C.; paroled about Dec. 7, '64; dis. Aug. 13, '65, at Smithville, N.C., disability.

PYE, JAMES: b. Eng., Feb., 1823; s. Joseph and Nancy; mechanic; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

PYNE, WILLIAM: b. Co. Clare, Ird., June 12, 1835; s. Thomas and Jane; bootmaker; en. Apl. 29, '61, and m. June 11; 3 y. R. 9, Co. C, pri.; ft. Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, and Gaines's Mill; at last-named battle wd. through hips; dis. Mar. 21, '63, at Convalescent Camp, Fort Ward, disability.

QUIMBY, ORAMANDEL: b. Greene, Me., Sept., 1832; s. Samuel and Lydia; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 4, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, Fort Warren, Mass.

QUINLAN, MICHAEL: b. Charlestown, Mass., July 4, 1843; s. Edward and Roxana; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, Mass.

QUINN, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1823; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. July 22, '62; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; no more recorded.

QUINN, TIMOTHY: b. Ird., 1843; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. July 26, '61, and m. Aug. 28; 3 y. R. 19, Co. F, pri.; dis. Aug. 24, '62, to en. in U. S. Army.

QUINN, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1834; s. Patrick and Ellen; bootmaker; en. Sept. 17, '62; 9 mo. R. 50, Co. I, pri.; at siege Port Hudson; m. out with his R., Aug. 24, '63. En. again Nov. 7, '63, and m. Dec. 7; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, H. Artill., a recruit, sergt.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, close of war.

RAFTERY, WILLIAM: b. Co. Galway, Ird., July 16, 1831; s. Edward and Mary; shoemaker; en. May 13, '63, and m. June 6; 3 y. Batt. 1, Co. D, H. Artill., pri.; dis. Boston Harbor, Fort Independence, Sept. 12, '65, exp. ser.

READE, JOHN: b. Kilkenny, Ird., Dec. 1, 1824; s. Patrick and Mary; trader; en. Oct. 18, '62, and m. Nov. 15; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. I, 1st lieut., resigned Mar. 1, '63. En. again Dec. 30, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; ft.

Wilderness, Spottsylvania, No. Anna, Cold Harbor, and siege of Petersburg; taken prisoner at explosion of mine, and confined successively at Danville, Columbia, Charlotte, and Goldsboro'; paroled about March 1, '65, at Wilmington, N.C. He had been promoted 1st lieut., Apl. 6, '64. M. out May 15, '65, order War Dept.

READY, ANDREW: b. Eng., 1823; s. John and Catherine; tailor; en. July 29, '62, and m. Aug. 6; 3 y. R. 9, Co. K, pri.; dis. Oct. 30, '62, disability. En. and m. again July 22, '64; 3 y. in Vet. Res. Corps, pri.; dis. Nov. 17, '65, order War Dept.

REED, THOMAS: b. Co. Sligo, Ird., 1824; s. Robert and Jane; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; prom. corpl., June 15, '62; one of the color guards, and ft. in all the battles of his R. till k. at Fred'sburg, Dec. 13, '62.

REED, SILAS: b. Mil., Mass., July 6, 1836; s. Joseph and Susanna; shoemaker; en. and m. Sept. 22, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. C, pri., Maine Volunteers; no further reported.

REED, ALFRED D.: b. Mil., Mass., July 10, 1846; s. Joseph and Lucy; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; stationed in Forts Warren and Winthrop, Boston Harbor; dis. June 27, '65.

REGAN, JOSEPH: b. Co. Limerick, Ird., Mar., 1841; s. James and Bridget; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser. En. and m. again Nov. 19, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, exp. ser.

REGAN, JOSEPH E.: b. 1842; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Nov. 25, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, exp. ser.

REMICK, ALFRED P.: b. Gardner, Me., Oct., 1830; s. Benjamin and Eliza; bootmaker; en. and m. May 25, '61; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, wagoner; (town clerk uncertain whether counted on quota of Mil. or Mendon;) dis. June 26, '62, disability. En. again Feb. 9, '65, and m. 11; 3 y. R. 1, Co. A, H. Artill., pri.; dis. Oct. 20, '65, exp. ser.

REYNOLDS, MURTY: b. Ird., 1834; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. May 30, '62; 3 y. R. 32, Co. G, pri.; dis. Oct. 4, '62, to en. in U. S. Battery.

REYNOLDS, WILLIAM F.: b. Smithfield, R.I., May 31, 1837; s. Samuel E. and Lydia A.; carpenter; en. Aug. 8, '61, and m. 13, R. I. Lt. Artill.; 3 y. R. 1, Co. B, pri.; ft. Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Malvern Hill, Antietam, and 1st Fred'sburg; dis. Feb. 16, '63, epileptic disability.

REYNOLDS, JOHN: birth-date, place, ptge., etc., not given; nor date of en.; 3 y. R. 1, Co. G, R. I. cavalry; no more recorded.

REYNOLDS, OWEN: birth-date, place, ptge., etc., not given; en. 1862; 3 y. R. 1, Co. G, R. I. cavalry; no more told.

REYNOLDS, ORVAL M.: no birth date or place given; s. Samuel E. and Lydia A.; no date of en. En. for 5 y., U. S. Artill., R. 1, Co. E; was with William Holbrook until dis. Jan. 12, '63. (See Holbrook's record.)

REYNOLDS, JOHN Q.: b. Smithfield, R.I., 1848; s. Samuel E. and Lydia A.; bootmaker; en. and m. Feb. 15, '65; 3 y. Batt. 1, H. Artill., Co. F, pri.; dis. June 24, '65, exp. ser.

REYNOLDS, SAMUEL E.: birth date, place, etc., not given; s. Samuel and Lydia; en. and m. May 21, '61; 3 y. R. 2, Co. K, N.H., pri.; no more told.

RICE, BYRON: b. Mendon, Mass., 1838; s. Dexter and Patience; bootmaker; en. and m. May 21, '61; 3 y. R. 29, Co. A, pri.; dis. July 6, '61, disability.

RICH, THOMAS G.: b. Randolph, Mass., Dec. 19, 1845; s. Thomas W. and

Emily; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

RICHARDS, EDWARD R.: b. New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 5, 1842; s. Silas and Harriet; painter; ser. first for New Bedford a term; for Mil., en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, close of war.

RICHARDSON, JOHN S.: b. Providence, R.I., Aug. 1, 1817; s. John E. and Sylvia; painter; en. and m. Nov. 2, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, H. Artil., pri.; dis. May 31, '65, hospl., Readville, Mass., disability.

RICHARDSON, ELI A.: b. Medway, Mass., Sept. 23, 1820; s. Ezra and Mary; bootmaker. Ser. first a term for Hopkinton. For Mil. en. and m. Nov. 19, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; m. out July 27, '64, exp. ser.

RILEY, CHARLES F.: b. Braintree, Mass., Aug. 30, 1841; s. John and Catherine; bootmaker; en. Nov. 12, '63, and m. Dec. 7; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, H. A., pri.; ft. Plymouth, N.C., taken prisoner; confined successively Andersonville, Charleston, and Florence; paroled Dec. 7, '64; dis. Sept. 3, '65, Smithville, N.C.

RILEY, PATRICK: b. 1843; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Dec. 7, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, H. Artil., pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser.

RINEY, TIMOTHY: b. Co. Kerry, Ird., Dec. 5, 1845; s. Daniel and Margaret; bootmaker; en. Dec. 7, '63, and m. 9; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. A., pri.; ft. and made prisoner, Plymouth, N.C.; d. of starvation, Andersonville, Ga., about July, '64.

RING, JEREMIAH: b. Ird., 1832; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. July 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; k. Fred'sburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62.

ROACHE, THOMAS K.: b. Ird., 1836; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H.; 1st lieu.; prom. capt. July 8, '62; dis. Sept. 30, '63.

ROACH, DAVID: b. Co. Cork, Ird., about 1821; s. David and Ellen; bootmaker; en. Sept. 30, '61, and m. Dec. 13; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. James Island and Bull Run, '62; wd. at Bull Run in breast, right arm above elbow, under jaw, and right shoulder; dis. Washington, D.C., May 11, '64, to re-en. in Vet. Res. Corps, Batt. 2, Co. 36. Dis. 1865, Washington, D.C.

ROCKWOOD, ELIJAH: b. Mil., Mass., Nov. 15, 1815; s. Peter and Sabra; farmer; en. Oct. 15, '61, and m. same day; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; dis. Apl. 1, '63, Newbern, N.C., disability.

ROCKWOOD, AARON W.: b. Mil., Mass., June 6, 1843; s. Elijah and Jane; teamster; en. and m. Sept. 9, '61; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island and Newbern, N.C.; dis. May 29, '63, disability.

ROGERS, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1818; ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 7, '62; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. Oct. 30, '62, disability.

ROGERS, JAMES: b. Ird., 1841; s. James and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 25, '64; 3 y. R. 29, Co. H, pri.; dis. July 29, '65, close of war.

ROSE, JOHN L.: b. Northbridge, Mass., 1838; s. Oliver and Sally; bootmaker; en. Aug. 2, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. Jan. 25, '65, disability.

ROSE, EDWARD R.: b. Livermore, Me., 1844; s. Charles and Rosetta; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

ROWE, WILLIAM: b. Co. Galway, Ird., July 10, 1842; s. Patrick and Mary; bootmaker; en. Dec. 4, '63, and m. 9; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. A., pri.; taken prisoner battle Plymouth, and d. starvation, Andersonville, Ga., July 15, '64.

ROWE, PATRICK: b. Co. Galway, Ird., Nov., 1832; s. Patrick and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, corpl.; dis. Oct. 30, '62, at Sharpsburg, Md., debility and chron. pleurisy.

ROWE, JAMES: b. Co. Galway, Ird., July, 1839; s. Patrick and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, corpl.; ft. Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, siege Yorktown, and last battle Gaines's Mills; wd. at last-named place by gun-shot in left knee; dis. Fort McHenry, Oct. 21, '62, on acct. wd.

ROURKE, JOHN: b. Ird., 1843; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. July 26, '61, and m. Aug. 28; 3 y. R. 19, Co. F, pri.; dis. Dec. 21, '63, to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y., in same R. and Co., pri.; dis. June 30, '65, exp. ser.

RURALD, HENRY C. A.: b. about 1833; ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Dec. 14, '64; 3 y. R. 1, Co. L, H. Artil., pri.; deserted Mar., '64.

RUSSELL, WARREN: b. 1840; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 15, '61; 3 y. R. 7, musician in band; dis. Aug. 11, '62, near Harrison's Bar, Va., by Gen. Order from Head Qrs. Army Potomac.

RUSSELL, MITCHELL: b. 1834; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Oct. 18, '62; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. I, pri.; no more recorded.

RUTLEDGE, THOMAS: b. Co. Galway, Ird., 1837; s. James and Sarah; bootmaker; en. Feb. 9, '64, and m. 18; 3 y. R. 57, Co. C, pri.; d. of his wds., Arlington Heights, Va., June 9, '64.

RYAN, JOHN: b. Co. Tipperary, Ird., 1839; s. Thomas and Ellen; bootmaker; en. Feb. 9, '64, and m. 18; 3 y. R. 57, Co. C, pri.; dis. July 30, '65, exp. ser.

RYAN, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Jan. 1, '64, to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co., pri.; dis. June 30, '65, exp. ser.

RYAN, JOHN: b. 1841; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Dec. 11, '62; 3 y. Batt. 1, Co. B, H. Artil., pri.; deserted Jan. 24, '63.

SAMPLE, JOSEPH: b. 1830; place and ptge. not given; laborer; en. Aug. 11, '62, and m. Oct. 18; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. I, corpl.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser.

SANGER, HENRY: b. Hopkinton, Mass., Oct. 12, 1846; s. Gilbert D. and Mary M.; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 4, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

SAUNDERS, JONATHAN B.: b. Upton, Mass., Aug. 25, 1843; s. Samuel R. and Elizabeth; chandler; en. and m. June 15, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. K, N.Y. Militia, pri.; Co. resolved into N.Y. Batt. 6, about Aug., '61; ft. Williamsburg, May 12, '62, Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks, 7 ds. fight in front of Richmond, Va., Malvern Hill, July, '62, 2d Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, '63, Kelly's Ford, Brandy Station, Gettysburg, and Shepardston.

SAUNDERS, JOHN PILLSBURY: b. 1838; place not given; s. Nathaniel, laborer; en. and m. Aug. 4, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. C, H. Artil., pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser.

ST. GEORGE, HENRY W.: b. 1843; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 23, '64; 1 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 26, '65, exp. ser.

SAWYER, GEORGE C.: b. Shrewsbury, Mass., 1833; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; deserted his Co. at battle Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, '62; dis. Dec. 9, '62.

SCAMMELL, WILLIAM H.: b. Mil., Mass., June 21, 1838; s. Alexander and Ann Augusta; clerk; en. Apl. 19, '61, and m. 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. and was wd. in battle Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, '62; prom. qr.-mr. sergt. Aug. 17, '63, and to qr.-mr. 1st lieut. Sept. 1, '64. Re-en. Dec. 29, '63; ft., besides Fair Oaks, at Yorktown and Williamsburg; dis. July 7, '65, close of war.

SCHOFIELD, EDWARD: b. Canton, Mass., Nov. 20, 1832; s. John and Mary E.; machinist; en. Aug. 24, '64, and m. 29; 1 y. R. 2, Co. D, H. Artil., pri.; trans. to R. 17, infy., Co. G, Feb. 9, '65; dis. June 15, '65, Trenton, N.J., order War Dept.

SHANNON, EDWARD: b. Hartford, Ct., 1844; s. Robert and Ellen; bootmaker; en. Dec. 7, '63, and m. 26; 3 y. Battery 1. Lt. Artil., pri.; ft. Wilderness, Spottsylvania, No. Anna, Cold Harbor, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Mt. Jackson, Cedar Creek, capture Petersburg, etc.; never wd.; trans. to Battery 9, Mar. 12, '65; dis. Boston, Mass., June 6, '65, close of war.

SHAUGNESSEY, MICHAEL: b. Ird., 1838; s. William; bootmaker; en. Dec. 8, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; k. battle Wilderness, May 6, '64.

SHAY, JOHN: b. Co. Kerry, Ird., 1830; s. Daniel and Bridget; farmer; en. Dec. 29, '63, and m. Jan. 27, '64; 3 y. R. 4, Co. E, cavalry, pri.; dis. Nov. 14, '65, exp. ser.

SHEA, JOHN: b. Ird., 1841; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 15, '64, Boston, Mass., exp. ser.

SHEA, DENNIS: b. 1842; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. July 25, '61, and m. 26; 3 y. R. 20, Co. F, pri.; dis. Dec. 20, '63, to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y., in same R. and Co., 1st sergt.; prom. 1st lieu. Mar. 24, '64, and capt. June 1, '65; dis. July 16, '65, close of war.

SHEEDY, JEREMIAH: b. Co. Limerick, Ird., 1838; s. Jeremiah and Catherine; bootmaker; en. and m. Mar. 7, '64, 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; no more recorded.

SHEEHAN, PATRICK: b. Co. Cork, Ird., Mar. 27, 1838; s. Christopher and Joanna; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Robinson's Field, Glendale, Malvern Hill, and 2d Bull Run; dis. on acct. wds. recd. by the falling of a tree, June 20, '63. En. again Aug. 18, '64, and m. same day; 3 y. R. 2, Cavalry, Co. not specified; no further reported.

SHEEHAN, TIMOTHY: b. Ird., 1844; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Oct. 20, '62, and m. Nov. 1; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. K, pri.; m. out with R., Sept. 3, '63.

SHELDON, ARNOLD: b. Smithfield, R.I., Nov. 4, 1829; s. Arnold and Rebecca; baker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; stationed at Forts Warren and Winthrop, Boston Harbor; dis. June 27, '65.

SHEPHERD, LEWIS C.: b. Mansfield, Mass., Mar. 18, 1838; s. Seth and Ann G.; machinist; en. and m. June 15, '61; 3 y. R. 7, band musician; dis. Aug. 11, '62, camp near Harrison's Bar, Va., by orders from Head-Qrs. Army of Potomac. En. again Feb. 19, '64, and m. 29; 3 y. R. 29, Gov. Andrew's Sharp Shooters, pri.; dis. Boston, Mass., May 6, '65, having served for some time at Galloup's Island as musician in the band.

SHEPHERD, GEORGE H.: b. Mansfield, Mass., July 4, 1840; s. Seth C. and Ann G.; bootmaker; en. and m. June 15, '61; 3 y. R. 7, Co. H, pri.; ft. Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, 7 ds. fight, Antietam, and 1st Fred'sburg; wd. in right arm 2d battle Fred'sburg, and then trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Portsmouth, R.I.; was with his R. till wd.; m. out June 15, '64.

SHEPHERD, JOHN A.: b. Mansfield, Mass., May, 1843; s. Seth C. and Ann G.; bootmaker; en. Sept. 18, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; d. at Annapolis, Md., typhoid-fever, Nov. 22, '61.

SHIELDS, JOHN: b. 1839; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; deserted Aug. 14, '62.

SHINE, THOMAS: b. Ird., 1834; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; d. Dec. 8, '62.

SIMOND, ADOLPH: b. 1831; place, ptge., not given; en. and m. Jan. 27, '64; 3 y. R. 4, Co. F, cavalry, pri.; dis. Nov. 14, '65, exp. ser.

SLATTERY, DAVID: b. Ird., 1841; s. Michael and Joanna; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, corpl.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

SLATTERY, THOMAS: b. Ird., 1840; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

SMITH, JAMES C.: b. Ird., 1819; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; d. Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, '62.

SMITH, LEVI L.: b. Mil., Mass., 1830; s. Levi and Fanny; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Jan. 1, '64, to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y. R. 163, Co. I, Vet. Res. Corps; dis. July 20, '65, Pittsburg, Pa.

SMITH, ALDEN B.: b. 1819; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; drafted July 15, '63; 3 y. R. 22, Co. K, pri.; k. 1st day's fight, Wilderness.

SMITH, HUGH: b. Co. Cavan, Ird., Mar. 14, 1833; s. Philip and Kate; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 23, '63; 3 y. R. 29, Co. not specified, pri.; substitute for Charles F. Cladin; ft. Fort Stedman, Mar. 25 and 30, '65; dis. July 29, '65, Delany House, D.C., close of war.

SMITH, GEORGE P.: b. 1834; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, musician; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

SMITH, JOHN F.: b. 1839; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. July 28, '64; 3 y. R. 28, Co. D, pri.; dis. June 30, '65, exp. ser.

SMITH, VICTOR: b. St. Simons, Can., June 15, 1845; s. Nelson and Genevieve; bootmaker; en. Dec. 7, '63, and m. 10; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artil., a recruit, pri.; taken prisoner battle Plymouth, N.C., '64; confined successively at Andersonville, Ga., and Florence, S.C.; and thereupon paroled; dis. from Parole Camp, Aug., '65.

SNOW, JAMES M.: b. 1840; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Sept. 3, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. C, H. Artil., pri.; trans. Jan. 17, '65, to R. 17, infy., Co. E; dis. May 30, '65, order War Dept.

SNOW, SAMUEL A.: b. 1844; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Oct. 14, '61; 3 y. R. 25, Co. I, pri.; dis. Dec. 17, '63, to re-en.; which he did next day, on the quota of Berlin, same R. and Co. D, Oct. 20, '64, Florence, S. C.

SOUTHLAND, JOHN W.: b. Upton, Mass., 1837; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Jan. 30, '62; 3 y. R. 15, Co. D, pri.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 15, '64; dis. Baltimore, Md., Feb. 23, '64, disability.

SPEAR, WILLIAM R.: b. Nova Scotia, 1824; s. Andrew and Esther; tailor; en. July 28, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; ft. Fred'sburg, Va.; dis. May 7, '64, disability. En. again May 29, '64; 3 y. Vet. Res. Corps; d. Aug. 19, '65, of confluent variola, and is buried Harmony Ground, grave 298, section 1, block 4.

SPEAR, SETH A.: b., no date, place, or ptge. given; bootmaker; en. and m. Feb. 27, '62; 3 y. R. 3, Co. M, R. I., H. Artil., pri.; d. in service.

SPELLMAN, THOMAS: b. Ird., 1842; s. Patrick; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 7, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. H, H. Artil., pri.; d. Mar. 20, '65, Newbern, N.C.

SPELLMAN, JOHN: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. E, pri.; dis. June 17, '63, disability.

SPENCER, DANIEL EDWIN: b. Northbridge, Mass., Jan. 15, 1837; s. William and Catherine; bootmaker; en. July 16, '63, and m. Aug. 4; 3 y. R. 2, Co. C, H. Artil., pri.; appointed 1st sergt. and trans. to Co. D, R. 2, Aug. 22, '63; prom. 2d lieut., and assigned to Co. E, R. 2, Aug. 17, '64; dis. April 13, '65, at Plymouth, N. C., disability.

SPENCER, WILLIAM F.: b. Providence, R. I., Feb., 1836; s. William and Catherine; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 20, '64; 1 y. R. 4, Co. K, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 17, '65, Fort Richardson, Va., exp. ser.

SPRAGUE, NATHAN K.: b. Shrewsbury, Mass., Sept. 11, 1839; s. William and Lydia; bootmaker; en. Aug. 1, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; ft. at Fred'sburg, Va., and Jackson, Miss.; trans. to Lieut. Metzger's detachment of Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 2, '64; dis. Boston, Mass., May 19, '64. disability.

SQUIRES, SOLOMON A.: b. Sutton, Can. East, April 24, 1834; s. Solomon and Lovica; bootmaker; en. April 19, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. siege Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, 7 ds. fight, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, and Fred'sburg; dis. Jan. 31, '63, Falmouth, Va., disability. En. again Oct. 3, '64; 1 y. R. 61, Co. F, corpl.; present siege of Petersburg, Va.; m. out July 16, '65, at Arlington Heights, close of war.

STUDLER, or STELLER, JACOB: b. 1834; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. July 15, '63; 3 y. R. 32, Co. A, pri.; trans. Vet. Res. Corps.

STANLEY, WILLIAM F.: b. Pawtucket, R. I., 1836; ptge. not given; painter; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; taken prisoner at Savage Station, Va., June 29, '62; dis. Dec. 15, '62, Alexandria, Va., disability. En. and m. again Aug. 22, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. D, H. Artill., pri.; deserted Sept. 1, '65.

STEERE, FRANCIS L.: b. 1846; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 22, '64; 1 y. R. 4, Co. E, H. Artill., pri.; dis. June 17, '65, exp. ser.

STEVENS, ELIOTT A. E.: b. Sutton, Mass., 1843; ptge. not given; bleacher; en. Sept. 16, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp, N.C.; k. instantly by a solid shot through his left side, Petersburg, Va., June 15, '64.

STEWART, WILLIAM: b. Boston, Mass., 1843; s. William and Ann; bootmaker; en. July 26, '61, and m. Aug. 15; 3 y. R. 19, Co. F, musician; in battles Ball's Bluff, Fair Oaks, 7 ds. fight, Antietam, Williamsburg, 1st and 2d Fred'sburg, Gettysburg, Rapidan, and Bristol Station; dis. Dec. 20, '63, to re-en.; which he did same day, for 3 y. in same R. and Co., musician; dis. July 19, '65, Boston, Mass., order War Dept.

STIMPSON, JESSE F.: b. Frederickton, N.B., Aug. 28, 1839; s. Jonathan and Mary; blacksmith; en. May 11, '61, and m. 25; 3 y. R. 2, Co. B, pri.; ft. at Chancellorsville, and wd. in right leg below knee by a minie-ball; trans. to Batt. 2, Co. 114, V. R. C., Dec. 17, '63, at Mt. Pleasant Hospl., Washington, D.C.; dis. May 28, '64, Washington, D. C.

STODDARD, LORENZO: b. Calais, Vt., Feb. 8, 1831; s. Jasper M. and Hannah T.; bootmaker; en. April 19, '61, and m. 21; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. Williamsburg, and wd. in left hip by a musket-ball; ft. again at Chantilly and at Fred'sburg Dec. 13, '62; wd. at last-named place by a ball in right side; prom. corpl. July 1, '62; dis. June 9, '63, on acct. of wds. recd. in battle. En. again Jan. 4, '64, and m. 14; 1 y. R. 1, Co. M, cavalry, pri.; was with his Co. every day during this second en.; prom. sergt. about Mar. 1, '65; dis. June 26, '65, exp. ser.

STODDARD, WARREN: b. Fitzwilliam, N. H., 1836; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; taken prisoner in battle Chancellorsville, May 3, '63; k. in battle Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 27, '63.

STONE, EDGAR V.: b. 1847; place and occ. not given; s. Liberty W.; en. Mar. 17, '65, and m. 18; 1 y. R. 61, Co. G, pri.; dis. June 9, '65, from U. S. Gen. Hospl., Baltimore, Md.

STONE, LIBERTY W.: b. Upton, Mass., May 22, 1825; s. Elisha J. and Lucinda; bootmaker; en. Dec. 22, '63, and m. 26; 3 y. R. 25, Co. A, pri.; d. of wds. recd. in ser., July 5, '64.

SULLIVAN, MICHAEL: b. Dublin, Ird., about 1822; s. Michael and Ann; bootmaker; en. July 22, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; with his R. and Co. till dis. June 8, '65, exp. ser.

SULLIVAN, TIMOTHY: b. Ird., 1842; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. May 25, '61; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, pri.; dis. May 28, '64, exp. ser.

SULLIVAN, JOHN: b. Co. Kerry, Ird., 1839; s. Peter and Mary; bootmaker; en. Dec. 13, '61, and m. 23; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, sergt.; prom. 2d lieut. Sept. 26, '62; k. Fred'sburg, Dec. 13, '62.

SULLIVAN, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1834; ptge. not given; shoemaker; en. and m. Nov. 17, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. K, cavalry, pri.; dis. July 20, '65, exp. ser.

SULLIVAN, SIMEON: b. Co. Kerry, Ird., 1841; s. Peter and Mary; shoemaker; en. and m. July 12, '61; 3 y. R. 15, Co. H, pri.; wd. in battle of Antietam, and d. of his wounds, Frederick City Hospl.

SULLIVAN, MICHAEL: b. 1843; place not given; s. Daniel; shoemaker; en. and m. Dec. 10, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artil., pri.; d. in Andersonville Prison, Oct. 9, '64.

SULLIVAN, DANIEL: b. Ird., 1833; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 7, '62; 3 y. R. 9, Co. A, recruit, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH J.: b. Co. Kerry, Ird., about 1838; s. Eugene and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Mar. 17, '64; 3 y. R. 15, Co. K, pri.; ft. Wilderness and Spottsylvania; there wd. in right breast in lungs by a minie-ball; trans. to R. 20, Co. E; ft. on Weldon Railroad, and was taken prisoner; confined two mo. at Belle Island, and then paroled; ft. again in battle of Hatcher's Run; m. out with R. 20, July 16, '65, close of war.

SULLIVAN, TIMOTHY: b. Co. Kings, Ird., 1837; s. Peter and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 4, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, at Fort Warren, Mass., exp. ser.

SULLIVAN, QUIMBY: b. 1823; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 18, '64; 1 y. R. 4, Co. K, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 17, '65, at Fort Richardson, Va., exp. ser.

SWAN, JOHN J. P.: birth, date, place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Dec. 23, '61; 3 y. R. 1, Co. C, R. I. Lt. Artil., pri.; d. June 26, '62, in hospl.

SWEENEY, DALTY: b. Ird., 1842; s. Hannah; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; trans. June 10, '64, to R. 5, U. S. Artil.

SWEENEY, DENNIS: b. Ird., 1835; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; k. battle Fred'sburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62.

SWEET, EDWIN J.: b. Hubbardston, Vt., 1839; s. George W. and Roxana; student; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; prom. sergt. and trans. to Co. E, Jan. 1, '63; made 2d lieut. June 5, '63, and afterwards 1st lieut.; dis. July 18, '64, exp. ser.

SWEET, GEORGE W.: b. Mendon, Mass., 1835; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; d. from wds. recd. before Petersburg, Va., June 17, '64.

TAFT, ORISON C.: b. Mil., Mass., Sept. 7, 1844; s. Harvey F. and Prudence; farmer; en. April 17, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp; dis. Newport News, Dec. 17, '63, to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y., in same R. and Co.; dis. Dec. 22, '64, disability.

TAFT, JOHN II.: b. 1838; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 22, '64; 1 y. R. 4, Co. E, H. Artil., pri.; dis. June 17, '65, exp. ser.

TATRUE, Andrew: b. Montreal, Can., 1843; s. Peter and Mary; laborer; en. and m. Dec. 15, '63; 3 y. R. 1, Co. B, pri.; dis. Aug. 16, '65, exp. ser., absent sick.

TAYLOR, JOTHAM L.: b. Blackstone, Mass., 1827; s. Elijah and Roba; bootmaker; en. Aug. 6, '62, and m. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; d. Sept. 7, '63, Crab Orchard, Ky.

TAYLOR, ORRIN S.: b. 1844; place and ptge. not given; farmer; en. July 25, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; d. of wds. Petersburg, Va., June 23, '64.

TAYLOR, HENRY E.: b. Blackstone, Mass., Nov. 29, 1834; s. Elijah and Roba; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Boston Harbor, June 27, '65, close of war.

TEMPLETON, A. C.: b., place and date not given; s. Samuel and Delphia; ser. in R. 13, Vt. Vols.; no more recorded.

THAYER, HENRY B.: b. Marlboro', Mass., Mar. 13, 1832; s. Sullivan and Ruth; salesman; en. Apl. 19, '61, and m. June 21; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, 1st sergt.; ft. Fair Oaks, May 31, '62, Fred'sburg, Dec. 13 ensuing, and wd. in right foot by a musket-ball; dis. Apl. 27, '63, on acct. wds. En. and m. again Mar. 13, '64; 3 y. R. 3, Co. H, R.I. cavalry, corpl.; dis. Dale Hospl., Worcester, Mass., July 28, '65, disability.

THOMAS, ROBERT T.: b. 1846; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Nov. 25, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, exp. ser.

THOMPSON, EDMUND A.: b. Belfast, Me., Aug. 4, 1843; s. John and Mary; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis., Boston Harbor, June 27, '65, close of war.

THOMPSON, GILBERT: b. Mendon, Mass., Mar. 21, 1839; s. William V. and Harriet; printer; en. and m. Nov. 22, '61; 3 y. U. S. Topographical Corps Engineers, Co. D, engineer; prom. corpl. Dec. 1, '62; with Army of Potomac in all its engagements on engineer ser. with his Co., and topographical duty; dis. before Petersburg, Va., Nov. 22, '64, exp. ser.

THOMPSON, EDWARD H.: b. 1843; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Nov. 25, '64; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, exp. ser.

TIENAN, or TYNAN, THOMAS: b. Ird., 1833; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; d. Jan. 16, '62.

TIERNAN, MARK, 1st: b. Co. Galway, Ird., Aug. 24, 1834; s. Mark and Sarah; bootmaker; en. Aug. 7, '61, and m. 28; 3 y. R. 19, Co. F, pri.; ft. Ball's Bluff, in Peninsular Campaign, Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, 7 ds. fight, 2d Bull Run, and Antietam; dis. Boston, Mass., Apl. 10, '63, disability. En. again Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Boston Harbor, June 27, '65.

TIERNAN, MARK, 2d: b. Ird., Aug. 5, 1843; s. Martin and Margaret; bootmaker; en. June 11, '61, and m. 15; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; always with his R., well, and never wd.; dis. Boston, Mass., June 15, '64, exp. ser. En. again Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Boston Harbor, June 27, '65.

TIERNAN, THOMAS: b. Ird., 1819; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Nov. 1, '62; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. K, pri.; m. out with R. Sept. 3, '63.

TILTON, WILLIAM A.: b. Hopkinton, Mass., Mar. 30, 1838; s. George A. and Catherine M.; clerk; en. Sept. 12, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island, and Newbern; wd. in chest by a spent ball; dis. Oct. 20, '64, exp. ser.

TINAN, MICHAEL: b. Co. Tipperary, Ird., 1834; s. Michael and Catherine; bootmaker; en. Aug. 23, '64, and m. 24; 3 y. R. 2, Co. G, cavalry, pri.; ft. Fisher's Hill, Oct. 9, '64, and Cedar Creek, Oct. 19 ensuing; dis. Cloud's Mills, June 17, '65, close of war.

TOBIN, JAMES W.: b. Co. Sligo, Ird., 1835; s. Thomas and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, sergt.; ft. Hanover Ct. House, 7 ds. fight; wd. by gun-shot in left arm near elbow, June 27, '62; dis. Falmouth, Va., Apl. 14, '63, on acct. wd.

TOBIN, JOHN: b. Ird., 1840; s. Thomas and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Oct. 22, '63; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; trans. to R. 32, inftry., June 10, '64; no more recorded.

TOOMEY, JEREMIAH: b. Ird., 1829; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Mar. 17, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. A, cavalry, pri.; no more told.

TRACY, THOMAS: b. Ird., Aug. 21, 1818; s. Thomas and Winneford; laborer; en. Oct. 9, '62, and m. 18; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. I, pri.; dis. Dec. 24, '62.

TREVETTS, WINFIELD: b. Frankfort, Me., May 30, 1838; s. Henry S. and Dolly; bootmaker; en. June 28, '61, and m. July 2; 3 y. R. 16, Co. B, pri.; dropped Apl. 13, '63, and nothing heard of him down to Mar. 3, '77.

TUCKER, ALBERT H.: b. Milford, N.H., 1843; ptge. not given; farmer; en. Sept. 12, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; d. Hatteras Inlet, N.C., of bilious fever, Jan. 21, '62.

TUCKER, GEORGE PERRY: b. 1844; place not given; s. George W.; farmer; en. and m. Aug. 4, '63; 3 y. R. 2, Co. C, pri.; dis. Sept. 3, '65, exp. ser. in Co. A.

TUTTLE, AUGUSTUS S.: b. Concord, Mass., July 18, 1824; s. Augustus and Almira; trader; en. and m. Aug. 27, '62; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, 2d lieut.; Mar. 5, '63, detailed to take charge 3d Brigade Ambulance Corps; prom. 1st lieut. May 16, '63; detailed July 1, '63, to take charge of Division Ambulance; ft. at Fred'sburg, Va., and Jackson, Miss., '63; dis. June 8, '65, exp. ser.

TWOHIG, TIMOTHY: b. Ird., 1840; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. July 23, '62, and m. Aug. 4; 3 y. R. 9, unassigned recruit, pri.; no more told.

TYLER, CHARLES H.: b. 1846; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached. pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

UNDERWOOD, AARON C.: b. Hopkinton, Mass., 1824; s. Daniel; mechanic; en. Aug. 19, '62, and m. Oct. 14; 9 mo. R. 51, Co. I, pri.; m. out with R. at Worcester, Mass., July 27, '63. En. and m. again Sept. 15, '64; 3 y. R. 2, Co. B, H. Artill., pri.; trans. Jan. 27, '65, to R. 17, infantry., Co. D; dis. June 30, '65, order War Dept.

VANT, DEXTER P.: b. Mil. Mass., Oct. 3, 1842; s. Artemas B. and Izanna E.; bootmaker; en. Sept. 17, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; prom. corpl. July 1, '63; ft. Newbern, Whitehall, Kinston, Goldsboro', and Green Swamp, N.C., also Petersburg, May, '64, Cold Harbor, and siege Petersburg, Va.; dis., Worcester, Mass., Oct. 24, '64, exp. ser.

VAUGHN, BARTHOLOMEW: b. Co. Limerick, Ird., 1822; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Dec. 15, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; dis. July 30, '65, exp. ser.

VOSE, CYRUS W.: b. Wrentham, Mass., Jan. 7, 1830; s. Stephen and Eleanor; shoemaker; drafted July 15, '63; 3 y. R. 22, pri.; dis. without pay, Boston Harbor, Sept. 21, '63, disability. En. and m. Aug. 4, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis., Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

WALCOTT, ALFRED W.: birth place and date not given; s. Freeman; car-

penter; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, 2d lieut.; prom. 1st lieut., Nov. 28, '61; dis. July 8, '62, disability.

WALCOTT, HARRISON T.: b. East Cambridge, Mass., 1841; s. Freeman; painter; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N.Y., Co. G, pri.; prom. sergt. Nov. 1, '61, 2d lieut. Jan. 1, '63, 1st lieut. Feb. 1, '63, and capt. July 7, '63; k. battle Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64.

WALDRON, LAUNCELOT: b. Co. Kildare, Ird., Mar. 10, 1820; s. Joseph and Ann; bootmaker; en. Sept. 23, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25. Co. B, pri.; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp, N.C.: disabled and detailed for hospl. ser. at Hampton; dis. Oct. 7, '64, Fortress Monroe, exp. ser.

WALL, JOHN, 2d: b. Ird., about 1820; s. Henry and Mary: bootmaker; en. Sept. 3, '64, and m. Oct. 5; 1 y. R. 17, Co. H, pri.: he en. for H. Artil., but was trans. to the said R. and Co. Dec. 16, '64; ft. Kinston, Mar. 8, 9, and 10, '65; dis. June 30, '65, Greensboro', N.C., close of war.

WALLACE, PATRICK: b. Co. Tyrone, Ird., May 15, 1821; s. Patrick and Ann; bootmaker; en. Jan. 4, '64, and m. 11; 3 y. R. 57, Co. B, pri.; d. in prison, Andersonville, Ga., July 14, '64.

WALLACE, ROBERT: b. Co. Tyrone, Ird., Mar. 17, 1825; s. Patrick and Ann; bootmaker; en. Jan. 16, '64, and m. 25; 3 y. R. 57, Co. D, pri.; k. battle Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64.

WALLS, THOMAS: b. Ird., 1842; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; deserted Dec. 20, '61.

WALSH, THOMAS: b. Dublin, Ird., about 1846; s. Thomas and Mary; laborer; en. and m. Oct. 4, '62; 9 mo. R. 48, Co. I, pri.; ft. Port Hudson, and Fort Donaldsonville; dis. Wenham, Mass., Sept. 3, '63, exp. ser. En. again Nov. 12, '63, and m. 19; 3 y. R. 15, Co. K, pri.; ft. Wilderness, and wd. in muscle of right arm above elbow; sent to hospl., Washington, D.C., and thence in two weeks to hospl., Philadelphia; trans. to R. 20, Co. E, Mass. inftry.; dis. June 20, '65, disability.

WALSH, EDWARD: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; dis. Jan. 1, '64, to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y., same R. and Co., pri.; dis. Sept. 2, '65, exp. ser.

WARD, JAMES: b. 1842; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, drummer; dis. Jan. 1, '64, to re-en.; which he did next day, for 3 y., same R. and Co., musician; dis. June 30, '65, exp. ser.

WARD, BENJAMIN H.: b. 1833; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

WARREN, GEORGE C.: b. 1843; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

WARREN, ELIJAH: b. 1836; place, ptge., etc., not given; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

WARREN, HOSEA: b. Montpelier, Vt., Nov., 1822; s. Samuel and Lucy; bootmaker; en. Dec. 11, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; d. Oct. 1, '64, Danville, Va.

WASHBURN, EDWIN B.: b. Hopkinton, Mass., 1838; s. Daniel B. and Sally; bootmaker; en. and m. Aug. 9, '64; 100 ds. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

WELCH, JAMES: b. Co. Kilkenny, Ird., Mar. 8, 1824; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Dec. 11, '63, and m. Jan. 4, '64; 3 y. R. 57, Co. A, pri.; dis. July 30, '65, exp. ser.

WELCH, JAMES: b. Waterford, Ird., Aug. 20, 1820; s. John and Mary; bootmaker; en. May 6, '61, and m. June 11; 3 y. R. 9, Co. E, pri.; ft. Hanover Ct. House, Mechanicsville, 7 ds. fight, first and second Fred'sburg, and Antietam; dis. Aug. 20, '63, Convalescent Camp, Va.

WELCH, RICHARD: b. Ird., 1842; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 13, '61; 3 y. R. 11, Co. C, pri.; dis. June 10, '63, disability.

WELCH, THOMAS: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 7, '61, and m. 28; 3 y. R. 19, Co. F, pri.; k. June 30, '62, at White Oak Swamp, Va.

WELCH, PATRICK D.: b. Ird., 1844; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Feb. 10, '64, and m. 18; 3 y. R. 57, Co. C, pri.; dis. July 30, '65, exp. ser.

WELLINGTON, EDWIN R.: b. Northfield, Vt., July 29, 1836; s. Lewis S. and Mary E.; bootmaker; en. July 23, '64, and m. 25; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. B, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser. En. again Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

WELLINGTON, SAMUEL R.: b. Braintree, Vt., Oct. 10, 1843; s. Levi S. and Mary E.; bootmaker; after a previous enlistment of 100 ds. for Somerville, en. for Mil. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

WHALING, MICHAEL: b. State of Me., Jan. 1, 1846; s. James and Bridget; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 7, '63; 3 y. R. 2, H. Artill., a recruit, pri.; no further record.

WHELOCK, CALVIN: b. 1822; place and ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. Aug. 18, '62, and m. 25; 3 y. R. 38, Co. C, pri.; dis. June 8, '65, exp. ser.

WHELAN, RICHARD M.: b. Ird., Nov. 11, 1843; s. John and Mary; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

WHIPPLE, WILLIS: b. Smithfield, R. I., 1839; ptge. not given; student; en. Sept. 16, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; prom. corpl. April 15, '62; ft. Roanoke Island, Newbern, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Deep Gully, and Green Swamp, N. C.; dis. Aug. 16, '63, disability.

WHITCOMB, HENRY F.: b. 1843; place and ptge. not given; machinist; en. July 26, '61, and m. Aug. 24; 3 y. R. 18, Co. D, pri.; dis. Feb. 15, '64; counted on second en. quota Middleboro', Mass.

WHITE, PATRICK: b. Ird., 1836; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; dis. June 21, '64, exp. ser.

WHITE, GEORGE C.: b. Dublin, Ird., Mar. 13, 1839; s. Charles and Mary; bootmaker; en. and m. Dec. 13, '61; 3 y. R. 28, Co. K, pri.; ft. Fred'sburg, 2d Bull Run, James Island, Antietam, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Chancellorsville, Culpeper, Warrenton Junction, Wilderness, No. Anna, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, and front of Petersburg; wd. through right foot at Gettysburg, July 3; taken prisoner to Richmond, Va., 85 ds., then exchanged; prom. corpl. on James Island, and sergt. Aug. 18, '64; dis. Boston, Mass., Dec. 19, '64, exp. ser.

WHITING, HORACE G.: b. Franklin, Mass., 1839; s. Jairus and Mary H.; clerk; en. Sept. 7, '61, and m. Oct. 10; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; prom. corpl. Oct. 15, '61, and reduced to the ranks Oct. 9, '62; dis. July 1, '63, Cincinnati, O., by order Maj. Gen. Burnside, to accept promotion; ft. Roanoke Island and Newbern, N. C.

WHITNEY, GEORGE S.: b. Mil., Mass., Aug. 26, 1847; s. Otis and Joanna W.; clerk; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; stationed Forts Warren and Winthrop, Boston Harbor; dis. June 27, '65.

WIGGIN, JACOB E.: b. Franklin, Mass., Jan. 23, 1847; s. Stephen W. and Joanna; laborer; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. June 27, '65, Boston Harbor, close of war.

WILBUR, MILLEN TAFT: b. Providence, R. I., Jan. 25, 1835; s. Sayles and Ruth; machinist; en. Aug. 24, '64, and m. 29; 1 y. R. 2, Co. G, H. Artill., pri.; dis. June 26, '65, exp. ser.

WILKINSON, LEONIDAS J.: b. Mendon, Mass., Jan. 28, 1838; s. Alexander T. and Maria; machinist; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, corpl.; prom. sergt. Nov. 23, '62; present siege Yorktown: ft. Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Robinson's Field, Glendale, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, and Fred'sburg Dec. 13, '62; wd. at Fred'sburg; dis. at Boston, Mass., Feb. 24, '63, on acct. wds.

WILKINSON, EDWIN: b. Mendon, Mass., Feb. 19, 1836; s. Alexander T. and Maria; blacksmith; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. siege of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Robinson's Field, Glendale, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, and Chantilly; dis. Boston, Mass., Dec. 1, '62, on acct. wds. recd. battle Chantilly.

WILKINSON, WALTER: b. Mendon, Mass., Nov. 5, 1842; s. Alexander T. and Maria; bookkeeper; en. and m. June 21, '61; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; present siege Yorktown; k. battle Williamsburg, Va., May 5, '62, being the first soldier from Milford that was killed in battle.

WILLEY, BENJAMIN F.: b. Conway, N. H., July 25, 1844; s. Stephen and Hannah; bootmaker; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Boston Harbor, June 27, '65, close of war.

WILLIAMS, DANIEL: b. Marlboro', Mass., 1817; s. Joseph and Mary; varnisher; en. Oct. 19, '61, and m. 30; 3 y. R. 25, Co. G, pri.; d. May 10, '62, in Milford, from wds. recd. in battle Roanoke Island, N. C.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM: b. Mil., Mass., July 31, 1831; s. Harlow and Sarah; bootmaker; en. July 3, '61, and m. Nov. 14; 3 y. R. 29, Co. B, pri.; ft. Fair Oaks, 7 ds. fight, siege Vicksburg, Miss., and Jackson, Miss.; dis. July 4, '64, exp. ser.

WILLIAMS, FREDERICK G.: b. Mil., Mass., about 1844; s. Charles and Roxana; bootmaker; en. and m. July 27, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser. En. and m. again Dec. 31, '64; 3 y. R. 3, Co. L, Cavalry, pri.; dis. Sept. 28, '65, close of war.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE F.: b. 1836; place not given; s. George W.; bookbinder; en. and m. July 27, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

WILLIS, CHARLES: b. Ird., 1839; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. June 11, '61; 3 y. R. 9, Co. H, pri.; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 29, '63.

WILLIS, REUBEN: b. Belchertown, Mass., 1842; s. Jacob and Siley; student; en. Sept. 16, '61, and m. Oct. 7; 3 y. R. 25, Co. B, pri.; present with his Co. Roanoke Island and Newbern, N. C.; dis. Nov. 21, '63, disability.

WILSON, SAMUEL: b. Mendon, Mass., June 21, 1834; s. Samuel and Celia Ann; bootmaker; en. July 24, '62, and m. Aug. 27; 3 y. R. 36, Co. F, pri.; dis. Boston, Mass., Mar. 14, '63, disability.

WOOD, PELEG E.: b. Gloucester, R. I., Dec. 21, 1838; s. Luther and Emily; bootmaker; en. June 9, '61, and m. 21; 3 y. R. 40, N. Y., Co. G, pri.; ft. Williamsburg and Fair Oaks; dis. camp near Fred'sburg, Va., Dec. 9, '62, on acct. of wd. by accidental discharge of a musket.

WOODS, CHARLES E.: b. Barre, Mass., 1835; s. Edward and Caroline; wheelwright; en. and m. July 27, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, corpl.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

WOOD, FRANK L.: b. New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 8, 1844; s. James and Mary; mechanic; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Boston Harbor, June 27, '65, close of war. He had previously en. for New Bedford.

WOODS, FREDERICK H.: b. Mil., Mass., 1843; s. Edward and Caroline; en. and m. July 27, '64; 100 ds. R. 5, Co. G, pri.; dis. Nov. 16, '64, exp. ser.

WRIGHT, ALEXANDER S.: b. New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 13, 1846; s. Ebenezer S. and Lydia; mechanic; en. Nov. 19, '64, and m. 25; 1 y. Co. 19, unattached, pri.; dis. Boston Harbor, June 27, '65, close of war. He had previously en. for New Bedford.

WYNN, DANIEL: b. Co. Sligo, Ird., 1838; ptge. not given; bootmaker; en. and m. May 25, '61; 3 y. R. 2, Co. E, pri.; k. in battle at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.

Thus ends the long story and record of Milford's martial patriotism. If her sacrifices and fruitages of warlike devotion are not glorious enough to satisfy the pride of her citizens, perhaps coming generations will make up the deficit. But their historian must be permitted to pray that the future may afford fewer opportunities for such expenditures of human life, blood, and treasure.

CHAPTER IX.

RELATING TO EDUCATION AND KINDRED MATTERS.

School Districts and their Changes. — Originally Four. — In 1734 divided into Eight, and bounded. — Altered in 1799. — In 1802 arranged into Six. — A Partial Revision in 1824. — The First District divided in 1829, and a Seventh created. — New Boundaries without Gores. — An Eighth District set off in 1836, called "Deer Brook." — In 1841 a New Division into Eleven Districts. — The Twelfth set off in 1847. — In 1851 the Twelve re-arranged into Eight, etc. — All abolished in 1854.

Schoolhouses and Expenditures. — No Schoolhouses in Town at Incorporation. — Schools kept in Private Houses. — Schoolhouses first mentioned in our Records 1791. — A Few Poor Things at that Date. — One built Earliest in the Centre District. — The Second Generation of Houses in Several Districts. — Notices of all the subsequently built Schoolhouses in the Town.

School Moneys and Management. — Moneys variously raised, derived, and distributed. — Amount and Details. — School-Committee Members since the Town was incorporated. — Progressive Improvements in Educational Management, etc.

Miscellanies of an Educational Nature. — Select Seminaries and other Private Schools. — Graduates from Colleges. — The Town Library, etc.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND THEIR CHANGES.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

IN 1780, just previous to the incorporation of Milford, the parent town had eleven school districts. Of these the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth were within our territory, and were identical with highway districts. No change was immediately made in these four original districts. But in 1784 a committee, specially appointed by the Town, divided them into eight, as follows: —

"*First District.* Beginning at landlord Robinson's [who then kept the public house afterwards known as the Col. Godfrey tavern stand], including him; from thence to Mr. Frost's, including him; from thence to Elijah Thayer's, including him; from thence to Caleb Cheney's, including him; from thence to Nehemiah Beal's, including him; from thence to Caleb Boynton's, including him; from thence to Jacob Hayward's, including him; from thence to the first Bounds.

"*Second Dist.* Beginning at landlord Robinson's, excluding him; from thence to Saml. Albee's, including him; from thence to Daniel Hayward's, including him; from thence to Dea. John Chapin's, including him; from thence up to the Eight Rod Road; from thence to Moses Ramsdell's [now an old cellar-hole on John Mann's place], including him; from thence to Joseph

Jones's [Hopedale], excluding him; from thence to Aaron Merrifield's, including him; from thence to the first Bounds

"*Third Dist.* Beginning at Daniel Hayward's, excluding him; then bounding on the Sec. Dist. to Mendon line; thence on Mendon line to Bellingham line; from thence to Josiah Wheelock's, including him; from thence to the first Bounds.

"*Fourth Dist.* Beginning at landlord Robinson's; from thence bounding Southerly on the Sec. Dist. to Mendon line; from thence to Upton line to Fisk's mills; from thence to Joseph Lesure's, including him; from thence to Moses Gage's, including him; from thence to Elijah Thayer's, excluding him; thence on the First District to the first Bounds.

"*Fifth Dist.* Beginning at Jacob Hayward's, including him; thence to Lieut. Seth Thayer's, including him; thence to Boyce Kimball's, thence to Holliston line; thence to Bellingham line to Josiah Wheelock's, excluding him; thence to Warfield Hayward's, including him; thence to the first mentioned Bounds.

"*Sixth Dist.* Beginning at Jacob Hayward's; thence on the Fifth Dist. to Holliston line; thence on said Holliston line to Jesse Whitney's, excluding him; thence to Caleb Boynton's, excluding him; thence to the first Bounds.

"*Seventh Dist.* Beginning at Nehemiah Beal's, excluding him; thence to Mordecai Day's, including him; thence to Lieut. Jesse Whitney's, including him; thence to Holliston line; thence to Wales Cheney's, including him; thence to David Stearns's [later Ebenr. Sumner's], including him; thence to Azariah Newton's, including him; thence to Isaac Sheffield's, excluding him; thence on the Fourth Dist. to Moses Gage's, excluding him; thence to Caleb Cheney's, excluding him; thence to the first Bound.

"*Eighth Dist.* Beginning at Isaac Sheffield's; thence to Upton line; thence to Hopkinton line; thence to Wales Cheney's, excluding him; thence to Azariah Newton's, excluding him; thence to the first Bound.

" GERSHOM NELSON,	JOSEPH CODY,
JOSEPH GIBBS,	ELIJAH THAYER,
JOSIAH WHELOCK,	EBENR. SUMNER,
EBENR. READ.	DAVID STEARNS,

Committee for Dividing the Town into Districts.

"MILFORD, November ye 1st, 1784.

"N.B. This is wholly for Schooling; nothing for highway work." (*Town Records*, vol. i., pp. 56-58.)

I have copied this report in full, not only for its intrinsic value, as showing how the town was districted for schooling soon after its incorporation; but as a study for such antiquarian readers as may be curious enough to exercise their ingenuity in ascertaining the situation and areas of the districts when first defined by the town, and also the dwelling-places of those citizens who are recorded as on the frontier lines. Thus it may be learned who have been their local suc-

cessors down to the present time, and some curious questions settled. For similar reasons, subsequent arrangements will be fully presented.

There have always been people here, as elsewhere, desirous of better public accommodations, who therefore petitioned for improvements. In response to such, the Town appointed a committee to revise the school-district lines. This committee reported, April 8, 1799, the following alterations; viz., "That the Seventh District extend as far south on the road that leads from Milford to Hopkinton, as the road that leads to Boston. That the First District extend as far eastwardly on the Boston road as where Lt. Whitney's road comes into Boston road, and as far westwardly as from Elijah Thayer's to the first stone bridge from Esq. Frost's to Alexander Scammell's; thence to Elihu Perry's, excluding him: thence as usual. That the Second District extend eastwardly to within $13\frac{1}{2}$ rods of the bridge over Charles River, near Warfield Hayward's. That the Third District remain as it now is, except the above alteration. That the Eighth District extend as far south as the north-easterly corner of Samuel Jones, Esq's., homestead land; and that there be another District in said Town for highway work." [Specification omitted.] . . . "That David Jones be set from the Fourth to the Second District; [and] that Daniel Carter be set from the Seventh to the Eighth District." Report accepted, May 2, 1799. (*Records*, vol. ii., p. 29.)

Still, many inhabitants were dissatisfied, and made such complaints, that, three years later, a new arrangement was made, whereby the eight districts were resolved into six. This necessitated the removal of several schoolhouses to more convenient localities, which required the town to remunerate the districts for the cost of such removal. The committee on this subject had considerable difficulty about details in satisfying the town, but at length made a report which was accepted, April 5, 1802; viz., —

"That the Town be divided into Six Districts. That the North District be bounded as follows: beginning at Ebenezer Wood's, excluding him; thence to Col. Ichabod Thayer's, including him; thence to Ithiel Parkhurst's, excluding him; thence to Wales Cheney's, including him; thence to Hopkinton line to Upton line; thence on Upton line to the road leading from Ebenezer Wood's to Upton; thence on said road to the first mentioned bounds. West District: beginning at David Jones', excluding him; thence to Alexander Scammell's, excluding him; thence to Richard Colburn's, including him; thence to Col. Ichabod Thayer's, excluding him; then bounding on the North District to Upton line, and on Upton line to the road leading from David Jones' to Mendon; then to the first mentioned bounds. South-west District: beginning at Dr. Isaac Brigham's, including him; then to Stephen Kilburn's, including him; thence to Obadiah Wood's, including

him; thence to Jonathan Hayward's, excluding him; thence to Cornell's & Aldrich's, excluding them; thence on line due west to Mendon line, and on Mendon line to the road leading from Jones' to Mendon; thence to David Jones' and widow Ruth Jones', including them; thence to Alexander Scammell's, including him; thence to the first mentioned bounds. South District: beginning at Jonathan Hayward's, including him; thence to Joel Hayward's, including him; thence running east till it strikes the west line of the East District, and on said East District to Bellingham line, and on Bellingham line to Mendon, and on Mendon line to the boundary of the South-west District; thence to Cornell's & Aldrich's, including them; thence on the South-west District to the first mentioned bounds. East District: beginning at the north-westerly boundary of Bellingham; thence to Noah Wiswall's, including him; thence to Spruce Swamp; thence to Holliston line, and on Holliston line to Bellingham line, and on Bellingham line to the first mentioned bounds. Center District: beginning at Dr. Isaac Brigham's, excluding him; thence to Elijah Thayer's, including him; thence to Caleb Cheney's, including him; thence to Ithiel Parkhurst's, including him, thence to Wales Cheney's, excluding him; thence to Spruce Swamp near Holliston line; thence to Noah Wiswall's, excluding him; thence to David Stearns', including him; thence to Stephen Kilburn's, excluding him; then to the first mentioned bounds. It is recommended by the Committee, that the District which stands highest in the Valuation be the First District. Also that the Town appoint a Committee to settle matters between Districts in respect to the cost of moving schoolhouses, and that where any school-house must be moved the Town pay the cost." The following vote, passed March 6, 1804, defines the situation and number of the six districts: "Voted to accept the Number of the Districts as follows:—

Center District, or Middle of the Town	.	.	.	.	.	First.
North Purchase (so called)	.	.	.	.	.	Second.
South Center, or South-west District	.	.	.	.	.	Third.
East District, or Bear Hill (so called)	.	.	.	.	.	Fourth.
West District	.	.	.	.	.	Fifth.
South District	.	.	.	.	.	Sixth."

(*Records*, vol. ii., p. 119, also p. 122.)

Scarcely any changes in the lines of the above-described districts were made during the ensuing twenty years. Then a project was started to get up a peculiar composite district in the neighborhood of "Wild Cat," so called. It was proposed that Milford, Holliston, and Hopkinton, each of whom had families in that neighborhood ill accommodated, should concur; but this was found impracticable, and the movement abandoned till several years later, when the boundaries of the three towns in that quarter had been re-adjusted by act of the Legislature. In 1824 a committee was appointed to revise school-district lines. That committee reported a few important changes, as follows:—

"First district: beginning at Dr. Isaac Brigham's, excluding him; thence to John Clafin's tavern house [the place formerly Stephen Kilburn's], excluding that; then to the old cellar-hole near the Cobb orchard; then to the old cellar-hole near the road on Bear Hill; then to the house formerly owned by Noah Wiswall, excluding that; then to Spruce Swamp on Holliston line; then to Jesse Whitney's, including him; then to Ithiel Parkhurst's, including him; then to Caleb Cheney's, including him; then to Elijah Thayer's, including him; then to the first mentioned bound: the other School Districts bounding on the above mentioned line of the First, or Center District." Accepted Nov. 1, 1824. (*Records*, vol. ii., p. 416.)

Jan. 5, 1829, the Town voted to divide the first district, and constitute the westerly section the seventh. This division, and the fact that the former boundaries left out certain gores of territory, induced the appointment of a committee, one from each of the now seven districts, to define anew the lines. That committee reported as follows:—

"That the limits and boundaries of the several School Districts into which the Town is at present divided be established as follows: viz., The First or Center District, bounded by a line beginning at the north dwelling-house of Mr. Alexander Cheney, including the same; thence running due east to the line which bounds the Town; thence southerly on the Town line to a point near Spruce Swamp (so called) in Rocky Woods; thence to the dwelling-house of Mr. Charles Ballou, excluding the same; thence to the old cellar-hole on Bear Hill; thence to the old cellar-hole near Cobb orchard (so called); thence westerly to a point due east of the north end of the buildings appended to the hotel of John Clafin, Esq., and due south from the extreme south-west corner of the Heater Piece (so called); thence due north to the said corner of the Heater Piece; thence northerly on the road to the corner of the roads just northerly of the Hearse House to the dwelling-house of Miss Dilla Twitchell, excluding the same; and thence north-easterly to the first mentioned boundary point. The Second, or Purchase District, bounded east, north, and west by the boundary-line of the Town, and south by a line beginning at the point on Upton line where the same is intersected by a road which passes out of Milford by Mr. Ebenr. Wood's dwelling-house; from said point proceeding to the said Wood's house, excluding the same; thence easterly to the dwelling-house of Capt. Rufus Thayer, excluding the same; thence to the Col. Thayer dwelling-house, including the same; thence southerly to the dwelling-house of Mr. Caleb Cheney, excluding the same; thence north-easterly to the dwelling-house of Mr. Henry Ball, excluding the same; thence due east until it intersects the line of the First District; and thence following said line to its most north-easterly point on the Town line. The Third, or South-west District, bounded by a line beginning at the old cellar-hole near Cobb orchard (so called); thence running south-westerly to the dwelling-house of Mr. Ezekiel White, including the same, and thence due west to the Town line; thence following the said Town line northerly till it

reaches the road which passes by the Jones place out of Milford into Mendon: thence to the Davenport house, excluding the same; thence easterly to the dwelling-house of Daniel Scammell, including the same; thence to the Brigham house, including the same; thence to the north side of the buildings appended to the hotel of John Claffin, Esq.; thence due east to the line of the First District; and thence following said line to the first mentioned point near the Cobb orchard. The Fourth, or West District, bounded north by the Second, or Purchase District, east by a line beginning at the dwelling-house of Mr. Caleb Cheney, excluding the same; thence running southerly to Mr. Artemas Thayer's dwelling-house, excluding the same; thence due south to the north line of the Third, or South-west District; on the south bounded by said Third District, and on the west by the Town line. The Fifth, or East District, bounded on the east and south by the Town line, from a point beginning north near the Spruce Swamp in Rocky Woods, and ending south-west at a point made by the most north-westerly corner of the Town of Bellingham; bounded on the west by a line proceeding northerly from the said north-west corner of Bellingham to the old cellar-hole near Cobb orchard; and thence following the easterly boundary-line of the First District to the first-mentioned point near Spruce Swamp. The Sixth, or South District, bounded on the east by the Fifth District and the Town line, north-west and north by the Third District. The Seventh District, bounded on the north by the Second, or Purchase District, east by the First or Center District, south by the Third or South-west District, and west by the Fourth or West District.

“By the foregoing it will be seen that the new limits of the several School Districts are so adjusted as to leave no gores of land, as was before the case. It will also be seen that the following dwelling-houses have been placed within the limits of other Districts: viz., Mr. Alexander Cheney's two houses have been taken from the Second or Purchase District, and brought within the limits of the First District. The dwelling-houses of Lee Claffin, Henry Ball, and Henry Allen have also been taken off from the Second, or Purchase District, and brought within the limits of the Seventh District. Capt. Rufus Thayer has also been taken off from the Purchase District, and brought within the limits of the Fourth or West District. The Wiswall dwelling-house, formerly belonging to the East District, has been brought within the limits of the First District. The dwelling-house of Lieut. Isaac Davenport, formerly belonging to the South-west District, has been brought within the limits of the South District. And the Davenport dwelling-house, heretofore belonging to the Third District, has been brought within the limits of the Fourth, or West District. All which the Committee respectfully submit.” Accepted Jan. 19, 1829. (*Records*, vol. iii., pp. 48-50.)

The next alteration worthy of mention was the creation of a new district in the north-east corner of the town, hereinbefore spoken of as the “Wild Cat” neighborhood. The lines of Holliston, Hopkinton, and Milford in that neighborhood had been rectified by the Gen.

Court; and our town gained a few families. All the families in that neighborhood were inconveniently distant from schoolhouses. It was very desirable for them to be made a separate district, and to have a schoolhouse. The only objection was, that they were too few to have a school of sufficient length, without drawing an overshare of school-money. However, in response to a petition of Alexander Cheney and others, the Town appointed a committee to consider the matter. That committee reported as follows:—

“That a School District be set off in the north-easterly part of said Town, to be called the Eighth School District, and bounded by the following lines: to wit, southerly on a line running east and west across the First District, from the line of the Fifth District to the line of the Seventh District, to strike the northernmost part of the barn lately owned by Stephen Sweet; thence on the line of the Seventh District to the house of Abel Clark, excluding said house; thence to Hopkinton line where the new line between Hopkinton and Milford crosses the old line; thence on Hopkinton line, Holliston line, and the line of the Fifth District, to the east end of the first-mentioned boundary line.” Accepted, on condition that the new District would receive their proportion of school money, as had just then been arranged, May 9, 1836. According to the petition for this new district, it consisted of only eleven families when set off; whose paternal heads were Samuel Day, Rufus Claffin, Stephen Brown, Rufus Claffin, jun., Moses Adams, Henry Pearce, Aaron Hero, John Hero, Alexander Cheney, Jesse Whitney, and Hachaliah Whitney.” (*Records*, vol. iii., pp. 182 and thereabouts.)

Fresh agitations soon after arose, and better accommodations for school privileges were importuned for. Some demanded to be set over to other districts, and many more to multiply the districts. This latter demand was at length conceded. One large committee reported a plan of division which did not quite satisfy the citizens. They therefore referred the subject to another large committee, who, with a few modifications, recommended the plan of their predecessors. Their report was accepted in 1841. It divided the town into eleven districts, as follows:—

“*District No. 1.* To commence at Cobb orchard (so called); thence to the old cellar on Bear Hill; thence to the old post-road east of the house occupied by Luther Holbrook; thence to the house of Zebadiah Flagg, including all the buildings belonging to him and D. S. Flagg within the limits herein described; thence to the junction of the old Cedar Swamp Pond with Charles River; thence southerly by said river to a point west of said Cobb orchard; thence east to the place of beginning.

“*No. 2.* To commence at Charles River at the south-west corner of No. 1; thence to the house of Lewis Johnson, including that; thence east of the houses of Amos B. Bridges and Benjamin Brown, to the fork of the

road near the house of Samuel A. Vant; thence east to Charles River to the place of beginning.

"*No. 3.* To commence at Charles River, at the south-west corner of No. 1; thence to the house of the late Col. Godfrey, including that; thence to the house of Sumner Pond, including that; thence to the fork of the road near the house of Samuel A. Vant; thence on line of No. 2 to the place of beginning.

"*No. 4.* "To commence at Mendon line, at the road leading from the house of the late Hastings Daniels to Mendon; thence on said line to the county-road leading from Milford to Mendon; thence to the house of Lyman S. Clark, including that; thence to the house of Isaac Davenport, excluding that; thence to Charles River, at the south-west corner of No. 1; thence by the line of No. 3 to its western angle; thence westerly to the place of beginning.

"*No. 5.* To commence at the stone monument, at the south end of the new Town line between Milford and Holliston; thence on the lines of Holliston, Medway, and Bellingham, to Charles River; thence northerly to the aforesaid Cobb orchard; thence on line of No. 1 to the north-east corner of that District; thence northerly to the place of beginning.

"*No. 6.* To commence at Mendon line, at the south-west corner of No. 4; thence on said line to Charles River; thence on said River to the south-west corner of No. 5; thence on line of No. 5 to the south-east corner of No. 1; thence on line of No. 1 to Charles River; thence on line of No. 4 to the place of beginning.

"*No. 7.* To commence at the bridge over Mill River, near the house of Ebenezer W. Wood; thence on the lines of Upton and Mendon to the south-west corner of No. 4; thence on line of No. 4 to the western angle of No. 3; thence to the house of Artemas Thayer, excluding that; thence to the house of John A. Clark, excluding that; thence to the house of Wid. Leland, including that; thence to the place of beginning.

"*No. 8.* To commence at the aforesaid bridge; thence by line of No. 7 to the house of John A. Clark, excluding that; thence to the house of Emery Sumner, including that; thence to the house of Aaron Partridge, including that; thence northerly to Mill River east of the buildings of Lyman P. Lowe; thence by said river to the place of beginning.

"*No. 9.* To commence at the stone monument in North Pond, at the north-west corner of Milford; thence easterly on Hopkinton line to a point north of the house of Abel Clark; thence south to a point east of the house of Wid. Trial Andrews; thence west to the west side of the house of the late Sylvester Wales, excluding that and the house of said Andrews; thence to the south-east corner of No. 8, excluding the house of John A. Clark; thence by line of No. 8 to Mill River; thence by said river and Upton line to the place of beginning.

"*No. 10.* To commence at the western angle of No. 3; thence by line of said District to its north-east corner; thence east on line of No. 2 to Charles River; thence by said river to north-west corner of No. 1; thence to the house of Abel Clark, including that; thence to the south-east corner of

No. 9; thence by line of No. 9 to the house of John A. Clark, including that; thence by line of No. 7 to the place of beginning.

"No. 11. To commence at north-east corner of No. 9; thence on Hopkinton line to the north-west corner of Holliston; thence on Holliston line to north-west corner of No. 5; thence by line of No. 5 to north-east corner of No. 1; thence by line of No. 1 to Charles River; thence by line of No. 10 to the place of beginning." Accepted March 2, 1841. (*Records*, vol. iii., p. 310.)

In 1847 another district was set off, numbered the Twelfth. The community at Hopedale had developed a new and considerable population within the limits of the Fourth District, in a portion of it where, in 1841, there were but two dwelling-houses. It was not only inconvenient for their children to attend school in the schoolhouse of No. 4, on account of distance and lack of room there, but the community felt bound by their religious principles to educate their rising generation apart from the existing public schools. For five years they supported a school for them at their own expense; but in the mean time, being fully taxed to maintain the town-schools, they deemed it just to receive back a part of their money for the education of their own children. They therefore asked for a territorial school district suited to their needs, at the same time promising to admit into their school, free of charge, the few children on their borders whose parents might desire it. After considerable delay, on account of objections made by certain citizens, their petition was almost unanimously granted by a vote passed Nov. 22, 1847. The boundaries of this new district were as follows:—

"Beginning at the south-easterly corner of the Hopedale estate, on the main road leading from Milford to Mendon; thence northerly with the fence which divides said estate from the lands of Sylvanus Adams, Newton Daniels, Stephen Cook and Daniell Scammell, till it strikes the old road leading from said Scammell's to Hopedale; thence north-easterly up said road to the easterly limits of Nathan Harris's estate; thence to the southern boundary of District No. 7; thence westerly with said boundary to Mendon line; thence southerly with said line to Post Lane, so called; thence easterly with said lane and the southern line of the Hopedale estate, by lands of Almon Harris and Nathaniel Bennett, to the main road first mentioned, a little east of the stone bridge over Mill River; and thence easterly to the place of beginning." (*Records of the Town*, 1847.)

All, or nearly all, these twelve districts were, first or last, legally organized with corporate powers, chose clerks, opened records, elected prudential committees, and managed their internal affairs to the extent allowed by the laws and votes of the Town for the time being;

but the rapid increase of population in Milford Centre, and the march of improvement in educational management, soon superinduced important changes. The High School was established in 1850; grammar schools and grading soon followed wherever practicable, under new arrangements. At the annual March meeting in 1851, the General School Committee were directed to investigate the subject of re-organizing the school districts, and grading the public schools. The article in the town-warrant, as referred to the committee, ran thus:—

“To see if the Town will take the management of the public schools in said Town, or act on a matter or thing concerning said schools, schoolhouses, or school districts in said Town, proper to be then and there acted on.”

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

“1st, That the present School Districts, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 10, be united and form one District, excepting so much of No. 4 as lies westerly of a straight line drawn from the south-east corner of District No. 12, near the bottom of the hill on the Mendon road, to the boundary of District No. 6, and intersecting a point forty rods south-west of Mr. Newell Nelson's house.

“2d, That the territory of No. 4, lying westerly of said line, be joined to and form a part of No. 12.

“3d, That the Districts be numbered as follows: The new District composed of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 10 (as hereinbefore described), shall be No. 1; the present No. 9 shall be No. 2; No. 11 shall be No. 3; No. 12 shall be No. 4; and the other Districts shall be numbered as they are.

“4th, That the Selectmen be authorized to rent to the new District, No. 1, the lower room of the High Schoolhouse, to be occupied by a grammar school of said District.

“5th, That the School Committee be instructed to grade the schools in such districts as they think proper, to establish the standard of admission to said schools, and to decide such other questions as may arise respecting the same.

“6th, That no children be allowed to attend the public schools who shall be under four years of age.

“7th, That the School Committee be authorized to expend for such apparatus as they may think necessary for the use of the High School, so much of the \$1,500 raised for the support of said school as may not be required to defray its current expenses during the present year.”

[The eighth recommendation, relating to appropriation of money, is deferred to another place.] Report accepted and adopted by the Town, July 11, 1851.

Finally the history of our school districts ends with their entire abolition as corporate bodies. So much dissatisfaction still prevailed, that the Town, at a meeting held May 25, 1853, appointed a special

committee to consider and report on the expediency of abolishing the districts. That committee consisted of Leander Holbrook, J. T. Woodbury, C. F. Chapin, Henry Chapin, A. J. Sumner, Nelson Parkhurst, and Adin Ballou. Their report culminated in the following

RESOLUTIONS (*Draughted by Me*).

"By the people of Milford, in legal town meeting assembled, April 3, 1854: *Resolved*, —

"1. That all the school districts now existing within the limits of said town ought to be, and hereby are, abolished.

"2. That all the duties heretofore devolving on said districts, relating to school houses and school affairs, ought to be, and hereby are, assumed by the Town.

"3. That the several schoolhouses and all other property belonging to the said districts respectively ought to be fairly appraised, and the certified valuation thereof placed on the town records, by the selectmen, within sixty days from the present date; and they are hereby instructed to act accordingly.

"4. That the taxable inhabitants residing within the territorial limits of the several abolished districts which have schoolhouses or other property subject to appraisal ought, within seven years from the present date, to receive such a remission of their taxes as shall equitably reimburse to them the appraised value of said property; and the Town is hereby pledged to make all necessary provision accordingly.

"5. That all the corporate records and papers of the said abolished districts ought to be deposited in the Town Clerk's office for permanent preservation within sixty days from the present date; and the Town Clerk is hereby instructed to collect and take charge of them accordingly.

"6. That in abolishing the school districts, and assuming for itself the entire management of educational affairs, the Town ought to guarantee to all the exterior school localities a larger amount of schooling than they have heretofore enjoyed under the district system, so that the very smallest of them shall be provided with a good school for at least twenty-four weeks, of five days each, in every year, and the more populous of them in reasonable proportion; and the General School Committee are hereby permanently instructed to conduct their arrangements accordingly.

"7. That the declared wishes of the people in each school locality, respecting their own school affairs, ought to be complied with by the Town and by the General School Committee, so far as the same can be done without violating the laws of the Commonwealth, the rights of other localities, and the general educational welfare.

"8. That the foregoing Resolves, with their guaranties and pledges, shall be held sacred by the Town, and shall guide the proceedings of its officers in all matters therein specified, until the same shall have been rescinded or changed in a legal town meeting, acting under an article in the warrant for that express purpose."

The committee's report was received with general favor; and the foregoing Resolves unanimously passed, April 3, 1854. (See Town Records, vol. iv., pp. 408, 409.) The proper town authorities forthwith assumed control of the affairs assigned to them; the existing schoolhouses were appraised; and the new order of things became permanently established. And I believe that the town's management of our educational interests has given general satisfaction.

SCHOOLHOUSES AND EXPENDITURES.

I find no satisfactory evidence that there was a single schoolhouse on our territory at the time of the town's incorporation in 1780. My friend Alexander H. Allen, well versed in the records of Mendon, was confident that only two then existed in the whole mother-town, both of which were within the limits of its ancient seat. One was authorized to be built in the Easterly Precinct, not long after it was set off as such; and in 1750 the Precinct voted to erect it. It was to be sixteen feet square, with seven-foot posts. But after ten years of fruitless endeavor, on the part of a few anxious friends of education, to get this vote actualized, the opposing majority rescinded it. So this projected grand temple of learning never graced the Precinct centre. It seems to be almost certain, that, previous to 1780, all our schools were kept in dwelling-houses, or in adjacent out-buildings extemporized for that purpose. Four such have been reported to me, and doubtless there were several others. The late Henry Chapin, of venerable age, just before his sudden death in 1876, mentioned two of them among the reminiscences handed down from his father, Adams Chapin, Esq. The latter was, in his day, a very intelligent and influential townsman. While yet in his early teens, he attended a school kept in an ancient domicil built by his grandfather, Seth Chapin, jun. It stood on a gentle swell of land, some forty rods or more south of what is now called Hopedale Corner, on the east side of the street. The foundation was obliterated several years since. One term of that school was memorable for having been taught by the celebrated Alexander Scammell, afterwards adjutant-general of Washington's army. Adams Chapin always spoke of that school with the warmest enthusiasm, as affording him the finest scholastic privilege of his youth. The schoolroom was a rude concern, fitted up with plank seats on blocks, and writing-counters supported by empty barrels, with every thing else to match. But the teacher, oh, he was a paragon! a star of the first magnitude, and almost worshipped by his pupils. He had been fitted for college by Parson Frost, perhaps had just entered Harvard U. (for this must have been between 1763

and '65). He was stately, handsome, commanding, sprightly, and genial. His instructions, methods, and discipline were never to be forgotten by those who enjoyed his inspiring drill. His admiring panegyrist got such a start under his tuition, that he himself was presently sought after as a schoolmaster, serving several years acceptably in that vocation. At the age of fifteen he was invited to teach in the humble home of his uncle Moses Chapin, next dwelling-house north of our present asylum for the poor. The accommodations were even ruder and poorer than where Scammell had taught. The house was small, low, and cramped: all its doors hung on wooden hinges. Some fifteen scholars had scanty room, and the family were squeezed into the closest quarters. But there was sunshine on all faces, and the school was a pleasing success. Subsequently young Chapin taught in a long, narrow abode that stood at the junction of what are now called Greene and Elm Sts., in its south-west corner. Fifty years ago it was occupied by the widow Lawrence. It was once owned, I think, by James Sumner, Esq. The schoolmaster used to tell, with pride, that there he taught the alphabet to his young cousin, Stephen Chapin, who was then an unlettered boy of eight years, but who afterwards graduated at H. U., became a distinguished Doctor of Divinity, and closed his eminent career as president of Columbian College at the national capital. In those days, or not long afterwards, Elijah Thayer rented a portion of his house, on the place lately owned by Justin E. Eames, as a district schoolroom. This is indicated by an item in an old Mendon treasurer's book, which shows that he was paid for such an accommodation.

The first mention of schoolhouses on our town records bears date Mar. 1, 1791; nearly eleven yrs. after the incorporation: "Voted to raise £240 [about \$800] to build and repair schoolhouses in the Town of Milford, and each District to pay their own cost." This proves that there were some schoolhouses here in 1791; but how many, or where located, we can only guess: probably in two or three of the most populous districts, and those very cheap, ill-constructed edifices. How many were built or repaired in consequence of the above vote, does not appear. Subsequent entries imply that its results were meagre; for, after several attempts to render it effective, a motion was made and carried at the May meeting of 1797: "To call the rate-bills out of the constable's hands, which were made for building and repairing schoolhouses." From this I infer that only a part, if any, of the money assessed was ever collected. From all I can learn, it is probable that the First or Middle District erected our

earliest schoolhouse. It originally stood near the junction of Spruce and Congress Sts., now so called. But, some little time after the eight school districts were re-arranged into six, it was moved down to the west side of now Purchase St., a few rods north of the George Howe place. The re-arrangement was made, as elsewhere stated, in 1802. On Aug. 30 of that year it was "Voted to choose a Committee for the purpose of moving the schoolhouse in the Middle District, and to agree with Bear Hill District for their damage, or move their schoolhouse." In 1807 this matter was settled by paying the Middle District a hundred dollars, and Bear Hill fifty dollars. What became of the Middle District House, in the process of subsequent changes, will be told in its place. As to the Bear Hill District, tradition says it had originally two inferior schoolhouses, — one near the Timothy Wiswall place, just west of the remaining cellar-hole, and the other in the ancient Elias Whitney neighborhood. Just how this was, is a little uncertain. Doubtless the extremes of the district, north and south, rendered it convenient to have its school kept alternately at these places. But that there were really two regular district schoolhouses, is improbable, as none of the records speak of more than one. It is likely, however, that two buildings were sometimes used for greater convenience; one of them being merely hired, or occupied by sufferance. Meantime North Purchase, South Milford, and the City districts, as also the Second, then so called, had each a schoolhouse of some sort, but doubtless all humble structures. The Second District became dissatisfied with theirs, and, having legally organized, April 2, 1800, "Voted to build a new schoolhouse in said district. Voted to build said schoolhouse twenty-four feet long and twenty wide. Voted to raise £65 [or about \$216.46], exclusive of what the old schoolhouse will fetch. Then chose Lt. Ephraim Chapin, Majr. Saml. Nelson, and Mr. Elihu Perry, a committee to superintend the building of the schoolhouse. Voted to build a brick chimney, set it at the end, and also to have an entry like the schoolhouse in the 1st District. Voted to leave it to the Committee to make the best use of the old schoolhouse, — either to sell it, or use it in building the new one. Voted to build a studded house. Voted not to put in the old windows. Voted to build a straight roof. Voted to plane the clapboards and color the house. Stephen Chapin to give a privilege of so much land in his pasture as shall be necessary for setting the schoolhouse and a yard for wood, etc.; said privilege to be only for the use of a schoolhouse, — not for any other use. Voted to set the schoolhouse in Stephen Chapin's pasture, on or near a ledgy knoll by the road." At an adjournment in the autumn, probably after the

house had been nearly or quite completed, "Voted to raise twenty-six dollars to pay for building the schoolhouse." Ephraim Chapin, moderator, Adams Chapin, clerk. (*Town Records*, vol. ii., p. 46.)¹ I have given these proceedings as a sample of school-district action respecting schoolhouses in those days and downward. This is the oldest record of the kind I have been able to find. Probably the first generation of schoolhouses were built with comparatively informal preparations. The one above voted stood on the ledgy knoll at the present junction of Adin with Main St., in the northerly corner. It was burnt down after midnight, in the early morning of Nov. 13, 1831. Mr. William A. Phipps of Hopkinton had just commenced teaching the winter term of the school. In 1832, at the cost of over five hundred dollars, the District built its successor, at the junction of Prospect with Main St., in the southerly corner. This was somewhat larger than its predecessor, painted yellow, and ornamented on its easterly end with the picture of a clock-dial, the hands indicating nine A.M. precisely. Hence it was familiarly called sometimes "the yellow," and sometimes "the nine-o'clock," schoolhouse. Later, under a different arrangement of districts, it was moved down the hill to a lot of land between Main and Thayer Sts: this was in 1854. Subsequently it was superseded by a much more commodious structure in the same vicinity, now in use. The "nine-o'clock house" is still standing, just south of Mann's Boot Manufactory, metamorphosed into a small family tenement. Burnt, with said factory, May 18, 1881.

The North Purchase District, according to tradition, had first a little schoolhouse that stood on the old road, now Tyler St., above Eben. Next, it built one that stood near the Methodist meeting-house, above the John Cheney place, on the east side of the road. I taught school in that house two winters, 1824-25 and 1828-29. It was of the then common fashion, perhaps thirty by twenty-five feet in dimension, posts of tolerable height, with a small porch, and a chimney at the north end. It had an ample open fireplace for heating-purposes, which in cold weather consumed enormous supplies of wood, sometimes half roasting the nearest sitters, and leaving the most distant to shiver, except when permitted, under a "please, sir," request, to take their turns for a warming. That house would seat, in the style of those days, seventy-five or eighty pupils. I have tried in vain to learn the date of its erection, probably between 1800 and 1810. It was burnt about Dec. 20, 1830. The District took early action for building a new house on land

¹ I have been told, on good authority, that the old schoolhouse above referred to stood on what is now called Cortland St., in the valley towards South Main St.

offered by Josiah Ball on the east side of the road, about twenty-five rods northerly of Haven St. junction. They voted to build of brick, thirty-one by twenty-four feet, and completed it in 1832 at a cost of about five hundred and twenty-four dollars. It is still in use for the convenience of N. Purchase Primary School. The present commodious grammar schoolhouse in that neighborhood was erected by the Town in 1864, at a total cost of \$2,607.13.

The Bear Hill District, concerning which I have already said that tradition credited it with two old-time schoolhouses, is recorded to have built a new one in 1820. At a legal meeting May 13, 1820, Jacob Hayward, moderator, Ariel Bragg, clerk, "Voted to build a schoolhouse, and to raise three hundred and forty dollars for that purpose, including the note of fifty dollars" given by the Town pursuant to the indemnity vote of 1807 on account of re-arranging the districts. That house was large enough to accommodate at least sixty scholars, and was located, by an outside committee chosen by the district, on the west side of now Beaver St., a few rods southwardly from the Jacob Hayward place. I taught school in it during the winter of 1825-26. It was superseded in 1859 by two nice houses in the northerly and southerly sections of the district; being itself sold and removed or demolished.

The City District, so called, held on to its original schoolhouse rather tenaciously. It stood on the old Upton road, now Asylum St., about midway between the terminus of that street, near a famous large rock. Some of the inhabitants wanted a new house in 1821; but it was finally decided, in legal meetings, to repair the old one. This was done by raising the little structure fifteen inches, adding a porch eight feet square, and rejuvenating it thoroughly inside and out at a cost of a hundred and sixty-six dollars. Thus it was made to last, with incidental repairs, till 1845, when the present house on West St. was erected by the District at a cost of five hundred dollars or thereabouts.

The South Milford District had an original schoolhouse of very humble pretensions, which stood at the south-west corner of the graveyard, on the spot now occupied by the Warfield lots and monuments, or thereabouts. I have been unable to find any record or aged person to tell me the date of its erection. I can only guess at 1790, perhaps a little earlier, or a little later. But its next successor, ten rods farther south, was built in 1813 or 1814, probably in 1814. My friend Joseph Albee remembered so much distinctly; also that Samuel Penniman, Saml. Warfield, sen., and Joel Howard were the building committee; that Zuriel Howard took the contract

of construction for three hundred dollars; and that Nahum Legg taught the first winter school therein, 1814-15. I have not found the proper confirmatory records, but have no doubts.

When District No. 1 (which included most of Milford Centre, so called) was divided, in 1829, the easterly portion retained the numerical designation, and was known for many ensuing years as the First School District. The westerly portion was designated as No. 7, and held the ancient schoolhouse that stood a little northerly of the George Howe place, — the same that had been formerly moved thither from near the junction of Congress and Spruce Sts. No. 1 forthwith built a new house on Main St., on the Plain, nearly opposite the Amasa Parkhurst place. It cost a fraction over four hundred and sixty-six dollars. I taught the first school ever kept in it, during the winter months of 1829-30. It ultimately became too small to accommodate the increase of scholars, was superseded by more ample houses in the vicinity between 1859 and '71, and then sold. It was converted into a dwelling-house, and still stands not far from its former site.

District No. 8, "Deer Brook," set off in 1836, kept its first school in John Hero's shop. It built its little edifice in 1837. April 17, 1837, "Voted to build a new schoolhouse seventeen by fifteen feet, eight-feet posts, either brick or wood." Alexander Cheney, Moses Adams, and John Hero, building committee. Nine rods of land bought for ten dollars, of John Hero. The house was considerably improved a few years later. Total cost, about three hundred dollars.

The Silver Hill Schoolhouse was erected by the district then called No. 8, in 1841. Rufus Thayer, William W. Legg, and Augustus Thayer, building committee. Land deeded by Rufus Thayer, solely for school purposes, Nov. 23, 1841. Total cost, five hundred and fifty dollars.

District No. 10, formerly the northern section of No. 7, inherited the old schoolhouse, before twice mentioned as standing a little northerly of the George Howe place on Purchase St. It sold this relic of antiquity for a small sum to Gershom Twitchell in 1841, who removed it to a part of the old Twitchell estate on Congress St., fitted it up for a domicil, and therein ended his days. The same year, 1841, the District built what is called the Fountain St. Schoolhouse, at the cost of six hundred and five dollars. This house is still in use.

District No. 3, which, by the arrangement of 1841, was largely constituted of the former No. 7, this same year purchased the edifice known as *the academy*, for the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars.

This afforded accommodations for two schools, one in the lower and the other in the upper story. It served the district for several years, till superseded by more desirable structures. Also the same year District No. 2, created under that year's districting arrangement, by combining portions of the former Nos. 1 and 7, erected a two-story schoolhouse near the Brick Church. This cost the District over fifteen hundred dollars. How much over, I could not readily ascertain; perhaps considerable, as it was appraised at fifteen hundred dollars when it passed over into town possession in 1854.

I believe no more schoolhouses were built by the districts; but they continued to keep their respective houses in repair, at greater or less expense, till the spring of 1854. Then, as hereinbefore stated, the districts were abolished as corporate bodies, and the town took possession of all their property. I herewith present a copy of the selectmen's

SCHOOLHOUSE APPRAISAL.

"The following is the appraisal of the several Schoolhouses in the town of Milford, as appraised by us the subscribers, agreeable to a vote of said town passed on the third day of April, 1854.

"Old No. 1, near wid. [Amasa] Parkhurst's	\$450
No. 2, near Brick Church.	1,500
No. 3, Old Academy	1,500
No. 4, near Obed Daniels's	375
No. 5, Bear Hill.	375
No. 6, South Milford.	150
No. 7, City	400
No. 8, Silver Hill	516
No. 9, No. Purchase	550
No. 10, [Fountain St.] near Crosby's	500
No. 11, [Deer Brook] Wild Cat	275

"A. J. SUMNER,
OBED DANIELS,
ZIBA THAYER,

Selectmen of Milford.

"MILFORD, May 10, 1854."

The total of this appraisal seems to be \$6,591. No. 12, Hopedale, owned no schoolhouse. It hired the old *Schoolhouse Chapel*, so called, for some years. The law provided that the inhabitants of the several districts should receive back their equitable dues out of this appraisal in subsequent abatements of their taxes; and thus matters were soon satisfactorily adjusted.

Next in order comes the establishment of the High School, and the erection of its edifice. The town had for some time been under legal obligation to set up this school; and the foremost friends of education

(among whom Gen. Orison Underwood deserves mention) were anxious to see it accomplished. But the dread of expense, and the difficulty of securing equitable advantages to the outlying portions of our population, very much embarrassed the proposition. There were many conflicting opinions on the subject. At length, on the 18th Sept., 1848, the town appointed a committee to consider and report what was expedient to be done. This committee consisted of Adin Ballou, Preston Pond, J. Whitman, jun., George W. Stacy, and A. J. Sumner. We gave the matter a very careful and thorough consideration, agreed on all essential points, and finally made our report, Nov. 13, 1848. The town accepted our work with much favor, passed a vote of thanks, and ordered six hundred copies of the report to be printed. The movement went forward thenceforth to its consummation, with only some unpleasant friction of opinion about the location. A fine site was ere long selected, and a respectable house erected, with a much more liberal outfit than its early movers had dared to anticipate. The establishment was finished and in running order early in November, 1850. The building and appurtenances, aside from the land purchased for site, cost about \$5,790, if I have correctly noted the figures of the selectmen's annual report.

The schoolhouses erected since the abolition of corporate districts are the following : —

1. In South Milford, north of the cemetery, 1855 ; wood, one story, twenty-eight feet by forty, and twelve feet posts, with chairs for fifty-six scholars, and ten or fifteen more if necessary ; work done by Lowell Fales. The site, about three-fourths of an acre, cost \$60.12, and the house, underpinning and all, \$1,491. All its conveniences modern and ample. The former house was sold to Joseph Albee for \$125, and converted into a dwelling. It occupies precisely its old position.

2. The Grammar Schoolhouse, near junction of Fruit and Main Sts. ; brick walls, voted to be thirty-nine feet by seventy, two stories high, with four co-equal rooms ; built in 1858 ; a very commodious and substantial edifice. Cost \$4,577.43 ; and its furnishings, \$735.71.

3. Primary Schoolhouse in Hoboken, so called, *alias* Danielsville ; built 1858, of one story, wood. The cost of this building with its site, if I understand the selectmen's annual report for 1858-59, was \$1,060.37.

4. Primary Schoolhouse in the southerly section of Bear-Hill district ; built 1859, of wood, one story, in the Whitney neighborhood. Cost of site, building, etc., a little over \$800.

5. Primary Schoolhouse in the northerly section of Bear-Hill dis-

trict, known as Braggville; built 1859, of wood, one story, on the west side of E. Main St. Cost somewhat over \$1,000.

6. North Grammar Schoolhouse on the Plain, in the neighborhood at one time called Jonesville; completed and dedicated, May, 1860; built of wood, about the same size as the South Grammar Schoolhouse, corner of Fruit and Main Sts., capacious and convenient. Cost of site, building, etc., about \$6,000.

7. Primary Schoolhouse on West St., in the neighborhood known as Whistly Beer; built 1860-61, of wood, one story high, with two good-sized rooms. Cost of site, building, etc., \$2,000.

8. Grammar Schoolhouse on Walnut St.; erected in 1864, of wood, large and commodious, substantial and convenient. Exact total cost of site, building, fixtures, and furniture, \$10,355.08.

9. Grammar Schoolhouse in North Milford, *alias* North Purchase; erected also in 1864, of wood, planned with reference to a second story when needed; a neat, attractive structure, of ample dimensions for the time being. Exact cost of site, edifice, fixtures, and furniture, \$2,607.13.*

10. Primary Schoolhouse on Chapin St., sometimes called the Sandbank House, was completed early in 1867. It was built of wood, one story, with two ample rooms for primaries; and, with its site, furniture, etc., cost in round numbers, about \$5,000.

11. The Hopedale Grammar and Primary Schoolhouse was completed and opened early in 1868. It is of wood, one story, with dimensions affording accommodations for both a grammar and a primary school. Cost of site, construction, fixtures, etc., \$5,000.

12. Primary Schoolhouse on the Plain, close by the North Grammar edifice. It was built of wood, a two-story structure, of ample dimensions, and deemed an improvement on preceding models; was completed in 1870, at a total cost of about \$4,550.03.

13. The Clafin Primary Schoolhouse, a stately and commodious edifice, was mainly constructed in 1870, but not ready for use till the spring term of 1871. The School Committee, in their annual report for 1870-71, thus speak of it: "At the April meeting [1870], the Town also appropriated \$10,000 toward the erection of a large schoolhouse on ground owned by the Town, lying near the Milford and Woonsocket R.R. Depot. The Building Committee contracted with Mr. James Bergin for an edifice as large on the ground as the Central Grammar Schools, to be furnished with a French roof, affording room for six schools, those on the upper floor to be of upper and not primary grades. The contract was to be completed before the close of February. The total cost of the edifice, including the furniture and

laying-out of the grounds, will be \$15,137.50. It already presents itself to the public as a thing not only of use, but beauty, while its cost, in view of its capacity, is moderate indeed. At the beginning of the coming spring term, Primary Schools Nos. 3 and 8 will be removed from the old academy to the new house, and such new schools opened as necessity may demand." This was done in 1871, and the old academy-building sold to the highest bidder. The purchaser removed it from the parish common to Green St., and adapted it to private uses. This brings the history of our public school-houses down to the present time.

SCHOOL MONEYS AND MANAGEMENT.

Our town, at its incorporation, was entitled to its proportion of Mendon school-money, which was derived from the sale of common-lands, originally devoted to school purposes when the lots of the town-seat were laid out. That proportion was according to valuation of taxable estates; but its exact amount I have striven in vain to ascertain. Either it was so mixed up in the settlements with other moneys as to be indistinguishable, or I overlooked it in my examinations of those documents. I am sure, however, that it was comparatively small. Nor do I clearly understand from the records what became of it. My impression is, that most of it was dissipated in the fluctuations of paper money. Whatever of it was saved doubtless enured to the benefit of the feeble district schools; being intermingled with the annual appropriations made for schooling. The mother-town, for many years previous to our separation from it, had eleven school districts, four of which were on our territory. Comparatively small annual amounts were raised for schooling, and these were distributed among the districts according to what they severally paid of the school-tax. I infer that our selectmen followed this rule from 1780 to 1800. Oct. 20, of the last-named year, the Town "voted to divide the school money in said town equally unto each district," being then eight in number. The next year the same vote was repeated, with a restriction that "the scholars be confined to their own districts for schooling." This rule of dividing the school-money continued in practice till 1835; then it was changed so as to give one-half equally to the districts, and the other half *pro rata* to the scholars. At the same time the prudential committees were required to render, in a return, the number of scholars in their several districts between the ages of three years and twenty-one. When it was found that the small new district in "Wild Cat" neighborhood, alias "Deer Brook," must be set off, a proviso was added to the recent

rule ; viz., “ that no district shall draw more than twenty-three cents, nor none less than fourteen cents, to a scholar between said ages, on each hundred dollars appropriated ; and any district not having a sufficient number to entitle it to an equal share of one-half of said money shall draw in proportion [that] the number of persons between said ages bears to said extremes, and to the said persons in the other districts.” This passed May 9, 1836, and the new district came in on condition of accepting its proportion of money under the proviso. No very important modifications of this rule followed till the more populous district schools began to be graded, nor, indeed, till after the districts were abolished, in 1854. Since then the General School Committee have from year to year endeavored to make the distribution of moneys as equitable as the difficult nature of the case allowed ; always, I believe, favoring as much as they reasonably could the frontier and smaller schools.

THE MONEYS AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION

have consisted chiefly of specific annual appropriations by the Town ; but in 1834 the legislature established the *Massachusetts School Fund* in permanency, never to exceed one million dollars. This fund was created out of revenues derived partly from the sale of public lands in Maine, and partly from the payment of military claims on the United States for Massachusetts services. A considerable portion of the income of this fund has been annually distributed among the cities and towns of the Commonwealth for the benefit of common schools, in the ratio of the number of their respective children from five to fifteen years of age ; i.e., on condition of compliance with certain legal requirements. Milford has been drawing its due proportion of this income from year to year since the State began to disburse it. This, however, though helpful and acceptable, has constituted but a comparatively small portion of our school money.

The first apportionment of the State school fund, as noted on our treasurer's books, was, —

For the year ending March 5, 1836	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$42 32
Ten years later	.	.	1846	.	.	.	95 74
“ “	.	.	1856	.	.	.	272 17
“ “	.	.	1866	.	.	.	583 75
“ “	.	.	1876	.	.	.	468 25
“ “	.	.	1881	.	.	.	303 11

The moneys raised by the town for schooling youth, since its incorporation, from year to year, are as follows (in dollars and cents) : —

In 1780 (almost worthless paper currency)	.	.	.	.	\$3,333 33 $\frac{1}{4}$
1781 (silver)	.	.	.	.	66 67 $\frac{2}{3}$
1782 to '89 (good currency)	.	.	.	.	100 00
1790, '91, and '92	.	.	.	.	133 33
1793 to '96	.	.	.	.	200 00
1796	.	.	.	.	233 33
1797 to 1804	.	.	.	.	266 67
1805 to '11	.	.	.	.	300 00
1811 to '24	.	.	.	.	400 00
1825	.	.	.	.	500 00
1826, '27, and '28	.	.	.	.	400 00
1829, '30, '31, and '32	.	.	.	.	500 00
1833	.	.	.	.	600 00
1834 and '35	.	.	.	.	700 00
1836 to '40	.	.	.	.	800 00
1841, '42, and '43	.	.	.	.	1,000 00
1844 and '45	.	.	.	.	1,200 00
1846	.	.	.	.	2,000 00
1847, '48, and '49	.	.	.	.	1,400 00
1850	.	.	.	.	1,500 00
1851 (for both district and high schools)	.	.	.	.	4,500 00
1852 " " " "	.	.	.	.	3,700 00
1853 to '58 " " " "	.	.	.	.	4,500 00
1859 " " " "	.	.	.	.	6,000 00
1860 " " " "	.	.	.	.	7,000 00
1861 " " " "	.	.	.	.	8,500 00
1862 " " " (war-time)	.	.	.	.	6,000 00
1863 " " " "	.	.	.	.	8,500 00
1864 and '65 " " " "	.	.	.	.	10,000 00
1866 " " " "	.	.	.	.	14,000 00
1867, '68, and '69 " " " "	.	.	.	.	15,000 00
1870 " " " "	.	.	.	.	16,000 00
1871 to 1877 " " " "	.	.	.	.	18,000 00
1878 " " " "	.	.	.	.	16,000 00
1879 " " " "	.	.	.	.	16,000 00
1880 " " " "	.	.	.	.	16,500 00

It should be understood that the foregoing annual appropriations were made exclusively to pay teachers, though formerly in part perhaps to keep schoolrooms suitably warmed, etc., for the comfort of their occupants. For building, repairing, and taking care of school-houses, or otherwise providing schoolrooms, and for various incidental expenses relating to the management of school affairs, specific appropriations have been made, either in former times by the corporate districts, or latterly by the Town. For the items grouped under the term "incidental expenses," I notice that in recent years the

Town has made an annual appropriation of between two and three thousand dollars. I have not deemed it necessary to ascertain and present the annual expenditures of the Town falling under this head of *Incidentals for Schools*. They first arose in connection with the High School in 1850, and grew rapidly after the Town assumed the responsibility of running all the schools, on the abolition of school districts in 1854. For some years they were paid out of general appropriations for town charges. Afterwards specific appropriations for school incidentals were annually made. This sort of appropriation is now made to cover care of schoolhouses, fuel, superintendent's salary, and almost every thing but the erection of schoolhouses and payment of teachers. The total school appropriations for 1880 were over twenty-two thousand dollars.

In former days, the summer schools were taught by females, and the winter terms by males. A gradual revolution has given female teachers a large predominance in the whole field of instruction. This demonstrates a salutary development of intellectual, moral, and social progress. The old-time compensation of teachers was comparatively meagre, and has undergone a marked improvement. Half a century ago, female teachers got from one to two dollars per week and board; the latter being struck off in district meeting to the lowest bidder at a low figure,—say fifty cents and upwards per week. The compensation of male teachers, at the same date, ranged all the way from three to seven dollars per week, and board from one to two dollars. Still earlier, the principal families in a district, by agreement, boarded the teacher gratis to lengthen out the school, each keeping him or her a certain number of days. This was called “boarding round,” and was generally well enjoyed by all parties. Meantime, firewood, the only fuel of those days, was either landed at the schoolhouse gratis, in gross condition, and worked into burning order—often a pretty coarse order—by the large school-lads during recess, or vendued in district meeting to the lowest bidder at from one to two dollars per cord, ready for the fire. But those antique economies have passed away, and during the last ten years the compensation of teachers has been three to ten fold in advance of the old prices (perhaps none too large), and most other school expenditures in proportion.

The number of educable children in town at various periods, as defined by law,—i.e., children and youth between three and sixteen years of age, or, according to a later prescription, between five and fifteen years old,—is as follows. They began to be enumerated carefully, I think, in 1835, or thereabouts. If we could trace them backward from that period to 1780, their number must seem fractionally small.

In 1835 it was	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	255, or thereabouts.
1845 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	578
1855 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,330
1865 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,262
1875 "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,219

I find in printed reports of the school committee which have come under my examination some interesting statements, showing the comparative expenditures of the town for schooling with those of other towns in the Commonwealth, and the ratio per scholar, which I will briefly quote. In the report for 1848-49 the committee say: "We are far behind many towns in this Commonwealth. There are two hundred and ten towns which raise more for each person between four and sixteen years of age than this town. The town of Brookline stands first on the list, which raises \$852, while we raise but \$211; and, while the average of schooling throughout the State is seven months nineteen days for each district, it is here but five months two days." In their report for the year ending March 1, 1854, the committee say: "The facilities for public education in Milford are greater than in most towns of the Commonwealth, and the town has only to continue its present liberal policy towards the schools to make them equal to those of any town." "Six years ago, the utmost length of our public schools in a year was from fourteen to twenty weeks; now it is from six to eleven months. For the liberality of her school appropriations, as compared with her valuation, Milford stands among the first towns in the State; very few, if any, surpass us. From the base of the pyramid she has rapidly ascended over her less enterprising sisters to be the crowning stone." The report for 1861-62 closes thus: "In conclusion, the committee are pleased to be able to report that the schools of Milford are progressing with sure and steady course to a condition of proficiency which shall make them the pride of the inhabitants, and monuments of the foresight and liberality of this generation." The report for 1862-63 opens with the following: "The town appropriated for schools, at its annual meeting in March, 1862, \$6,000. The number of children in town, between the ages of five and fifteen years, is 2,048; thus allowing the sum of \$2.929 to each. For 1859-60 the town appropriated \$4.155 to each child between the ages of five and fifteen years; and even then there were in the State one hundred and eighty-one towns which appropriated more for each child than Milford, and twenty-eight in the county of Worcester." "Two hundred and fourteen towns in the State appropriated, for the year 1860-61, \$4.00 or upwards for each child between the ages of five and fifteen years. In order to allow

that sum in this town the coming year, it will require an appropriation of about \$8,500. This is the sum we, as a committee, feel bound to recommend." It was granted accordingly; and the subsequent annual appropriations grew larger for many ensuing years, whereof most of the succeeding reports spoke in congratulatory terms. That of 1869-70 says: "Your committee would congratulate you on the present prosperous condition of your schools. Throughout the town, almost without exception, the schools are in better condition, with respect to modes of instruction, discipline, advancement in studies, in fact, in all that goes to make profitable and efficient schools, than those of the committee who have been longest on the board remember to have observed before." The more recent reports are generally commendatory and cheerful.

Our town started with four school districts, a few improvised tenement school-rooms, uncouthly furnished, and half a dozen imperfectly qualified and poorly-paid teachers. Behold now its amplitude of commodious educational edifices, its forty-odd schools of all grades, from the high downward, and its host of accomplished teachers, all reputably supported by liberal appropriations. In its infancy, it deemed it burdensome to raise \$66.67 for schooling. In its maturity, it ungrudgingly raises \$22,000.

Perhaps there are some who might be interested in a full list of our Milford teachers' names, from 1780 down to the present; but, even if I could ascertain them all, my space would probably be better occupied. I shall therefore present only those of the high school, who have officiated since its establishment as principals and assistants.

SUCCESSION FROM THE COMMENCEMENT, NOV. 12, 1850.

PRINCIPALS.	ASSISTANTS.
Rev. Elias Nason, to 1852.	S. Adelaide Scott.
Alfred W. Pike, to 1853.	" "
Sylvester J. Sawyer.	Kate K. Barker.
" "	M. J. Dyer.
" " to 1856.	Caroline M. Baker.
Grove P. Jenks, to 1857.	" "
J. R. Draper, to 1858.	A. J. Gove.
Charles J. White, to 1860.	Sarah E. Cole.
D. B. Sanborn, to 1861.	" "
Ruel B. Clarke, to 1862.	Mary E. Torrey.
" " 1862.	Martha Cotton.
" " to 1865.	Lucy S. Lord.
Frank A. Hill, 1865.	" " Two assistants now.
" " 1865.	Ellen M. Patrick.

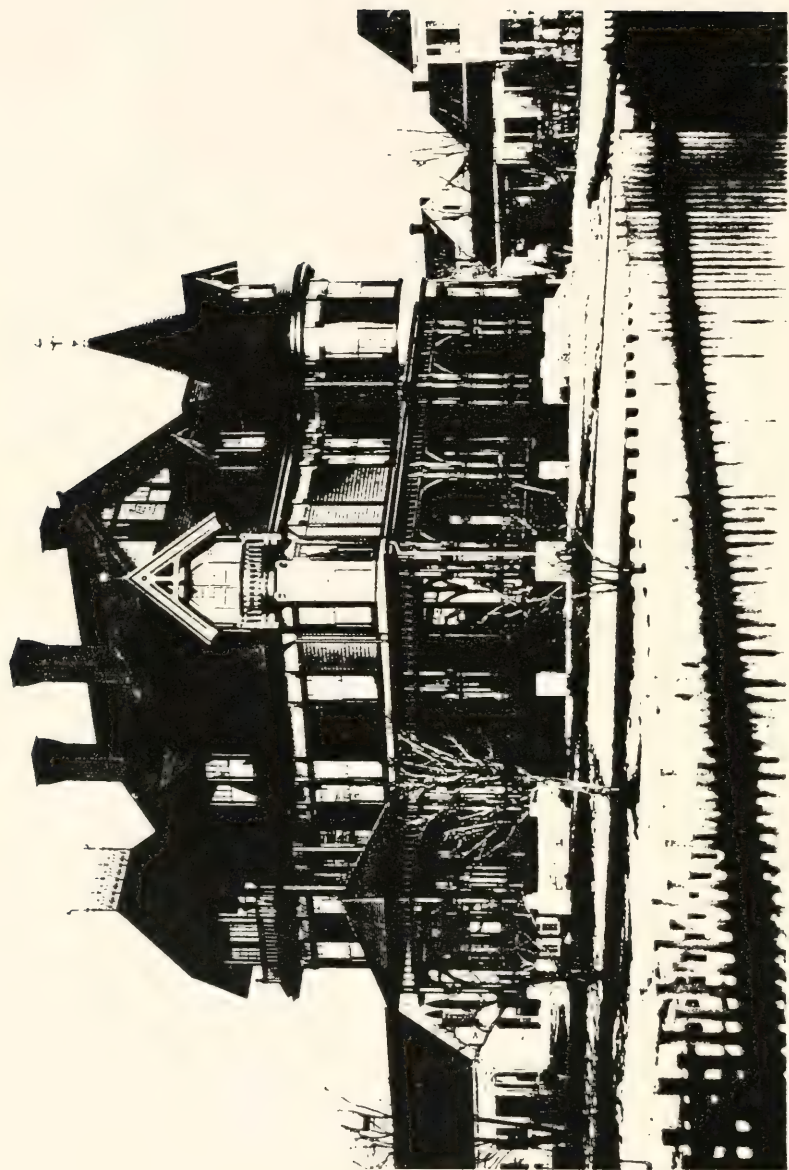
Frank A. Hill, to 1870.	Carrie M. Clapp.
Silas W. Hale, 1871.	" "
" " 1871.	Clara M. Howard.
" " 1871.	Mary B. Smith.
" " 1871.	Lucy M. Wilber.
" " 1871.	Anna M. Bancroft.
" " 1871. (Re-	Lydia B. Godfrey.
signed June 24, 1880.)	
Herbert W. Lull, Sept., 1880.	Frank B. Sherburne, <i>Sub-Master</i> .
" " " "	Anna M. Bancroft, <i>Assistant</i> .
" " 1881.	Mary A. Parkhurst, <i>Assistant</i> .

GENERAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

According to our town records, Milford chose no General School Committee until March 3, 1795, — nearly fifteen years after incorporation. It then elected six, who stood till 1798. Since that date, with one or two exceptions, such a committee has been annually chosen, consisting of from three to eight members. The following is a list of their names, and the years for which they were elected to serve: —

Elijah Thayer, 1795, '96, '97.
 James Mellen, Col., 1795, '96, '97.
 Dr. Elias Parkman, 1795, '96, '97, 1806.
 Ebenezer Read, 1795, '96, '97.
 James Perry, 1795, '96, '97.
 Oliver Daniell, 1795, '96, '97.
 Samuel Jones, Col. and Esq., 1795, '98, '99, 1801, '02, '03, '04, '06, '07, '08.
 Dea. Edmund Bowker, 1795, '96, '97, 1812.
 David Stearns, 1798, '99, 1811.
 Dea. Robert Sanders, jun., 1798, '99, 1802, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08.
 Ichabod Thayer, Col., 1801.
 Ziba Holbrook, 1802.
 Samuel Penniman, jun., Maj., 1801, '03, '04, '08, '12, '13, '15, '24.
 Pearley Hunt, Maj. and Esq., 1803, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '12, '13, '14, '16, '17, '18, '21, '22, '23, '24, '35.
 Adams Chapin, Esq., 1803, '04.
 Dea. Ithiel Parkhurst, 1805, '25.
 Samuel Daniell, 1803, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '11, '12, '15, '21, '22, '23, '24, '27, '28, '30, '34.
 David Jones, 1805, '06.
 Ichabod Corbett, 1805.
 Dea. Amos Chapin, 1807, '08, '12, '15, '16, '20, '26.
 Joel Hayward, 1807.
 Newell Nelson, Esq., 1809, '23, '24.
 Dea. Seth Nelson, jun., 1810, '11.
 John Clafin, Maj. and Esq., 1810, '21, '22.

- Jonathan Thayer, Esq., 1811.
William Godfrey, 1811, '23, '26, '31.
Samuel Nelson, Col., 1811.
Elijah Legg, 1812, '13, '14, '15, '16, '18.
Simeon Nelson, 1813.
Dr. Gustavus D. Peck, 1813, '14, '17, '18, '25, '26, '28, '30, '31, '32, '33.
Arial Bragg, Col., 1813.
Arteman Hill, 1814.
Otis Albee, 1814.
Henry Nelson, Capt., 1814, '15, '21, '22, '24.
Nahum Legg, 1815, '16, '17, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '32.
Joel Holbrook, 1816, '20.
Samuel Warfield, jun., 1816.
Artemas Thayer, 1820.
Ellis Sumner, Esq., 1820.
Samuel Leeds, 1820, '21, '22.
Samuel L. Scammell, Col., 1825.
Isaac Davenport, Esq., 1823, '25, '26, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '35, '36, '38,
'39, '40, '48.
Jonathan Whitney, 1825.
Joseph Webb, 1825.
Rev. David Long, 1826, '27, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38,
'39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48.
Rev. Thomas W. Tucker, 1827.
Lee Claffin, Hon., 1827, '29.
Henry Chapin, 1827, '29, '33, '51, '52, '53.
Rufus Thayer, Capt., 1828.
Dr. Albert J. Bellows, 1829.
Adin Ballou, 1830, '31.
Charles Thurber, A.M., 1832.
William R. Thayer, 1833, '34, '36.
Dr. Addison S. Peck, 1834, '35, '36.
James M. Nelson, 1835.
Reuel A. Cleveland, 1836.
Dr. Allen C. Fay, 1837, '57, '58.
Andrew J. Sumner, Esq., 1837, '38, '39, '40, '44.
Rev. William Bell, 1842.
John G. Gilbert, 1843.
Rev. Benjamin H. Davis, 1845.
Lemuel Parkhurst, 1846.
Dr. John H. Hero, 1846.
Rev. Henry E. Hempstead, 1847.
Rev. Preston Pond, 1847, '48, '49.
Rev. Joseph Whitman, 1849, '52.
Rev. Henry A. Eaton, 1850.
Rev. George W. Stacy, 1851.
Rev. C. W. Ainsworth, 1851.



THE HOUSE OF THE LATE

JOHN W. JOHNSON

- Otis Parkhurst, jun., Esq., 1851.
 Rev. James T. Woodbury, 1853, '54, '55.
 Rev. D. H. Plumb, 1854.
 Albert A. Cook, Hon., 1855, '57, '65, '66, '67.
 Rev. Leonard Wakefield, 1855.
 Rev. Lyman Maynard, 1856.
 Winslow Battles, Hon., 1856, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64.
 Rev. James R. Johnson, 1857.
 Rev. Levi A. Abbott, 1857, '58.
 Hamilton B. Staples, Esq., 1858, '59, '60, '61.
 John S. Scammell, Esq., 1859.
 Leander Holbrook, Esq., 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '49, '50, '51, '52, '53, '54, '56, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63.
 George G. Parker, Esq., 1859, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '79, etc.
 Herman H. Bowers, 1859, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75.
 Dea. Hiram Carpenter, 1860, '61, '62.
 Amos Holbrook, Esq., 1860, '61.
 Rev. George Hill, 1862, '63, '64.
 Rev. Joseph Ricker, 1863, '64, '65.
 James H. Putnam, 1864, '65, '66.
 John S. Mead, Esq., 1865, '66, '67.
 George E. Stacy, 1866, '67, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78.
 Edwin Battles, 1866, '67.
 William F. Draper, Gen. and Esq., 1866.
 Henry E. Fales, Esq., 1867, '68.
 Rev. George G. Jones, 1867.
 Delano Patrick, 1867, '68.
 Dr. Thomas W. Flatley, 1870, '71, '72.
 Charles J. Thomson, 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81, etc.
 Rev. Gerherdus L. Demarest, 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73.
 Mrs. M. J. C. Russell, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74.
 Mrs. A. A. Cook, 1872.
 Charles A. Dewey, Esq., 1871, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80.
 Rev. Merrill Richardson, D.D., 1872, '73.
 Charles E. Whitney, 1874, '75, '76, '77.
 Rev. James T. Canavan, 1874, '75, '76, on to '80.
 Matthew Callanan, 1875, '76, '77.
 Zibeon C. Field, 1878, '79, '80, '81.
 George W. Johnson, 1878, '79, '80, '81.
 Joseph F. Hickey, 1880, '81, etc.

IMPROVEMENTS IN EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT.

Massachusetts may be said to have led the civilized world in the institution and progress of *free public schools*. Its first distinctive law requiring the establishment and maintenance of such schools dates back to 1647. Its population and wealth were then small indeed, and its methods of educational management correspondingly crude. The march of improvement was naturally very slow for a long time, — certainly for one hundred and fifty years. After emerging from the sufferings, losses, and impoverishment of the Revolution, it experienced marked acceleration. The present century opened auspiciously, and a series of educational advances followed. In 1837 the State Board of Education was established, and soon thereafter that great apostle of common-school education, Horace Mann, was made secretary. This was a magnificent upward stride. Thenceforth a salutary succession of improvements was continuously developed in respect to every thing that belonged to the management of our free public schools. This is not the place to specify or enumerate those manifold improvements. It is sufficient to say, that Milford has done itself honor, as well as profit, by a liberal adoption of them. The General School Committee has been conspicuous, for many years, in introducing, recommending, and promoting them; and the town has generously furnished the requisite pecuniary resources. Their published reports bear testimony to these facts. I wish more care and pains had been taken to preserve those reports in a compact form; for they could not fail to be both interesting and instructive to posterity. Yet I am sorry to say that I have been unable to find a considerable number of the earlier ones. Probably they might be looked up by long and diligent search.

The oldest printed document ever issued by any committee, to my knowledge, bears the following title-page: "Regulations for the District Schools in Milford, Mass. Ballou & Stacy, Printers, 1830-31." It is dated Dec. 13, 1830, and bears the names of David Long, Adin Ballou, Gustavus D. Peck, Samuel Daniell, and Isaac Davenport, school committee. It was draughted, if I rightly remember, by Rev. Mr. Long, and unanimously adopted by his colleagues, with very slight modifications. The first annual report, according to the town records, ever ordered to be printed, was that of 1840-41. Of that, four hundred copies were issued. I have been unable to find a copy of it. Whether all the annual reports thenceforth were ordered to be printed, I am not certain; but I think nearly all of them have been. For a long time the duties of the general

committee were much mixed up with those of the district prudential committees. But since the latter ceased, with the abolition of corporate school districts in 1854, the former has had the entire control. It soon became one of our most important boards of town officers. Its importance and responsibilities have augmented from that time to the present. I might go into many prominent particulars respecting its regulations, methods, and proceedings, but will content myself with a simple allusion to its recent appointment of a superintendent of public schools. With the sanction of the town, the committee confided a large share of their customary duties, for 1877, etc., to their appointee, Mr. John W. Simonds. His two annual reports, as superintendent, for the year ending Feb. 20, 1878, '79, were duly published. They are clear, able, and suggestive documents. His services commenced Sept. 1, 1877, and continued two years. He was then succeeded by Mr. John W. Allard. Mr. Simonds had the arduous responsibility of a pioneer in this superintendency, in which he must needs bring order out of chaos, and could hardly surmount all the obstacles without incurring some dissent. His successor had the advantage of preceding experiments, as well as large experience elsewhere, and seems to give unexceptionable satisfaction. Mr. Simonds received a salary of twelve hundred dollars. Mr. Allard's is now fifteen hundred dollars. Under both administrations the office has proved not only educationally, but pecuniarily, economical to the town.

MISCELLANIES OF AN EDUCATIONAL NATURE.

Among these it seems proper to notice some of the select seminaries and private schools maintained within our town limits at various periods since 1780. These have been numerous, in different grades, all the way through. Many of them were of an ordinary stamp, — mere district-schools eked out by voluntary contribution, after expenditure of public moneys. Others have been kept in private houses by male and female teachers, sometimes for primary instruction in the rudimental branches, and sometimes for the tuition of select classes in the higher branches. I cannot be very ample or accurate under this head; for I have not made a sufficiently thorough investigation into details. I have been traditionally told much that warrants me to speak as I have in general terms. It is believed that Rev. Amariah Frost was at one period accustomed to have select students whom he fitted for college or the professions, or gave them at least a partially academic education. Rev. David Long also received into his house many children or youth for instruction. Rev. Jacob Frieze, the second Universalist minister, kept a small select school for several

months in the ancient Ebenezer Sumner house, which he tenanted of Esq. Hunt. I presume he taught only the common and higher branches of English scholarship. I officiated in the same way, more or less, for several years, either in my own house or elsewhere. Miss Roxana Rawson, in later times the wife of Dea. Peter Rockwood, has been reported to me as an early private as well as district-school teacher of good success and repute. But one of the most distinguished teachers of a select school was Miss Abigail Faxon Thayer, from Braintree. She taught her famous little seminary through a series of terms during the years 1819, 1821, and 1822. She taught, all but the close of her last term, at the place now owned by Joseph L. Clark, having some twenty-five to thirty pupils out of the foremost families. From the enthusiastic admiration and affection in which those speak of her who shared in the privileges of her school, among whom my wife, Lucy Hunt Ballou, was one, she must have been, for that time, a very enterprising, competent, and accomplished preceptress. She was alike eminent for dignity, discipline, and versatility of scholarship; teaching not only the higher English branches, and some of the artistic ones, but polite and graceful deportment. She made her mark, as an efficient educator, on her scholars, on their homes, and on the social circles in which she fitted them to appear to better advantage. She returned to her native vicinage, and taught in various places with success and renown. She seems to be remembered by her few surviving pupils in this general neighborhood with very high respect and love.

Milford Academy was another institution, of much higher rank and pretensions, which must not be forgotten. It originated in the laudable ambition of a few enterprising citizens, mostly belonging to the Congregational parish, who desired to institute facilities for a higher grade of education in their own vicinage, equal, if possible, to those in distant towns whither they had so long been obliged to send their sons and daughters for instruction. The proprietors constituted themselves a joint-stock association, raising their capital in shares of \$50. William Godfrey, John Claffin, jun., Nathan Wood, and their associates obtained an act of incorporation from Gen. Ct., Feb. 11, 1828, as the "Milford Academy." The whole number of shares was 33, making a capital stock of \$1,650. The institution was opened, I think, in the autumn of 1828, and continued in operation some twelve years. Its succession of preceptors were Ira Cleveland, jun., Henry Mellen Chamberlain, Charles Thurber, a Mr. Morse, a Mr. Gorman, a Mr. Wilmarth, Daniel Perry, a Miss Clark, and Charles R. Train. Not proving so much of a success as hoped, the estab-

lishment was sold in 1841, by its then proprietors, to school district No. 3, for \$825; i.e., for half the first cost, or \$25 per share. In 1854 it was turned over to the town for \$1,500. It was superseded by the Claffin Schoolhouse in 1871, and, as we have seen, sold at auction, or at least the buildings, for private use.

In this connection I may properly mention the *Hopedale Home School* of later date, first under the preceptorship of Mr. Morgan L. Bloom and wife, and much longer under that of Rev. William S. Heywood and wife. This select seminary, in its most successful phases, will be respectfully and pleasantly remembered by most of those who enjoyed the privileges of its tuition. It should be stated also, that the Hopedale community, from 1842 to 1848, maintained almost continuous common schools at their own expense, while being taxed to support those of the town at large. Still later, Hopedale sustained successive select schools of a reputable order, under excellent female instructors, besides interluding and prolonging their district school by private contribution for many years. A select private seminary has recently been instituted in Samuel Walker's part of the village, taught originally by Miss Olive Twitchell, who has been succeeded by Miss Carrie N. Potter, and is prospering. In Milford Centre there have nearly always been private schools, of higher or lower grade, which have been well patronized, notwithstanding the seeming amplitude and rising excellence of our public ones. Among these three deserve special mention as now in successful operation: viz., Mrs. Mary J. Morgan's Kindergarten, Miss Ellen M. Ayres's for ordinary branches, and Miss A. C. Scammell's of last-named grade. Quite lately the Catholic Parochial Seminary has been instituted in the Centre. It is under the general supervision of Rev. Father Cuddihy, aims chiefly at female education, has competent teachers, is numerously attended, well patronized, and very successful.

Nor should it be forgotten, that, during the whole century of our municipal existence, children and youth, in considerable numbers, have been sent to seminaries, academies, and colleges abroad, for tuition. This has always been comparatively expensive; and doubtless, if we could arrive at the amount of moneys paid out for it, we should be surprised at the formidable aggregate. Many thus educated abroad, some of whom have won distinction, are not on record as college graduates, because either they did not complete the requisite prescribed course of studies, or some technicality excluded them. Such I must pass over, as also our numerous graduates from the State Normal Schools, instituted to qualify teachers. Others must be left

to the credit of adjacent towns, though parishioners and ch. members here. Perhaps I may be allowed to mention one such case, that of Cornelius Jones, son of John Jones, jun., and grandson of our Eld. John Jones. His father removed to Bellingham, where Cornelius was born. Yet the father still remained a parishioner of our Easterly Precinct, and Cornelius grew up a baptized child and member of Rev. Mr. Frost's ch. Well, he graduated at Harvard University in 1752, studied divinity, and became the first settled minister of a crude township, then known as "No. 3," but which is now the principal portion of Sandisfield. With such cases, however, I will not further meddle; confining my list of names to persons either born or mainly nurtured on our territory, who have regularly graduated at some college, or received some honorary or scholastic degree from such an institution. It has required considerable pains to ascertain and collect these names; and I fear that, after all, my list leaves out a few who have escaped my research. If my catalogue seems scanty, it is not my fault.

COLLEGE GRADUATES, ETC.

NAME.	PARENTS.	BORN.	INSTITUTION.	YEAR.	NOTES.
Alexander Scammell	Dr. Samuel L. and Jane Libbey	1744	Harvard University	1769	Adj.-Gen., U. S. Army.
Anariah Frost, jun.	Rev. Amariah and Esther Messenger	Feb. 6, 1749-50	Harvard University	1770	Justice Peace, etc.
Eliaz Penniman	Lieut. Samuel and Huldah White	Dec. 1, 1748	Brown University	1774	Physician, etc.
Jonathan Thayer	Elijah and Sarah Robinson	Jan. 27, 1779	Brown University	1803	Lawyer, Probate Judge, etc.
Eliaz Frost	Rev. Amariah and Susanna Dorr	Jan. 10, 1782	Brown University	1804	Physician, etc.
Stephen Chapin	Stephen and Rachel Rawson	Nov. 4, 1778	Harvard University	1804	D.D., President Columbian College.
Annaa Thayer	Elijah and Sarah Robinson	Aug. 29, 1788	Harvard University	1810	Lawyer, Westerlo, N. Y.
Moses Hunt	Daniel and Mary Phillips	April 13, 1788	Harvard University	1811	Law student, died 1814.
Lemuel Parkhurst.	Nathaniel and Sarah Brown	Jan. 2, 1788	Brown University	1814	Lawyer, Palmyra, N. Y.
Ezra Hunt	Daniel and Mary Phillips	April 7, 1790	Harvard University	1815	Lawyer and Judge in Missouri.
Fenuel Corbett	John and Lydia Cheney	Mar. 8, 1789	Harvard University	1817	Lifelong Educator.
Zebina Thayer	Beth and Sarah Holbrook	Oct. 31, 1794	Yale College	1817	Drowned in Mississippi River.
Ira Cleveland, jun.	Ira and Melchabel Battelle	Feb. 1, 1802	Brown University	1825	Lawyer, etc., Dedham.
Addison Sumner Peck	Dr. Gustavus D. and Sally Perry	July 9, 1810	Harvard University	1831	Degree M.D., Physician.
Albert Hobart Nelson	Dr. John and Lucinda Parkhurst	Mar. 12, 1812	Harvard University	1832	Lawyer, State Judge, etc.
Obadiah Wheelock Albee	Moses and Lucretia Howard	Mar. 24, 1808	Brown University	1832	Educator, State Senator, etc.
Otis Parkhurst, jun.	Otis and Sarah Jones	Dec. 1, 1809	Union College	1835	Student law; died, 1854.
John Stearns Scammell	Col. Samuel L. and Emily Stearns	May 26, 1816	Brown University	1837	Millford's earliest lawyer.
Adin Hallou Underwood	Gen. Orison and Hannah B. Cheney	May 19, 1828	Brown University	1849	Lawyer, General in late war, etc.
Martin Stoddard Howard	Jotham and Mary A. White	Aug. 22, 1829	Amherst College	1855	Congregationalist Clergyman.
Daniel Thurber Nelson	Col. Samuel L. and Lydia T. Pond	Sept. 16, 1839	Amherst College	1861	Physician, Chicago, Ill.
Horace Parker	Nathaniel and Martha Rockwood	Nov. 16, 1835	Amherst College	1866	Congregationalist Clergyman.
William Augustus Underwood	Gen. Orison and Hannah B. Cheney	April 17, 1844	Harvard University	1866	Insurance Agent, etc.
William Claflin	Hon. Lee and Sarah Adams	Mar. 6, 1818	Wesleyan University	1868	Gov., I.I.D., Harvard Univ., 1869.
John Henry Claflin	Isaac S. and Eliza Legg	Jan. 3, 1843	Tufts College	1864	Died early, deeply lamented.
Henry Willard Bragg	Willard and Hopestill H. Claflin	Dec. 11, 1841	Tufts College	1859	Lawyer in Boston.
Edwin Slias Tingley	Slias and Rosina Hawkins	Aug. 23, 1834	Bangor Theo. Sem.	1870	Congregationalist Clergyman.
Jerome Wilmarth	Dr. Butler and Phila Osgood	Dec. 10, 1831	Harvard Univ. Med.	1866	Physician in Upton.
George Homer Ball	Homer T. and Maria L. Sherman	Sept. 17, 1848	Harvard University	1869	Lawyer in Worcester.

COLLEGE GRADUATES, ETC.—*Concluded.*

NAME.	PARENTS.	BORN.	INSTITUTION.	YEAR.	NOTES.
Leander Holbrook, Jun.	Leander, Esq., and Elizabeth C. Parkhurst.	Dec. 31, 1849	Harvard University.	1872	Lawyer in Milford.
George Henry Young.	Charles and Roxana Batcheler.	Mar. 14, 1841	Meadville Theo. Sem.	1864	Unitarian Clergyman.
Frank Linnaeus Young.	Charles and Roxana Batcheler.	Nov. 20, 1852	Brown University.	1877	In commerce.
Charles A. Daniels.	Obed and Harriet E. Chapin.	Mar. 13, 1834	Harvard University.	1859	Professional Educator.
Michael Joseph Supple.	Adam and Catherine Coughlin.	Feb. 25, 1840	All Hallows College.	1862	Priest, Pastor, Charlestown, Mass.
James Nicholas Supple.	Adam and Catherine Coughlin.	Jan. 19, 1850	Holy Cross.	...	Vicar, Pastor, Charlestown, Mass.
James Edward Keating.	Peter and Mary Darmondy.	Aug. 10, 1856	Harvard Med. Law.	187	M.D., Natiek, Mass.
Daniel Webster Moriarty.	John and Mary F. Barry.	Sept. 2, 1857	Boston College.	1879	Student Divinity, Quebec.
William Francis O'Callahan.	William and Ellen Flynn.	Mar. 27, 1856	Harvard University.	...	Lawyer, New York City.
David Francis McGrath.	Edward and Mary Kenreey.	Aug. 16, 1845	Holy Cross College.	1870	Priest, Pastor, Leicester, Mass.
Michael Joseph Carroll.	Richard and Catherine Davis.	June 19, 1851	Holy Cross College.	1876	Asst. Priest, Northampton, Mass.
Patrick Henry Gullen.	Michael and Mary Murphy.	Mar. 17, 1855	St. Bonaventure Coll.	1878	Priest, Springfield, Mass.
John Joseph Cochran.	John and Mary E. Middleton.	June 24, 1853	Columbia, N.Y.	1875	M.D., U. S. Army.
Herbert Henry Lyons.	Michael and Honora.	Nov. 5, 1855	Boston College.	1878	Soon graduate M.D.
Samuel Newell Nelson.	Newell N. and Harriet N. Johnson.	May 19, 1856	Harvard University.	1878	Soon graduate M.D.
Frank O. Carpenter.	Hiram and Augusta C.	...	Harvard University.	...	Methodist Clergyman.
George Henry Clark.	John A. and Dorinda Scammell.	Oct. 29, 1850	Wesleyan University.	...	Physician.
William Henry Judson.	Andrew W. and Lucy B. Matthews.	June 27, 1854	Jefferson Med. Coll.	1878	

Our High School is entitled to the honor of having fitted a large number of its pupils for college, and the professional institutes, and so of starting them into their career of professional usefulness. It will be seen, too, that our Irish-Americans are largely represented in the closing portion of the above catalogue. These are all said to be doing eminently well in their chosen callings, as priests, lawyers, and physicians. I suspect I have failed to obtain the names of several in this class, but not for want of pains. I regret not having been told the positions which most of them occupy in society, so as to specify it better opposite their names. If my readers knew the amount and peculiarity of labor which this list of less than fifty graduates has cost me, they would worthily appreciate it. Yet it seems a small performance.

THE TOWN LIBRARY.

It remains that I give some account of the public library, which very handsomely surmounts as a dome the structure of our educational instrumentalities. Down to the year 1858, Milford was comparatively ill supplied with any thing fit to be called a library. A few families had small private libraries, decent perhaps of their grade, but not adaptable to circulation. Whether there ever was a circulating library in town worthy of mention, I am not informed. Perhaps there have been a few collections of that nature, but they were of little account. In 1842, or thereabouts, under a law recommended by the State Board of Education, all, or nearly all, our school districts taxed themselves to establish libraries within their respective limits; but these were small, and soon fell into neglect. They quite failed to realize the expectations of their projectors or the people. In 1858 several influential citizens proposed to establish a reputable library on a "stock-company" basis. Mr. Edwin Battles, then an enterprising townsman, with others, urged them to change their plan, and use their influence for a free town library, in accordance with a then recent statute of the State. Nevertheless the joint-stock library was nominally established.¹ But Mr. Battles and his sympathizers held a meeting in the police-court room in behalf of a public free library, with such success that their proposition soon prevailed. A committee was appointed, of which Mr. Battles was chairman, to push the matter, petition the selectmen to call a town-meeting, and prepare a series of motions to be submitted to said meeting. The town-meeting was held Aug. 30, 1858, and the propositions moved (draughted by Mr. Battles) were carried with little or no opposition. They were as follows:—

¹ It was soon superseded by that of the town, and its incipient collection of books sold off.

"1st, That the town do establish and maintain a public library under the statute of 1851, chapter 305.

"2d, That the town do appropriate the full sum of money which it is by law authorized to grant, to establish a public library; to wit, as many dollars as there were ratable polls in Milford in the enumeration of 1857.

"3d, That the town proceed to choose a board of thirteen trustees, who shall have full authority to do all legal and necessary acts, to purchase a town library, to make by-laws, and appoint officers for the same, with power to fill all vacancies in their own body; and this board shall continue in office till the next annual March meeting, and until others are chosen in their stead.

"4th, That all by-laws proposed by said trustees shall be submitted to the town for its ratification.

"5th, The following named persons were chosen said trustees : Andrew J. Sumner, Elias Whitney, John G. Gilbert, H. B. Staples, B. Wood, George W. Stacy, Francis Leland, Edwin Battles, H. H. Bowers, Daniel S. Chapin, J. R. Davis, Charles C. Johnson, and Dwight Russell.

"6th, That the treasurer of the town be authorized to borrow the sum of one thousand dollars for the purchase of books and for fitting up a room or rooms for the town library, and hold the same subject to the order of the selectmen.

"7th, That the selectmen draw the money for the town library at the request or order of the trustees of the same."

The trustees immediately proceeded with the necessary steps of organization, and reported promptly to the town an appropriate code of by-laws, rules, and regulations, which were ratified at a legal meeting, Nov. 8, 1858, and have remained in force, with slight amendments, ever since. They were well draughted, judicious, and practical. Mr. Battles is entitled, I believe, to the credit of having been their draughtsman. It is hardly necessary for me to incorporate them with the text of this work, as they have been printed in such enduring forms as never to perish or become inaccessible to interested inquirers. Thus the "Milford Town Library" was inaugurated, has been generously sustained in succeeding years, has been admirably managed, and has proved in all respects a triumphant success. Liberal annual appropriations have generally been made to its support by the town, with only a few exceptions under severe pressures of public burden. Able boards of thirteen trustees have been regularly elected, whose executive officers have uniformly rendered efficient service, and whose annual reports to the town have been very satisfactory. The following tabular statement, made from such printed reports as were at my command, exhibits creditably the progress of the library's operations and development : —

YEARS.	Catalogued Vols.	No. of Takers.	Whole No. Loans.	No. Vols. Lost.
1861-62 . . .	2,363	1,854	17,038	22
1862-63 . . .	2,574	1,839	21,390	55 in all.
1863-64 . . .	2,593	1,694	17,976	51
1864-65 . . .	2,748	2,046	21,253	55
1865-66 . . .	2,810	1,911	20,169	62
1866-67 . . .	3,002	1,821	20,648	50
1867-68 . . .	3,057	1,885	20,701	11
1868-69 . . .	3,270	Not given.	21,530	36
1869-70 . . .	3,422	1,880	18,049	58
1872-73 . . .	3,965	1,592	21,599	2
1873-74 . . .	3,765	1,400	20,101	22
1874-75 . . .	4,419	Not given.	27,762	Not given.
1875-76 . . .	4,764	"	34,046	"
1876-77 . . .	4,961	"	37,184	"
1877-78 . . .	5,277	"	35,562	"
1878-79 . . .	5,585	"	36,306	"

There have been ten or more successive librarians, several of whose names follow : George H. Young, A. C. Withington, James R. Davis, George B. Blake, Joseph Parker, William H. Lothrop, Frank L. Smith, A. H. Smith, George P. Smith, Nathaniel F. Blake. The report of 1878-79 shows the steadily increasing amplitude, prosperity, and popular influence of the library, with its cognate reading-room only recently added.

OUR PRESS AND LITERATURE.

Our first printing-office was opened by Ballou & Stacy, toward the close of 1830 ; George W. Stacy, printer. It was located in an apartment of William Godfrey's shed-loft, then standing on the west side of the parish common. Thence the writer, as editor and proprietor, issued No. 1, Vol. I., of a religious weekly paper, entitled "Independent Messenger." It was a fair-sized sheet of five columns, and was the organ of the Independent Restorationists, who were then separating from the Universalists of the no-future-retribution school. The first number bore date Saturday, Jan. 1, 1831. Early in the ensuing April the establishment — press, paper, printer, and editor — removed to Mendon.

No other printing, to my knowledge, was done in Milford till May 28, 1842, at Hopedale. There the same printer and editor re-appeared, under the auspices of the Community, then just commencing operations. The Community friends had already published Vols. I. and II.

of a semi-monthly religious paper, entitled "The Practical Christian;" but it had been dated "Mendon," and printed at such offices in different places as seemed most convenient. At the above date it commenced Vol. III. in Hopedale; and there it continued to be printed for eighteen years, until finally suspended at the close of Vol. XX. The writer was its principal editor; but it had several assistant editors, and most of the time an ample staff of contributors. It was several times enlarged; and the printing-establishment turned out a legion of tracts, first and last, besides several considerable-sized books, and more or less job-work. Among the more important books, pamphlets, and tracts issued from its press, were the following named: "Practical Christian Socialism: a Conversational Exposition of the True System of Human Society," etc., pp. 655, octavo; 1854; published by the author, Adin Ballou. "Memoir of Adin Augustus Ballou, written and compiled by his father;" pp. 192, 18mo; 1853. "Monitorial Guide, for the use of Inductive Conferences, Communities," etc.; by A. Ballou; pp. 336, 12mo; 1862. "The Hopedale Collection of Hymns and Songs;" 316 hymns, 24mo. "The True Scriptural Doctrine of the Second Advent;" an octavo pamphlet of 32 pp. Also a tract, "Practical Christianity in Relation to the Dogma of Endless Punishment;" another, "Practical Christianity and its Non-Resistance in Relation to Human Governments;" another, "On the Inspiration of the Bible;" another, "The Superiority of Moral over Political Power." I refrain from designating any more of this long series of publications from the writer's pen, as also other larger productions printed elsewhere.

In 1846 George W. Stacy left Hopedale, and opened a successful printing-establishment in Milford Centre. The amount and variety of production executed in that establishment, from its start to the present time, I am incompetent to estimate with any thing like business accuracy. It has turned out almost every description of work usual with country offices, — books, pamphlets, town-reports, advertising-sheets, posters, etc.; and I think, too, that it has issued several specimens of the newspaper kind, though none of long-continued series.

The "Milford Journal" establishment came into existence in 1852, under the auspices of the "Milford News Association," which raised a thousand dollars among the leading citizens as an initiatory publishing fund. Charles Nason, as editor and proprietor, accepted the fund, pledged a six-column weekly for at least one year to its patrons, and issued No. 1, Vol. I., June 18, 1852. At the expiration of two years he sold out his interest to A. Dexter Sargeant, who ran the establishment till Dec. 27, 1856, publishing meantime our first direc-

tory, bearing date 1856. He transferred his proprietorship to Wood & Blunt, who ran it in company till January, 1858; then Blunt sold his share to his partner, Bartholomew Wood, who, some three years later, sold the concern to Crocker & Sons. Before the close of 1865 they transferred it to Charles G. Easterbrook, who kept it only about three months, and sold out to Rev. James D. Bell. He made sale of it, perhaps in 1866, to James M. Stewart, who improved, profited by it, and at length sold it, in 1872, to Cook & Sons, the present enterprising proprietors. It probably yielded little excess of income to its earlier proprietors, but grew gradually into importance with advancing years, until now, with vastly increased facilities and extended patronage, it occupies a profitable as well as an influential field of usefulness. In its own line it has undoubtedly been an educator of the people to an extent not easily appreciable. It has had but one rival in town, "The Bay State Chronicle," which was published by Coffin & Drake, somewhere between 1859 and '61, several months, with such indifferent success that it proved a failure. I have tried to ascertain the dates of its birth and death, but did not light on competent informers.

Michael A. Blunt has run a printing-office for various kinds of job-work during the last twenty-five years or more, and has done a prosperous business. I understand that he has been printing, for a considerable time, two periodical publications having a metropolitan imprint, besides his ordinary jobbing.

Bryan J. Butts purchased the Hopedale printing materials in 1860, and has issued, for longer or shorter terms, two periodicals; viz., "Modern Age" and "Spiritual Reformer," besides various children's books and miscellaneous effusions written by his wife and himself; also, meantime, executing considerable job-work.

Thus I have closed this elaborate chapter with these items concerning our press and literature; being unwilling to ignore them, and not seeing where else I could more logically insert them.

I heartily congratulate the town on the devotion and liberality which their records show them to have displayed in the cause of public education, especially during the last forty years.

CHAPTER X.

OUR RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND CHURCHES.

- I. *History of the Congregational Parish completed.* — Awkward Relation of Town and Parish dissolved. — The New Meeting-house built in Troublous Times with much Prayer. — Dedication and Rejoicings. — Rev. Mr. Long's Prosperous Pastorate until 1844, when he resigned, and was dismissed. — His Successors down to 1878. — Succession of Deacons, and Status of the Church. — Thorough Renovation and Enlargement of the Meeting-House, and other Particulars of interest.
- II. *The Universalist Society.* — Its Origin in 1781. — Organization in 1785, under the Murray "Charter of Compact." — Its Members and Ministers down to 1820. — New Strength from the Controversy of 1819. — Brick Meeting-House erected, and dedicated with Enthusiasm. — Succession of Ministers and Officers. — New Church Edifice built and dedicated in 1851. — Other Recent Particulars.
- III. *The Methodists and their Societies.* — Early Society in North Purchase in 1792, etc. — Meeting-House built and finally burnt. — Parsonage built and sold. — Succession of Ministers. — Society Officers, etc. — Changes and Final Decay. — The Present Prosperous Society originated in Prayer-Meetings. — Services held in Town House, 1836. — Organization in 1844. — Meeting-house and Parsonage built in 1849. — Succession of Ministers and Officers, etc.
- IV. *Central Baptist Church.* — Brief History of its Origin, Progress, and Standing.
- V. *The Episcopalian Society.* — Historical Particulars of its Origin, Progress, and Status.
- VI. *St. Mary's Church (Roman Catholic).* — Its Origin, Growth, and Prosperity in Detail.
- VII. *The Hopedale Community and Parish.* — Exposition of the Community's Peculiarities, and its Submergence into the Hopedale Parish, etc.
- VIII. *Miscellanies.*

I. HISTORY OF THE CONGREGATIONAL PARISH COMPLETED.

CHAPTERS V. and VI. treat fully of the original precinct and church, and bring down their history, after the town's incorporation, to the year 1801. The town continued to act as legal successor to the precinct in parochial affairs till the year 1819; but it did so in an eccentric and complicated manner, owing to the gradually increasing numbers of dissenters from the Congregational denomination who became exempts from parochial taxation. The town had to act in a double capacity, and to run two sets of financial machinery: one as a municipal corporation, which took in all the inhabitants; and the other as a parish, which included only willing supporters of the Congregational order. This complex and awkward state of things

culminated, at length, in a dissolution of the relationship. Early in 1819 the Congregationalists, having decided to erect a new meeting-house on the site of the old one, legally re-organized themselves as a parish, on such grounds as to resume their former precinct rights independent of the town. This raised a long and bitter controversy between the town and parish parties about the old meeting-house, etc., whereof I will speak more fully in another place. After 1819 the Congregational parish and church must be considered simply as our oldest religious society. But there were important transactions between 1800 and 1819 in which the town was more or less concerned, and which I must notice as preceding the subsequent events.

From the Church Records. — “The Congregational Church of Christ in Milford, after having been destitute of a Pastor between eight and nine years, since the decease of Rev. Amariah Frost, at length so far succeeded in their wishes as to obtain Mr. David Long as a Candidate on probation for settlement, who came on the day before the third sabbath in Sept., 1800. Dec. 24, 1800, being appointed a day of fasting & prayer by the chh., to look to God for direction in the choice of a Pastor, the chh., after the public exercises of the day, being assembled in chh. meeting, passed the following votes; Rev. Caleb Alexander, Moderator.

“1. Voted unanimously to give Mr. David Long a call to be their Pastor & public Teacher in piety & morality.

“2. To chuse Dea. Seth Nelson, Eldr John Chapin & Dea. Nathl Rawson as a Committee to acquaint Mr. Long of their proceedings; also to acquaint & desire the Select Men to call a town meeting to see what measures sd town will take for the support of sd Mr. Long.”

Action of the Town, Jan. 5, 1801: Col. Ichabod Thayer, Moderator. — “Then passed a previous vote to Exempt all Denominations in said Town who do not belong to the Congregational Society (so called) in Taxation, either for the cost of Settlement or Salary for Mr. David Long, should they settle him in said Town.

“Then voted to join with the Church in giving Mr. David Long a Call to be their Pastor & Public Teacher of Piety, Religion, and Morality.

“Then chose a Committee to See what Encouragement they would offer Mr. David Long for a Settlement & Salary, in order to Settle him with them. Dea. Seth Nelson, Eldr John Chapin, Saml. Jones, Esq., Col. Ichabod Thayer, Adams Chapin, Capt. Gershom Nelson, James Perry, Capt. Nathl Parkhurst, & Elijah Thayer, Committee for the purpose above mentioned. Agreed to Recommend to the Town that they offer Mr. David Long, for his Encouragement to Settle with them, 150£ Settlement, to pay one-half in one year, the other half in Two years after he shall settle with them; to give him annually 80£ Salary (Including the Interest of the Ministry money) So long as he shall Remain their Minister.

“The Town then voted to accept of the Report of their Committee as

Stated by them for the Support of Mr. David Long, if he should Settle with them.

"Then chose Dea. Seth Nelson, Eldr John Chapin, Lt. Ephm. Chapin, a Committee to Lay before Mr. David Long the proceedings of said Town Meeting.

"ICHABOD THAYER, *Moderator.*

"ADAMS CHAPIN, *Clerk.*"

At a town-meeting held Jan. 26, 1801, the vote exempting dissenters from parochial taxation was further strengthened and ratified, and the following-named citizens were formally declared exempts:—

"Josiah Ball, Obadiah Wood, Noah Wiswall, David Stearns, Edm^d. Bowker, John Corbett, Eben^r. Sumner, Jr., David Madden, Wales Cheney, Eben^r. Sumner, Daniel Carter, Darius Sumner, James Battle, Lazarus Ball, Eben^r. Hunt, Joseph Hunting, Jr., Caleb Cheney, Michael Madden, Levi Madden, Joseph Hunting, John Wales, Eben^r. McFarland, Lewis Cobb, Zenas Ball, Joseph Hunt, Caleb Albee, Ichabod Corbett, Luther Wheelock, Caleb Aldrich, Elijah Albee, Elias Parkman, Cyrus Wheelock, Daniel Wedge, Nathan Wood, Luke Kelley. Also voted to Exempt from Ministerial Taxation George Kelley, Luke Kelley, & Wing Kelley, and all others of the Denomination of Christians called Quakers in said Town, and also all other persons in said Town who are now known to be of different denominations from the Congregationalists in Religion, & who have hitherto been exempted."

Thus all difficulties were supposed to be obviated as to the settlement and support of the newly-called pastor. Mr. Long sent in his formal acceptance of the call tendered him, on the terms proposed; and arrangements were forthwith made, concurrently by church and town, for his ordination. The day first set for his ordination was the first Wednesday in June, but it was changed to Wednesday, May 20, — a fortnight earlier. The church sent letters missive "to all the Churches in Mendon Association, also those of Hopkinton, Dunbarton, and Boscawen, N. H." The committee of the chh. to write the letters missive, and wait on the council, consisted of Dea. Seth Nelson, Eld. John Chapin, and Nathl. Rawson. The town's committee to provide for the council consisted of Dea. Seth Nelson, Col. Ichabod Thayer, Saml. Jones, Esq., Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, and Lt. Ephm. Chapin. But Dea. Seth Nelson, who seems to have been a generous as well as devoted man, stepped forward and pledged himself to provide for the council *gratis*.

"*Result of Council.* — At an Ecclesiastical Council, convened at the house of Dea. Seth Nelson, in Milford, May 20, 1801, in consequence of letters missive from the Church of Christ in Milford, were present, —

REV. PASTORS.

David Sanford,
 Nathaniel Emmons, D.D.,
 Isaac Stone,
 Edmund Mills,
 Caleb Alexander,
 John Cleaveland,
 John Crane,
 John Robinson,
 John Wilder,
 Timothy Dickinson,
 Nathaniel Howe,
 Walter Harris,
 Samuel Judson,
 Benjamin Wood,
 Nathan Holman,
 Otis Thompson,
 Hopkinton Church, N.H.

WORTHY DELEGATES.

Dea. Nathaniel Partridge,
 Dea. James Metcalf,
 Capt. Caleb Whiting,
 Brother Ezekiel Morse,
 Dea. Josiah Adams,
 Dea. Asa Ware,
 Br. Henry Morse,
 Hon. Elijah Brigham,
 Br. Stephen Fuller,
 Dea. Jesse Haven,
 Dea. Joseph Walker,
 Br. Thomas Mills,
 Dea. Nicholas Baylies,
 Dea. Amos Bradish,
 Br. Peter Thatcher,
 Dea. John Brown,
 Br. Enoch Long, Jr.

"The Council, having formed, chose the Rev. David Sanford Moderator, and the Rev. John Crane Scribe; and, after addressing the Throue of Grace by prayer, proceeded to the examination of Mr. David Long relative to his Doctrinal and Experimental knowledge of the gospel, and, being fully satisfied with his qualifications for the ministry, voted to proceed to his ordination. And accordingly the several parts were assigned : viz., the Rev. Walter Harris, Preacher on the occasion; Rev. David Sanford, to make the ordaining prayer; the Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D.D., to give the Charge; the Rev. Caleb Alexander, to give the Right Hand of Fellowship; the Rev. Edmund Mills, the introductory prayer; and the Rev. John Cleaveland, the concluding prayer.

"DAVID SANFORD, *Moderator.*

"Attest: JOHN CRANE, *Scribe.*"

"The Council then proceeded according to result, and the ordination was solemnized on a stage in the open air, near the Meeting-house, that not being sufficient. The exercises were performed to general satisfaction, and with great applause. The numerous auditory observed among themselves uncommon decency and decorum, and the whole exhibited to the people of God in this place a solemn, affecting, and yet pleasing scene." (*From Vol. II. of Chh. Records, p. 56, in the handwriting of Rev. Mr. Long.*)

Mr. Long's ministry seemed to proceed with a good degree of prosperity, internal and external, for many years, — perhaps I ought to say through its whole duration, though not without some serious trials, crosses, and adversities. He was a man of good common-sense, respectable learning, much prudence, great fidelity to his religious convictions, and eminently exemplary in all the walks of life.

See his genealogy, and the brief biographical sketch accompanying the same, in Part II. of this work.

The next event most worthy of note in the history of this society and church was the erection of their new meeting-house, in 1819. It was high time that the old sanctuary should give place to a new and more commodious one. The first question that arose was, where the new edifice should stand. Some friends living to the north-east of the parish common, I am told, were urgent that the proposed new house should stand on the place then occupied by Abner Wight, afterwards by Dr. G. D. Peck, and in our time by the late Ziba Thayer and his widow. This was in itself a very desirable site; but the church and most of the worshippers had so deep a reverence for the ancient sacred location, that they resolved not to abandon it. Then another question of much greater practical importance arose, — to whom did the old meeting-house belong, — to the parish, or the town? Two strong antagonistic parties at once divided the whole population, — the *town party* and the *parish party*. The town party insisted that the house was the property of the town, and, being decidedly in the majority at the polls, forbade the parish to meddle with it. But the parish, having legally re-organized so as to resume the rights of the former precinct, undauntedly dismantled the old edifice of its inside valuables, sold the shell, and cleared the ground for their new temple. Hence the case went to the courts, which at length decided the issues in favor of the parish. What consequences followed between the two contending parties will be set forth under another head. (See Chap. XIV., Sect. I.)

The parish now went forward vigorously to erect their new meeting-house. The following, from Vol. II. of the church records, in Rev. Mr. Long's handwriting, describes the course of proceedings and events: —

“1819, May 9. Most of the members of the Chh., male and female, convened at the house of the Pastor, in the intermission on the sabbath, and took into view the low state of religion in this place, the important undertaking in which the Parish are engaged for building a new Meeting-house, and the unprovoked opposition and devices raised by many, *out of the Parish*, against the work. And in view of these things, it was thought advisable to set apart a season for special united prayer, ‘that we might seek of God a right way for us, and for our little ones, and for all our substance’ (Ezra viii. 21). And as the work of rebuilding is to commence the present week, and as the old house of worship is to be disposed of on Wednesday next, therefore agreed that the proposed meeting be on *Monday* next, 2 o'clock, P.M., at the house of the Pastor.

"May 10. The Chh. met according to adjournment, most of the members being present, and enjoyed a solemn and comforting season in seeking for the outpouring of the Spirit; a blessing on the work of rebuilding the sanctuary, that success may be given to the undertaking, that 'the glory of the latter house may be greater than that of the former,' and that no device formed against the cause and people of God here may prosper. And much satisfaction was enjoyed in committing the whole, as we trust, to divine care and direction. Also, agreed to continue our meetings for like purposes during the season, or as long as duty shall appear, once in every month, in addition to the first Monday in the month, which has heretofore been observed as a season for special prayer. Also, appointed *Tuesday*, May 18, 2 o'clock, P.M., to be observed as a public season of prayer in relation to the same objects, a discourse to be delivered on the occasion.

"May 18. The Chh. and Parish convened according to appointment. A very full assembly. Sermon on 1 Chron. 28: 20. The old Meeting-house to be broken up on Monday next.

"May 24. The Parish collected, and took out all the inside of the house. 25. Prepared the old house to be removed. 26. The day of the annual Election. The Parish collected, and removed the house, under the direction of Capt. Rufus Thayer, with complete success, and no injury to the hands or the building. Divine providence visible.

"June 17. Began to raise the new Meeting-house, on the ground of the old. 19. The raising was completed to the top of the Belfry, without accident or harm. The Spire was raised Aug. 11. The business on each day, except one, was begun and closed with prayer, at the frame. The omission on the 18th was occasioned by a shower. Closed the business of the last day by singing 132d Ps., L. M., Dr. Watts, and concluded with prayer. *Hitherto the Lord hath helped us.*

"Nov. 1. A Chh. meeting was held, by appointment, at the house of the Pastor. After the usual monthly concert of prayer, a subscription having been previously opened and filled for procuring new cups and cloths for the Communion table, voted that Brother Nathan Parkhurst be appointed to procure the cups. N.B. The cups were procured according to vote; viz., 8 plated cups @ 3.50 = \$28.00.

"Nov. 15. The Meeting-house being nearly completed, the Parish met and voted acceptance. Also voted, 'That the thanks of this Parish be given to Mr. Elias Carter, for his able and faithful performance of his trust in erecting the Meeting-house this day accepted by the said Parish.

"(Signed by) ADAMS CHAPIN, *Parish Clerk.*

"The above was deservedly presented to Mr. Carter, a skilful and faithful architect, and amiable and pious man. This Meeting-house is said to be the 11th or 12th which he has erected. At 12 o'clock began the sale of pews, and during the afternoon 57 were sold at auction, amounting to more than \$7,000, — somewhat more than the whole cost of the house, — leaving towards 30 unsold. The sale was opened with prayer. It had been abundantly predicted by those *out of the Parish* who were unfriendly, that the

sales would not more than half equal the cost, and therefore that an enormous tax must be levied on the Parish. And thus some, through fear, had left the Parish, and united with other denominations. Some of these, after seeing that the danger was past, became purchasers. 'My God, think thou upon Tobiah and Sanballat according to these their works.' (Neh. 6: 14.)

"Nov. 16. After the close of a meeting for prayer, the Chh. collected themselves in Chh. meeting, and disposed of the old vessels among themselves; viz., 4 small flaggons and 8 cups. The avails were \$2.22½; and agreed to procure new cloths for the table.

"Aug. 11. The Spire was raised P.M., without harm.

"Nov. 25. The Meeting-house was dedicated. Ministers sent for on this occasion were, Rev. Mr. Howe of Hopkinton, Mr. Wood of Upton, Mr. Ide of Medway, Mr. Wheaton of Holliston, and Mr. Dogget of Mendon.

"*Exercises.* — Select music; a blessing implored on the reading of the Word, by the Pastor; 2 Chron., 6 chap., read by Mr. Ide; music; Ded. Prayer, by Mr. Howe; music; Sermon, by the pastor, 2 Chron. vii. 15, 16; music; Concluding Prayer by Mr. Wood. Remarkable order and decency prevailed.

"Nov. 25. A communion-table had previously been made by Mr. Benj. Gibbs, price \$10, paid in part by subscription by members of the Chh., and others, and part from the funds of 'The Moral and Charitable Society in Milford.' Also, three chairs, procured at Boston, \$5; expense paid as above. A Bible and Psalm-book were presented for the use of the pulpit by 'The Female Charitable Society.' Thus the whole business is completed, and the parish as harmonious as at any former period, and the congregation, from sabbath to sabbath, increasing in numbers." (Chh. Records, vol. ii., pp. 103-106.)

I have quoted thus fully from the records, because they relate to comparatively olden times, actors, and events, and because they give an interesting insight into the circumstances, experiences, characteristics, and spirit of a period now fading away from living memories into the shadowy past. It will not be expected that I describe subsequent kindred transactions with the same particularity. The limitations of my space forbid it. Rev. Mr. Long's ministry continued forty-three years, and terminated by regular dismissal, at his own request, in 1844. I must pass over a multitude of occurrences and incidents which would be proper for a full history of his pastorate, and briefly notice those only which took place in connection with his resignation. He was advancing toward old age; younger generations largely composed his congregation, and manners were changing with the times. Moreover, he was annually afflicted with a severe visitation of asthma, which lasted several weeks, and, for the time, seriously debilitated him. There began to be a clamor for a younger man, and more interesting pulpit discourses, according to

the fashion of the world generally. It was not a harsh or bitter clamor; but it reached his ears, and made him unhappy. He had served long and faithfully, on a meagre salary, and was not a man to stay where any considerable number of his professed supporters were dissatisfied with his performances, though others might devotedly adhere to him. There was a proposition to settle a colleague with him, which, I believe, was withdrawn. Anyhow, he came to the conclusion that he must resign, which he did, in the following communication:—

To the Congregational Church and Parish in Milford.

BRETHREN AND FRIENDS, — Although it has ever been a settled principle with me, that the sacred relation between a pastor and church ought never to be dissolved for slight causes, yet, as it appears that nothing short of this will give satisfaction to those who wish for a change in the ministry in this place, or be likely to save this people from being rent with incurable divisions, I am led to the conclusion that the time has arrived for such a step to be taken. I have not *rashly* come to this conclusion, but with deliberate and prayerful consideration.

I am willing to make all reasonable sacrifices to promote the peace and prosperity of this people. And hoping, or at least *wishing*, that the contemplated step may have the effect to secure this object, *I now ask a dismission from my pastoral relation to this church and my ministerial relation to this parish.* [The remainder omitted.]

D. LONG, *Pastor.*

APRIL 14, 1844.

April 25 ensuing, the church, with some reluctance, accepted this resignation. The parish did so about the same time, passing the following resolution:—

“*Resolved*, That the thanks of this parish be presented to the Rev. David Long, for his long and faithful services with this people as their minister, and for his honorable and upright dealings as a neighbor and friend.”

A mutual council was convened on Wednesday, May 15, 1844, to advise on the case. It consisted of the pastors and delegates named below:—

PASTORS.

Rev. Benjamin Wood, Upton.
Rev. Elisha Fisk, Wrentham.
Rev. Jacob Ide, D.D., Medway.
Rev. J. D. Southworth, Franklin.
Rev. D. Sanford, Medway Village.

DELEGATES.

Brother Joseph B. Chapin.
Deacon Jonathan Metcalf.
Brother Matthew Metcalf.
Brother Nathan Bullard.

The council reported a very deprecatory result ; but, on the whole, sanctioning the dismissal, with a declared expectation that Mr. Long should receive from his people five hundred dollars, which, however, I am informed, was never paid to him. Mr. Long and his wife asked, and received, a commendatory dismissal from the church, as members ; and on the ensuing sabbath (May 19) he preached an affecting farewell discourse. Thus, with some shadows of sadness, ended his ministry in Milford.

Rev. Smith Bartlett Goodenow, the next pastor, was installed Oct. 30, 1844, and dismissed Jan. 1, 1846. Rev. Preston Pond was installed May 24, 1849, and dismissed Feb. 16, 1852. Rev. James Trask Woodbury was installed July 15, 1852, and died Jan. 16, 1861. Rev. Alfred A. Ellsworth was ordained Sept. 4, 1862, and dismissed June 28, 1865. Rev. James B. Thornton was installed Nov. 22, 1865, and resigned Jan. 28, 1868,—his dismission sanctioned by council, Aug. 5, 1868. Rev. Sylvester C. Kendall was installed Aug. 5, 1868, and dismissed June 12, 1873. Rev. Merrill Richardson, D.D., was installed June 12, 1873, and died Dec. 12, 1877. Rev. Oliver S. Dean was installed Sept. 20, 1877,—the present incumbent. The last two have held a high rank in the public esteem as pastors, citizens; and men,—in saying which, no disparagement is meant for their predecessors.

The succession of elders and deacons was brought down, at the close of Chap. V., to 1785, when Dea. John Chapin was elected elder. He seems to have been the last of the ruling elders. Seth Nelson was chosen deacon in 1786 ; also, Ebenezer Read, about the same time ; Robert Sanders, jun., 1802 ; Nathan Chapin, also 1802 ; Seth Nelson, jun., 1813 ; Amos Chapin, 1815 ; Peter Rockwood, 1831 ; Nathan T. Chapin, 1844 ; Nathaniel Torrey and Martin Fletcher, 1845 ; Joseph W. Littlefield, 1848 ; Hiram Carpenter, S. C. Brownell, and A. L. Kendall, Nov. 3, 1853 ; Samuel W. Walker, Feb. 26, 1857 ; David B. Rockwood, Dec. 15, 1859 ; Amos Holbrook and Levi P. Bradish, April 23, 1863 ; Benjamin Franklin, March 20, 1866 ; Charles N. Morse, June 5, 1868 ; and Asa A. Westcott, Jan. 3, 1879. Some of these served till death, and others till resignation or discharge. The total number of members in this church, as reported Jan. 1, 1879, was 289, of whom 79 were males, and 210 females. Their creed and covenant have undergone several revisions since 1741, with considerable omissions and verbal modifications, but retaining what are deemed their essential evangelical features. It is hardly necessary for me to present a copy of the latest revision, as its contents are substantially accordant with those of sister Orthodox



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Congregational churches in New England generally. I shall venture to remark, however, that all the modifications referred to have been on the line of moderate Calvinism towards a milder theology. The congregation — of which this church is the core — is large, wealthy, and popular. In all these respects it is our strongest religious society, excepting the Catholic in point of numbers. It has a vigorous internal organization for the promotion of the various auxiliary benevolences common in its denomination. Its social activities of all kinds are auspicious of permanency and prosperity. In our town Directory, designed to cover the year 1878, its communicants were stated to number 293, its Sunday school 325, and its Sunday-school library 810 volumes. This must be nearly their present status. The average Sunday audiences are estimated at 450, — ranging from 300 to 800.

I will close this account with a brief statement concerning the renovation of their church edifice. It began to be felt, in 1858, that the Second Meeting-house, built in 1819, needed enlargement and thorough renewal. Early in 1859 the parish initiated measures to this end. But its accomplishment was retarded by many difficulties. The building must be raised up high enough for ample basement-rooms, in the modern style. It must be lengthened some thirty feet, and the inside work entirely remodelled. It must be set much farther back, so as to have a decent front on the street; and neighboring buildings, especially the Academy, must also be moved back westward, so as to stand in range with it. To effect all this, more land must be bought in the rear, at a high price, and sundry horse-stable rights cancelled. Meantime, the ancient bounds of the original precinct common were so ill-defined and obscured by changes that it was hard to ascertain them. Plan after plan was proposed for the attainment of the main object. One of these was to purchase a new site between Main and South-Main Sts., near their junction, and either build anew, or move, enlarge, and rejuvenate the old sanctuary. This went so far, that the proposed new site was actually bought by the parish. But the cost had to be considered and provided for, — some twenty-five thousand dollars or more. At length, after dubious agitation for years, the parish unanimously decided as is set forth in the following record: —

“Oct. 15, 1866. The committee chosen at a legal meeting of the parish, holden Sept. 17, A.D. 1866, to report upon moving, enlarging, and the repair of the church, made the following report, which was accepted; and, after duly considering the same, it was unanimously adopted, as follows: to wit, ‘That the building should be removed to the lot recently purchased of

Moses Harris; that it be enlarged by the addition of thirty feet in length; that a vestry, and such rooms as may be required for church purposes, be finished under it; the church to be raised sufficiently for the purpose; that new pews and windows be put into the church; that the organ be placed in the rear of the speaker's desk; that the galleries be remodelled, and the building put in complete repair, and painted, inside and out, in an appropriate manner.

"The committee are of the opinion that the aforesaid improvements, including the furnishing of the church, can be made at an expense not exceeding the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

'C. F. CLAFLIN, *Chairman of Committee.*'

"Chose Charles F. Clafin, Lewis Fales, and Lowell Fales, a building committee, with authority to carry out the recommendations of the above report.

"*Voted*, To choose a committee of three, by ballot, to appraise the pews in the church previous to any alteration or repair. Chose William Batchelder of Holliston, Clark Patridge of Medway, and N. P. Coburn of Newton, for said committee."

The work went forward with due preparation; but the dismantling of the sanctuary did not commence till the spring of 1868, when the parish provided Washington Hall as their place of worship during the process of renovation. The undertaking was handsomely completed before Aug. 5, 1868, on the evening of which day, after Rev. Mr. Kendall's installation, the new temple was solemnly dedicated, with the customary formalities. Somewhat later the building committee made their final report, and were honorably discharged. The improvements, accommodations, and beautifications made, speak for themselves, and reflect honor on the parish. The total of improvements cost about twenty-five thousand dollars, to which must be added an excellent organ, costing twelve hundred dollars. After Rev. Mr. Long's dismissal, the salaries of his successors were six hundred dollars, seven hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars per annum, till the settlement of Rev. Mr. Kendall, who received two thousand dollars. Rev. Dr. Richardson received three thousand five hundred dollars; and the present incumbent, in these later times, receives two thousand five hundred dollars. I have omitted the names of annually elected parish officers, since those of the precinct era, as perhaps uncalled for, considering the particularity of other historic matter. I will, however, add, in closing, a specification of those chosen for 1879: viz., *Parish Committee*, Samuel Walker, Aaron C. Mayhew, Thomas B. Thayer; *Committee on Music*, George W. Johnson, Chas. F. Clafin, Joel W. Harris; *Clerk and Treasurer*, Orlando Avery.

II. THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

Precisely when Universalism was first preached in Milford, and by whom, I have been unable to ascertain. I incline, however, to believe that Elder Adams Streeter was probably its first preacher here, and that he commenced his ministry in the year 1781. It is recorded in the first volume of our Town Records, p. 202, that "Elder Adams Streeter, Dinah his wife, and seven children [giving their names], came to reside in Milford, Nov. 16, 1781. They came from Douglas, taken in by Noah Wiswall." Mr. Wiswall was one of the earliest and most zealous of our Milford Universalists. Elder Streeter was an early and devoted Universalist preacher, itinerating much in the southerly towns of Worcester Co., and in portions of Rhode Island. He had several stations where he ministered regularly on the sabbath once a month. This town afforded him one of those stations, meetings being held at private houses,—often at Mr. Wiswall's. It is presumable that he commenced ministering here occasionally several months before moving his family hither in Nov., 1781, and that about that time arrangements had been made for him to preach regularly to the people here once a month. It is hardly supposable, on other grounds, that he would have taken up his family residence here. Mr. Wiswall himself—though not without the sad fault of intemperance (not uncommon in those days among even orthodox church-members and respectably good men)—was a generous-hearted, enterprising, public-spirited, and charitable citizen. This accounts for his opening his house, and making a home for Elder Streeter's family. Doubtless he had a high and warm regard for his minister, who, in that unpopular stage of Universalism, must have stood sorely in need of friends.

We now come to our earliest Universalist records, which commence thus: "The Records of the Independent Christian Society, commonly called Universalist, before incorporated and afterwards. Samuel French, Clerk." Then follows: "Milford, August, 1785. The persons belonging to the society [previous to and down to that time] were, Elder Adams Streeter, Noah Wiswall, Ebenezer Sumner, Samuel French, John Claffin, Caleb Boynton, Saml. Bowker, Ebenezer Wheelock, Ebenezer Sumner, jun., Nahum Clark, David French [11]." This little society was invited to represent itself by three delegates in the first General Convention of the denomination, which was held in Oxford, Sept. 14, 1785. It sent, as its delegates, Ebenezer Sumner, Noah Wiswall, and Samuel French. The Convention recommended "its few infant societies to organize and affiliate."

This was agreed to by Milford society, Dec. 5, 1785. At the same time it was agreed (perhaps renewedly) to sustain a regular monthly meeting, under the ministrations of Elder Adams Streeter, who was to be supported by contribution. Feb. 22, 1786, they again agreed with Elder Streeter to preach monthly for them through the year, on the same terms. But they were soon bereaved of their first minister, as appears from the following entry: "Sept. 22, 1786. Then departed this life our Beloved Elder and Brother, Adams Streeter, to the great lamentation of all his hearers." Their arrangement was to have him preach in each of their several houses. He was taken suddenly and fatally sick on one of his preaching excursions (I think) to Providence, R.I., or vicinity, and died at the hospitable house of Capt. Stephen Whipple, in Smithfield, near Blackstone River, on territory now included in the town of Lincoln.

Dec. 28, 1787, the society formally adopted and subscribed the organic religious compact which had been recommended by the newly organized General Convention to its several constituent societies. It is presumed to have been draughted by Rev. John Murray, one of the principal patriarchs of Universalism in America. The following is a copy:—

"CHARTER OF COMPACT.

"As it is of the greatest importance, and conduces to the safety and happiness of a Society, to form themselves in a way which is most happyfying and secure in the great matters of Religion and Morality, and to take all such salutary measures as are pointed out in the Constitution; we, therefore, who have set our names hereunto, convinced by reason and truth, do, by our own inclination, mutually engage and pledge ourselves, each to the other, and enter into the following Charter of Compact:—

"1. That there be a stated annual meeting of the Society, on the second Wednesday in April, every year, for the purpose of choosing a select committee, whose power shall be as hereafter defined, and that there be, at the same time, a Clerk chosen to this Society.

"2. That there be funds provided, by voluntary subscription, for the purpose of supporting a teacher, or teachers, of Piety, Religion, and Morality, and for the purpose of assisting poor and distressed brethren.

"3. The powers of the compact are to extend to the calling of a meeting, or meetings, of the Society, when they shall think proper, or on request of five of the Society.

"4. They have power to admit new subscribers: they shall likewise acquaint the Clerk of their proceedings, in order that he may keep a regular record.

"5. The Clerk shall record the transactions, both of the Society and Committee, in a book open to the inspection of any one.

"6. The Clerk shall be Treasurer of the Society, and shall regularly report, both of the reception and distribution of moneys to the Compact, at every annual meeting.

"7. All who shall subscribe, and not punctually pay, shall be exempt from the privileges of the Charter of Compact; and the Compact have discretionary power to remit subscriptions, on reasonable representations made to them.

"8. The subscriptions shall be paid to the Clerk, which will render useless the office of a Collector.

"9. Subscriptions shall be opened at the annual meeting, and continue at those periods, unless any circumstances shall require them more frequently.

"10. All subscribers shall have an equal vote.

"11. All questions shall be determined by two-thirds of the present members, and seven shall constitute a meeting.

"12. Every member or subscriber shall have a free liberty to withdraw his name from this Charter whenever he shall see fit.

"13. Whereas, the privilege of choosing one's own religion is inestimable, in order to maintain that privilege unimpaired, in case any person associating with us shall suffer persecution from an unlawful exercise of power, we do agree and resolve to afford all legal measures of extricating him from difficulty, and of enabling him to enjoy that freedom which is held forth in the Constitution.

"14. And be it universally known, that we who have set our names to this Charter of Compact, for the purposes heretofore named, are composed of, and belong to, the Independent Christian Society in Milford, commonly called *Universalists*. As Christians, we acknowledge no Master but Christ Jesus, and, as disciples, we profess to follow no guide in spiritual matters but his word and spirit; as dwellers in this world, we hold ourselves bound to yield obedience to every ordinance of man for God's sake, and we will be obedient subjects to the powers that are ordained of God in all civil cases; but, as subjects of that King whose kingdom is not of this world, we cannot acknowledge the right of any human authority to make laws for the regulation of our consciences in spiritual matters. Thus, as a true, independent Church of Christ, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith, we mutually agree to walk together in Christian fellowship, building up each other in our most holy faith, rejoicing in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and determining, by his grace, no more to be entangled by any yoke of bondage. As disciples of the meek and lowly Jesus, we resolve, so far as in us lieth, to live peaceably with all men; yet, as believers, living godly in Christ Jesus, we expect to suffer as much persecution as the laws of the country we live in will admit of. But we resolve, by the grace of God, none of these things shall move us to act inconsistently with our character as Christians.

"We will, as much as possible, avoid vain jangling and unnecessary disputation, and, should we be reviled, endeavor in patience to possess our souls. As an Independent Church of Christ, thus bound together by the cords of love, and uniting together in his name, we mutually agree to meet

together to worship our divine Lord and Master, as circumstances shall or may require; [and] that we may the more effectually show forth his praise who hath called us out of darkness into his marvellous light, we resolve to pay a serious regard to all the exhortations, admonitions, and instructions given to us by the Spirit of God in the epistles dictated to our holy apostles. We will, as far as in us lieth, do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith. We will, by the grace of God, in word and in deed, endeavor to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour, as children of one Father, and members of one head, who are united together in church fellowship, bound by the love of our dear Saviour."

Subscribed, at the date aforesaid, by "Ebenezer Sumner, Ebenezer Hill, Samuel Bowker, Benjamin Bass, Noah Wiswall, Nathaniel Butterworth, Aaron Pond, Japheth Daniels, Amos Ellis, Darius Sumner, Luther Wheelock, Jairus Boyden, Nathaniel Corbett, Moses Pond, Ichabod Corbett, Nahum Clark, Calvin Cutler, Ebenezer Sumner, jun., Caleb Cheney, jun., Edward Brewer, Obadiah Wood, Seth Allen, Joseph Sumner" [23]. A few of these appear to have been of neighboring towns, residents near the borders of Milford.

The records do not show that the society had another regular monthly preacher till May 31, 1790. It is probable, however, that they had more or less occasional preaching during the intervening years. At the last-mentioned date they engaged Rev. Zephaniah Lathe to preach for them, once a month, through the year, salary \$20; again, for 1791, they engaged him, salary \$25. Thenceforward he ministered to them regularly, once a month, for the same annual stipend, till the autumn of 1797. He may be called their second pastor or minister. Much of the time, during those years, the meetings were held at the house of Mr. Noah Wiswall, who was allowed \$10 per annum for the trouble occasioned. That old Wiswall house is still standing on the Plain, north side of the Holliston road, now Main Street, a little east of Cedar Street, owned by Irish-Americans.

Jan. 24, 1791, the society obtained a vote of the town in the following words: "Voted to let the people of the Denomination called Universalers have liberty to meet in the Town's Meeting-house on week days, when not otherwise wanted." (Vol. I. p. 127.) How many times this privilege was used, I do not find recorded. I have been told that Rev. John Murray preached there at least once, and it is probable that he and others did so several times. On the 20th Sept., 1797, the Universalist General Convention met in Milford, and perhaps in the town's meeting-house, so called. The society's records make it pretty certain that Rev. Z. Lathe officiated as its minister quite regularly, once a month, from 1790 to 1804. Rev. Joshua Flagg

preached more or less frequently during 1805; then Rev. Mr. Lathe again during 1806; Rev. Mr. Flagg again, 1807 and '08. During 1809, '10, and '11, Rev. Nathaniel Smith ministered. From 1811 to '21, the society had more or less frequent preaching from Rev. Messrs. Bigelow, Richard Carrique, Joshua Flagg, Caleb Rich, and others.

When the excitement of 1819 arose about the ownership of the old Precinct Meeting-house, in which the town and parish parties originated, and which developed into a hot rivalrous controversy of several years' continuance, the Universalist society received important accessions. Among these, Pearley Hunt, Esq., with his handsome mercantile wealth, was conspicuous. A new town-common had been obtained, and the town-house built in the Sumner locality; and it was sturdily resolved that the new municipal metropolis should be graced by a church edifice adjacent to it, as respectable as the one that had just replaced the old Town's Meeting-house, so called, on the ancient common. The result was the Brick Church, now a rear appendage of Church Block. The responsibility of its erection was assumed by twelve Universalist proprietors, who associated themselves for that purpose. They were Pearley Hunt, Esq., Col. Ariel Bragg, Capt. Henry Nelson, Darius Sumner, John Corbett, sen., Ebenezer Hunt, Alexander Cheney, Caleb Cheney, Ellis Sumner, Clark Sumner, Zebediah Flagg, and Otis Parkhurst. Esq. Hunt took one-fourth or more of the pecuniary responsibility, but his associates their due proportion according to their respective ability, and perhaps some of them beyond their ability. They went into the undertaking with a will and a zeal which insured speedy success. They were determined to produce a meeting-house not inferior to that which the Congregational parish had just completed, though of a different style: so they designedly built one of brick, a fraction larger on the ground than that of the parish, with a tower sixty feet high instead of a spire, but furnished with an imposing clock, and a bell five hundred weight heavier than its rival; all which was completed during the year 1820, and was deemed glory enough for one performance. Their opposers did not scruple to give them more credit for will and pluck than piety; which, if judged by omission of public prayers, so demonstrative in the erection of the Congregational edifice, might seem just. But will and pluck distinguished both parties in those days, whilst piety and town thrift enjoyed the harvest. The Universalist sanctuary was dedicated, with much demonstration and rejoicing, Jan. 10, 1821; and the celebrated Rev. Hosea Ballou, of Boston, preached the sermon, which was forthwith published.

The succession of ministers from that dedication downward has been as follows:—

Rev. Thomas Whittemore, one year to 1822.	Rev. Benjamin H. Davis, 1844, '46.
Rev. Jacob Frieze, two years to April, 1824.	Rev. William Coe, 1847.
Rev. Adin Ballou, over six years, to 1831.	Rev. Willard Spaulding, 1848.
Rev. Elbridge Trull, 1833.	Rev. Henry A. Eaton, 1849 to '53.
Rev. Rufus S. Pope, 1835.	Rev. David H. Plumb, 1853, '54.
Rev. H. W. Morse, 1837.	Rev. James R. Johnson, 1855 to '60.
Rev. Z. Baker, 1838.	Rev. George Hill, 1860 to '65.
Rev. William Bell, 1841, '42.	Rev. Russell P. Ambler, 1865, '66.
Rev. William R. G. Mellen, 1843.	Rev. Gerherdus L. Demarest, 1867 to '73.
	Rev. Edward A. Perry, 1873 to '78.
	Rev. Royal T. Sawyer, 1879, etc.

The society was not legally incorporated until Dec. 6, 1824, and then under a warrant issued on petition by Warren Rawson, Esq., of Mendon, justice of the peace. After that the members were frequently taxed for the support of public worship, whenever the society preferred that method to subscription. From 1821, for many years, the successive pastors received an annual salary of \$330. Between 1831 and 1842 the society passed through a fluctuating series of less favorable experiences, during which there were several intermissions of regular preaching. On the 31st Oct., 1841, a new constitution was adopted, consisting of ten good articles, which revived the cause, and gathered to its support a respectable recruit of adherents. The preamble and declared objects were highly commendable, and were followed by an article adopting the common published creed of the denomination; viz.,—

“We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind.

“We believe there is one God, whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

“We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to maintain order and practise good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men.”

The entire constitution is unobjectionable in substance and form, considered in its kind and designed use. Under it the affairs of the society went on with improving success. Thenceforth the salaries paid to pastors gradually rose, till, in the case of Rev. G. L. Demarest, they reached the maximum of \$1,600 per annum. The present salary is \$1,200.

Under the pastorate of Rev. Henry A. Eaton, which commenced in 1849, and appears to have been very popular and effective, a church organization of considerable strength was instituted, and the handsome new church on Pearl Street erected. There had never before been any such organization within the society, nor any observance of sacramental ordinances. This church held its first meeting for the choice of officers, etc., Oct. 2, 1850. It adopted an excellent constitution, with declarations of objects, faith, duties, and discipline, and all necessary provisions for official and practical operations. About the same time the new church edifice was planned, and soon erected. The plan was drawn by Thomas W. Silloway of Boston, and the house built by Orrin Whipple of Newton, for \$7,000; the land and all other items of expenditure amounted to \$2,400 more: total, \$9,400. The new sanctuary was dedicated May 1, 1851; sermon by the venerable Hosea Ballou, then eighty-one years of age, who, as before stated, preached the former dedicatory discourse. The same day, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Eaton, having already ministered two years, was formally installed; sermon by Rev. Thomas Whittemore. In the evening the church was solemnly recognized according to the forms of the denomination. There was a great gathering of clergy and laity, and much rejoicing.

The deacons of the church have been Elijah P. Brigham, Amory B. Cook, Adam Hunt, and Elbridge M. Jones. Deas. Cook and Jones are now in service. Present number of communicants, 28. A valuable organ was purchased for the choir in 1875, at the cost of \$1,800. The usual Sunday audiences average not far from 300 persons.

The Sunday school numbers about 125. Superintendents of recent date, C. M. Sumner, E. A. Perry, G. M. Billings. Its library contains 425 vols. Recent librarians, Ellis Fisher, John Carpenter, S. P. Carpenter, 2d.

The present pastor is Rev. Royal T. Sawyer, whose regular services as such commenced March 9, 1879; salary, \$1,200. The society's officers for 1878 were as follows: *Standing Committee*, Rufus C. Eldridge, Grinfill B. Knight, and Benjamin H. Spaulding; *Treasurer*, Henry C. Skinner; *Clerk*, Gilbert M. Billings; *Collector*, Asaph Withington; *Assessors*, Andrew J. Sumner and Leander Holbrook. For 1879-80, same as last year excepting Collector I. N. Davis. The Universalists, under their new pastor, seem to be prosperous and hopeful.

III. THE METHODIST SOCIETIES.

The Methodists are our next oldest religionists. I speak of societies, because, though there is but one Methodist society now, there was one of a much earlier date, that became defunct not long after the present society was organized. The old society was located in the North Purchase, and for many years had a small house of worship there. It was originally in regular connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, but at a later period became Methodist *Protestant* in its ecclesiastical affiliation; at least, such is my best understanding of the matter.

Methodist circuit-preachers came occasionally into the North Purchase as early as 1792, and also into Hayden Row, Hopkinton. They are said to have held their first meetings in summer under large shady trees, some of which are traditionally mentioned as sturdy chestnuts, standing not far from where their meeting-house was afterwards built. In colder weather they gathered in private dwellings, or perhaps in the schoolhouse. The earliest reliable information I have found concerning Methodist religious services and preachers in town is afforded by certificates recorded in our Assessors' Book, which exempted certain persons from Congregational taxation. The following are interesting: —

This is to certify, that Wm. Andrews, James Battle, Josiah Ball, David Stearns, Edmund Bowker, Ebenr. McFarland, Joshua Andrews, John Dewing, Uri Day, John Corbett, and Caleb Albee attend public worship with the Methodists in Milford, and contribute for their support.

Signed, in behalf of the Society,

GEO. CANNON.

APRIL 22, 1795.

This is to certify, that the Bearer, Mr. Daniel Carter, attends Methodist preaching in North Purchase in the Town of Milford, and contributes to its support.

Signed, in behalf of the Methodist Society,

JOHN HARPER, *Elder*.

MILFORD, May 21, 1795.

A similar certificate was given to Ithiel Parkhurst, signed by George Pickering, dated May 22, 1797; also another to Asa Snell, by the same preacher, bearing the same date; another was given to Jesse Cheney, Dec. 11, 1802, signed by Joshua Soule, Methodist preacher; another was given to Alexander Cheney, Nov. 10, 1804, signed by "Nehemiah Coy, Methodist Teacher." I found in a class-leader's list, handed down among the papers of Dea. Edmund Bowker, under

date of Nov. 2, 1801, that the said Bowker and Ebenr. McFarland were then class-leaders; that the class numbered twenty-three persons (names specified); that "every Friday before quarterly meeting was appointed as a day of fasting and prayer," and that Joseph Snelling was their preacher in charge. Here all extant records fail me till 1811; but from the foregoing evidence it is certain that a Methodist society existed in the North Purchase previous to April 22, 1795. And it is also certain, that, in the succession of their ministers, Revs. George Cannon, John Harper, George Pickering, Joseph Snelling, Joshua Soule, and Nehemiah Coy officiated between April 22, 1795, and Nov. 10, 1804. Who else may have done so before, or meantime, we know not. It seems, therefore, hardly doubtful that Methodist preaching commenced occasionally as early, at least, as the date I first named, — i. e., 1792. Who ministered between Nov., 1804, and 1811, I am unable to state; but my friend Isaac C. Haven has furnished, from records in his keeping, the following facts of a subsequent period.

It was deemed necessary to organize the society in legal form. A meeting was therefore called according to law. It was held in the North schoolhouse, Aug. 28, 1811. David Stearns was chosen moderator, and Pearley Hunt clerk. Elder Isaac Bonney, who seems to have been eminently popular, was then the regular preacher. Esq. Hunt served as clerk ten years. Wm. Bailey succeeded him in 1821, and continued for five years. Dea. Ithiel Parkhurst was chosen in 1826; then Henry Ball, in 1828; then followed another legal organization of the society in 1829, and Wm. Bailey served as clerk one year. He was succeeded by Isaac C. Haven for thirteen years. A new organization was effected, in legal form, March 16, 1840, with the title "First Methodist Society in Milford," I. C. Haven again clerk. Its last meeting was held March 5, 1843.

Jan. 18, 1815, the society as then organized raised, probably by subscription, \$254.57, and voted to build a meeting-house thirty-four by thirty feet, with posts twelve feet high. That house was soon erected, on the east side of the road, above the John Cheney place, near the then North Purchase schoolhouse. Quite regular preaching was held there, in connection with a twin chapel in Hayden Row, Hop. (the two together constituting one station), for many years. In process of time the meeting-house passed, by vote, into the hands of proprietors for repair. These were John Cheney, Zenas Ball, Levi Bicknell, Lyman P. Lowe, Isaac C. Haven, Willard Haven, John Goldsmith, James Fletcher, and George Hancock. Finally, the religious interest of the locality so dwindled away that no regular meet-

ings were held in the house; and at length it was burnt by a parcel of rowdy lads out on a spree, Oct. 23, 1860. While the society was somewhat prosperous, Aug. 25, 1828, it voted to build a parsonage, \$254 being subscribed for that purpose. One was soon built; but in 1851 it was sold to George Hancock.

The succession of clergymen, from Rev. Isaac Bonney in 1811, the last above mentioned, must be necessarily imperfect for lack of authentic information. I have been told that Rev. Mr. Hedding, afterwards distinguished as Bishop Hedding, preceded Elder Bonney, or at least was at one time on the station; but I have found no means of verifying this. I find on the town's record of marriage-returns the names of the following officiators: Rev. I. Bonney, down to 1818; Rev. Erastus Otis, 1820, '22; Rev. Hezekiah Thatcher, 1823, etc.; Rev. Herman Perry, 1825, etc.; Rev. Thomas W. Tucker, 1826, etc.; and Rev. O. Robbins, 1833. A little later there came in a succession of Protestant and Reformed Methodist ministers, whose names I give as reported to me, and their terms of service: Rev. Alexander T. Temple, 1835; Rev. Nathaniel Spindel, 1836; Rev. John Dale, 1837, '38; Rev. Lorenzo Johnson, and his brother Rev. Thomas Johnson, 1839; Rev. Thos. F. Morris supplied a while; Rev. Wm. Tozer, 1840 to '43; miscellaneous supplies by Rev. Mr. Rice and students, Episcopal Methodists, from Holliston; Rev. Leonard Wakefield (Episcopal Methodist), for several closing years of the society's existence.

THE PRESENT METHODIST SOCIETY.

The present flourishing Methodist Episcopal Church and Society derived most of their seedling members from the North Purchase Society, already treated of. Several of them, I am sure, were constituents of that organization in some of its phases. Those surviving its decadence were glad to join their few immigrating brethren from other places in raising the standard of their denomination amid the thrift of Milford Centre. The attempt was successful. Commencing with prayer and conference meetings in private dwellings, they soon obtained leave to occupy the old Town Hall. A vote on our clerk's records shows permission granted to this effect in 1836, the Methodists to make such compensation as the selectmen should think equitable. At length, appealing to their wealthy and liberal brother, Hon. Lee Claflin of Hop., formerly of Milford, he assisted them to get regular sabbath services established, and, later, to erect their house of worship on Exchange St., corner of Fayette. The society was legally organized in 1844. The church and parsonage were built in 1849; the latter being wholly the gift of Hon. L. Claflin. The church



Lee Clafflin

was enlarged in 1864, and much improved. The site, church, and parsonage were entirely free of debt before 1869. The whole property is now valued at \$14,000. The society has been served by the following named pastors:—

Rev. Henry E. Hempstead, 1846, '47.	Rev. Edward S. Best, 1861, '62.
Rev. Joseph Whitman, 1848, '49.	Rev. Joseph Scott, 1863, '64, '65.
Rev. C. W. Ainsworth, 1850, '51.	Rev. William G. Leonard, 1866.
Rev. Albert A. Cooke, pt. of 1851.	Rev. Loranus Crowell, 1867, '68.
Rev. Isaac Smith, 1852, '53.	Rev. William H. Hatch, 1869, '71.
Rev. Aaron D. Sargeant, 1854, '55.	Rev. Rodney H. Howard, 1872, '75.
Rev. Daniel Richards, 1856, etc.	Rev. Porter M. Vinton, 1875, '77.
Rev. J. M. Bailey, 1857, '58.	Rev. George F. Eaton, 1877, etc.
Rev. George G. Jones, 1859, '60.	Rev. Charles Young, 1880, etc.

There may be slight errors of date.

Trustees of the Society, as reported in the Milford Directory of 1869, were: R. Cummings, George Beatty, D. C. Mowry, D. Adams, George L. Cooke, R. C. Hussey, John S. Mead. In 1872 John S. Mead is omitted, and John P. Rankin, J. W. Annette, Adin Ball, and D. P. Eldredge are added as *trustees*. In 1875 the list is the same, omitting R. Cummings and D. Adams. In 1878 the list of 1875 is repeated. Later, M. Greene, A. W. Keen, T. Lilley.

Stewards in 1869: D. Adams, D. C. Mowry, G. L. Cooke, Geo. Beatty, John W. Annette, Adin Ball, D. P. Eldredge, C. P. Nelson, Royal Cummings. In 1872, D. Adams, D. C. Mowry, C. P. Nelson, and R. Cummings disappear from the list; and their places are filled by Geo. H. Clarke, Frank Dewing, and Samuel Knight. In 1875 we have the same, excepting that C. N. Packard takes the place of George Beatty, and Calvin J. Fisk that of Samuel Knight. In 1878 the list stands as reported in 1875. Later, H. H. V. Lilley, R. S. Ruggles.

Treasurer: George L. Cooke, uniformly reported 1869 and downward.

Class Leaders: George Beatty, R. C. Hussey, George S. Adams, J. Elwin Cummings, Ithiel P. Farnum. Later, G. F. Eaton, H. H. V. Lilley, T. McCanna. (Several probable omissions in the above.)

Sunday-school Superintendent: from 1854 to the present time, George L. Cooke, faithfully, for twenty-five years. *Assistant Superintendent*, Terrance McCanna. The school numbers over two hundred, and has a library of seven hundred and fifty volumes. Its succession of *librarians* has been: Adin Ball, John Adams, Willis Rankin, Lemuel L. Wheelock.

The present number of church-members is about two hundred and

forty, and that of the average Sunday audiences not far from two hundred and fifty.

The Methodists of Milford, like the people of their denomination generally, are zealous religionists and conscientious devotees to their convictions of truth and duty. They have their full share of pious, upright, and trustworthy adherents. Their faith, discipline, and ecclesiasticism are too well known, or available by honest inquirers in published documents, to need any exposition from me.

IV. THE CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY.

The Baptists have been slow to gain an organized foothold in Milford, though long established in Bellingham and other neighboring towns. There has been a slight sprinkling of them within our territorial limits from certainly as early a date as 1792, and probably much earlier. I find on our old records the following certificates of exemption from taxation to the Congregational order here:—

These may certify that Ens^s. Michael Madden is of and belongs to the Baptist Society in Upton, and attends the public worship there, and assists in supporting the preaching the Gospel in said Society.

SIMON SNOW [*Pastor.*]

DAVID KELLY, *Clerk of said Society.*

UPTON, April ye 2nd 1792.

Another of precisely the same tenor, date, and signature was given to Daniel Hunt, and lodged with our town-clerk. Three years later we find the following on record:—

April 24, 1795. — These lines may Certify that Joseph Ward and Joseph Hunting of Milford are Members of a Branch of our Communion.

NOAH ALDEN, *Pastor.*

This may Certify to whom it may concern, that the following persons belonging to the Town of Milford have subscribed for the support of the Baptist Minister in the Town of Bellingham; viz., Dea^s Eben^r Holbrook, Ziba Holbrook, Calvin Holbrook, Timothy Wiswall, George Alverson, Daniel Wedge.

Attest:

ELIAB WIGHT, *Clerk of said Society.*

BELLINGHAM, May 6, 1795.

It may safely be presumed that there has been more or less occasional Baptist preaching in Milford all the way down from, perhaps, 1785, or even 1750 (though mostly in private dwellings, schoolhouses, and halls), to the organization of the present church. The Rev. Julius B. Robinson having favored me with an interesting sketch of the history of this church, I take pleasure in copying the same into these pages.

"The Pine St. Baptist Church was organized Feb. 15, 1853, and publicly recognized by an ecclesiastical council on the 10th of March; at which time the membership was twenty-nine. The number of constituent members was twenty-three. The services of recognition were held in the 'Brick Church,' which is now a part of 'Church Block,' and included a sermon by Rev. N. Colver, address to the church by Rev. Wm. C. Child, fellowship of the council by Rev. H. Fittz, and prayer by Rev. Joseph Smith. Rev. J. W. Russell was the first pastor. His labors began before the formal organization of the church, and he was on the field ready to assume the pastorate. He remained until Oct. 22, 1854. Up to that time fifty-two persons had been members of the church. On the 29th of August, 1855, Mr. Levi A. Abbott was ordained in Washington Hall: sermon by Rev. Bradford H. Lincoln; prayer by Rev. W. C. Child; hand of fellowship by Rev. J. W. Russell; charge to the candidate by Rev. J. T. Massey. He continued to labor with great acceptance until the last sabbath in April, 1858. During his three-years pastorate, which was terminated by ill health, 33 members were added, — 16 by letter and experience, and 17 by baptism. Sept. 22, 1858, Mr. Horace G. Hubbard from Hamilton Theological Seminary was ordained: sermon by Rev. D. C. Eddy; prayer by Rev. E. C. Messenger; charge by Rev. J. M. Rockwood; hand of fellowship by Rev. K. Holt; address to the church by Rev. L. A. Abbott. His pastorate terminated July 16, 1859. Nearly a year later Rev. K. Holt labored a few months as resident supply, and agent to procure funds for the erection of a church edifice, but was unsuccessful. The church had worshipped in various halls, and about this time were occupying their fourth one; being without a pastor, or ability to provide support for one. Removals prevented the increase that would have resulted from additions. By the close of the year 1860, the society had purchased a lot worth \$800, and had nearly paid for it. Mr. Holt had obtained subscriptions for several hundred dollars from other churches, and from wealthy persons in Boston and vicinity; and about \$1,000 had been promised by residents of Milford who were not Baptists. Dea. A. H. Fisher had made himself responsible for the contractor's claim of \$4,000 under a forfeiture of \$800, and many expenses beyond this would be necessary in order to finish and fully furnish the building. At the same time a depression in business occurred, and for a time the condition of the society was discouraging, or at least critical. Rev. Joseph Ricker was called to the pastorate Dec. 25, 1860, and commenced his labors Jan. 1, 1861. The church was completed in July of the same year, and on the eighteenth day of that month was dedicated. Prayer was offered by Rev. H. Fittz, and the sermon was preached by the pastor. In the afternoon a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Stowe of Boston. In a historical sermon, preached Dec. 3, 1865, Mr. Ricker said, 'The entire additions to the church during the five years of my pastorate have been forty-six. Of this number twenty-nine have been received by letter, fourteen by baptism, and three by experience. Twenty have been received within the last year. The whole number connected with the church from the first is 132. Subtracting those who by death, dismission, and exclusion have ceased to be members, we find our numerical strength to be 92.'

"During his pastorate the debt of the church was entirely cancelled. The whole amount given by all parties to secure the erection of the building, and payment of other expenses connected therewith, was \$7,000. Mr. Ricker remained with the church six years, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Paige, who was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Carr, who died about three months after his arrival. The next pastor was Rev. C. W. Reding, who resigned in 1871. On the second day of July, 1873, the church ordained Julius B. Robinson, who had graduated from Newton Theological Institution in June. In the following winter his health failed during a revival; and, although the church continued his nominal pastorate and his salary until the expiration of one year, he had been able to devote only about half that time to actual work on the field. He was re-settled in June, 1875, and, March 2, 1879, tendered his resignation, to take effect the first of June. At this time his term of labor had included, in all, about four and a quarter years. When he was ordained, the nominal membership of the church was between 90 and 100, and the resident membership considerably less: at the last associational report of statistics, the nominal membership was 120, and the resident membership 113. Meanwhile about 70 members have been added. An organ of twenty-two stops was purchased in 1877. The deacons are George Whittemore and Charles L. Clark."

To the foregoing from Rev. Mr. Robinson, I will add from other sources the names of three former *Deacons*, J. G. Lowe, Wm. P. Burbank, and Wm. G. Wilmot; *Standing Committee-men* of the society, C. F. Cushman, Jarvis White, F. L. Smith, Geo. Whittemore, Wm. H. Gile, G. W. Blake, W. P. Miller, and J. Stimpson; *Treasurers*, Wm. G. Wilmot, Wm. P. Burbank, and Randall B. Green; *Clerks*, Franklin L. Smith and Edson R. White. Present number of Sunday school, about 117; *Superintendent*, W. H. Gile; number of vols. in library, 270; *Librarian*, Jarvis White. Average number of Sunday audiences, about 100 to 125.

The Baptist church and society sustain a highly respectable moral and social standing among us. The peculiarities of their faith and order are well known, or readily ascertainable by all interested inquirers.

Since the foregoing was written, a new pastor has been settled. On the afternoon of Sept. 19, 1879, —

"Mr. E. A. Woodsum was duly ordained to the pastoral office. The Council met at ten o'clock to examine the candidate. At 1.30 the ordination services proper commenced, and were as follows: —

"Selection by choir; invocation, G. E. Leeson, Framingham; reading scripture, H. S. Gay, Woodville; prayer, Dr. Bronson, Putnam, Conn.; sermon, O. S. Stearns, D.D., Newton Theological Institution; ordaining prayer, Rev. A. E. Reynolds, Natick; hand of fellowship, Rev. J. E. Burr, W. Medway; charge to candidate, A. K. P. Small, D.D., Fall River; charge

to church, Rev. H. G. Safford, So. Framingham ; doxology ; benediction by the pastor.

“There was a large attendance.” (*Milford Journal*.)

V. THE EPISCOPALIAN SOCIETY.

Though the Protestant Episcopal Church is comparatively ancient, its representative parish in this town is of recent date. Religious services of the denomination were first held here in Irving Hall, on Sunday, May 17, 1863, commencing at 4.30 P.M., conducted by Rev. Reese F. Alsop, of St. John's Church, Framingham. Trinity parish was organized in April, 1864, and was incorporated by act of the Legislature, in May the same year. Its membership consisted of about twenty persons, who signed the parish constitution. Its officers, past and present, without material change, are: *Wardens*, Charles Dove and George G. Parker; *Vestrymen*, William H. Chamberlain, Charles A. Dewey, James I. C. Cook, William Kelley, Charles J. Thompson, William Nichols, William J. Ferguson, Thomas J. Wales, and Thomas J. Bostock; *Treasurer and Collector*, Charles Dove; *Clerk*, C. J. Thompson. Its present number of communicants is about 80. Its Sunday-school numbers about 55 teachers and scholars, under the superintendency of Charles Dove, with a library of 300 vols.

After organization the church maintained regular religious services in Washington Hall until the erection of its sanctuary, situated on Congress Street, corner of Exchange. The land and edifice were paid for by subscription from members of the parish and congregation and outside friends, in sums of from \$5 to \$300, — costing about \$9,000. It was consecrated, with the customary solemnities, March 21, 1871. The services on that occasion were as follows: —

“Entrance of the Bishop [Rev. Manton Eastburn, D.D.] and clergy, repeating the 24th Psalm, — ‘The earth is the Lord’s, and all that therein is,’ etc.; reading of the Instrument of Donation; exhortation; prayer; sentence of consecration; morning service; proper Psalms 84, 122, 132, — ‘Oh, how amiable are thy dwellings, thou Lord of hosts,’ etc.; proper lessons, — first, 1 Kings, chap. 8, v. 22 to v. 63; second, Hebrews, chap. 10, v. 10 to v. 26; singing of Psalm 21 in metre, vs. 2 and 3; ante-communion service; the hundredth Psalm; sermon by the Bishop; prayer; benediction.”

More recently a new tower has been erected, and various interior improvements made, at a further cost of \$1,500. Still more recently, the parish has provided itself with an admirable organ, costing complete about \$1,400. The average Sunday audience numbers 100 or more.

The public have long been accustomed to regard the Episcopalians as an eminently respectable Christian denomination, even though questioning some of their ecclesiastical claims to apostolical descent; and the members of our Trinity Church take honorable rank among the religious people of Milford in all the relations of life. I suppose there is no need of my presenting any statement of their doctrinal or ceremonial peculiarities; all inquirers having ample access to their published expositions of faith, order, and observances. I am indebted to their first warden, Mr. Charles Dove, for most of the foregoing particulars, and also for the following succession of their rectors:—

Rev. Henry Adams, comencing Jan. 1, 1864.	Rev. John M. Benedict, till June, 1874.
Rev. George G. Jones, commencing May, 1865, and continuing to '68.	Rev. William F. Lloyd, till April, 1877.
Rev. E. B. Allen, till June, 1870.	Rev. George R. Wheelock, till 1879.
Rev. Reginald H. Howe, till Jan., 1872.	Rev. Wm. James Alger, commencing Jan. 1, 1881.

Should I be fortunate enough to obtain any genealogical and biographical knowledge of these Rev. gentlemen, it shall appear in Part II. of this work.

VI. ST. MARY'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

Although this is now numerically our largest religious organization, with an average attendance on its Sunday services probably equalling that of all our other congregations together, it is of comparatively recent date. Down to 1840 Roman Catholics were "strangers and pilgrims" in Milford. Now and then an Irishman strayed into town after its incorporation, previous to 1830; but they were few and far between, and, if Catholics at all, said nothing of their religion. In 1834 Dominic McDevitt, one of the earliest forerunners of St. Mary's Church, came into town as a sub-contractor and builder of the then new Upton road (West Street). He brought his family with him, and perhaps a few hired laborers of Irish nativity. Not long afterwards came Edward McGovern, a currier by occupation, with his family; then two or three other families. Soon after the Milford branch of the Boston and Worcester Railroad was let out to build, the contractors hired large numbers of Irish laborers; so that before the road was opened to travel, in 1848, swarms of Catholic people had come to dwell among us. The great Irish famine, which soon after followed, sent hither numerous additional immigrants. While Mr. McDevitt was at work on the new road to Medway, in 1835, two

of his employés, being dangerously sick, received consolation from Rev. James Fitton, since of East Boston. Soon after this, Rev. Mr. Fitton said the first mass ever solemnized in Milford. He did so in the humble home of Edward McGovern, now some years deceased. Rev. Father Fitton has become venerable in his priesthood, having been ordained over half a century ago. How many times he ministered in this town, is not remembered. The aforesaid mass was probably administered during the year 1836. Thenceforth occasional sacred services were held with more or less frequency in the dwelling-houses of McDevitt, McGovern, and others, all the way down to 1846.

As early as 1847 Rev. John Boyce, of Worcester, commenced holding regular priestly ministrations here, and to gather the people into church order. He was assisted by Rev. Henry Gibson in gathering funds for a church edifice. A site was purchased in the neighborhood sometimes called "The Plains," on the south side of the road to Holliston, now East Main Street, in what used to be the Noah Wiswall pasture; there the first St. Mary's sanctuary was soon erected. It stood on the rising rocky ground, and covered the very spot formerly occupied by Wiswall's tomb. That tomb was a small stone structure, built on a flat ledge wholly above ground. When I came into town, in 1824, it was still standing in a dilapidated condition, exposing the patriarch's dried bones to view in a forlorn state. Pearley Hunt, Esq., who had become owner of the Wiswall farm, soon after removed the remains to his own family tomb; and the stones of the crumbling mausoleum were also presently taken away. On that spot stood the first Catholic church edifice. It was built of wood, and of unpretentious architectural display. It was dedicated in 1848 by Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick; and the celebrated Father Mathew, of temperance fame, preached a sermon on the occasion.

Rev. George A. Hamilton became the first regular pastor of St. Mary's, March 1, 1850; he was succeeded by Rev. Michael Carohér, in 1853; he by Rev. Edward Farrelly, in 1854, who died of consumption, Aug. 13, 1857; and he immediately by the present able incumbent, Rev. Father Patrick Cuddihy. He is a man of commanding talents, learning, energy, and pastoral authority. He projected, and triumphantly prosecuted to completion (excepting an intended massive lateral stone tower), the second stately and capacious edifice in which St. Mary's people now worship. Its first stone was laid by the Rt. Rev. J. J. Williams, with due prelatical solemnities, June 1, 1866; and it was opened for public worship Dec. 25, 1870. It stands on Granite Street, corner of Sumner, one hundred and sixty-five feet long by seventy-two in width, besides the porches and provisional

foundation for lateral tower. It was built of granite, found in the Rocky Woods, a mile from the village, on the property of Rev. Father Cuddihy. It is in the Early English style of architecture, and seats over fourteen hundred persons. It has a rich plenitude of Catholic symbols, paintings, and statuary. Attached to it is a tract, comprising two acres of land, for priest's house and garden; also under three-fourths of it is a commodious chapel for daily service, and mass for the children on Sundays. More recently a wooden bell-tower (somewhat temporary, of course) has been constructed, and a charming toned bell from Ireland mounted, weighing four thousand pounds; and during 1878, the organ of the "Old South" Church in Boston was purchased, to give majesty to the music of the choir. The entire cost of this really splendid sanctuary and its furnishings is stated to be \$100,000, and the pastoral residence \$25,000.

The hours of regular Sunday services are, 8 A.M., mass; 9 A.M., mass and Sunday school; 10:30 A.M., high mass and preaching; 3.30 P.M., vespers. The other stated services and ceremonials through the year are legion. The pastor has always at least one assistant, and both are laden with official duties. They also hold services on Sundays, 10.30 A.M., alternately at North Purchase and in Mendon. Among the assistant pastors have been Rev. Jeremiah Toomey, some years ago; and now, for several years, Rev. James T. Canavan, — a man much respected for talent, worth, and usefulness, — not only by his own people, but by our citizens generally. There have been others, more temporary and transient, concerning whom I am not sufficiently informed to write intelligently.

The first house of worship was disposed of soon after the consecration of the present one, and the site thereof resumed its old-time nakedness. The number of present Catholic parishioners is three thousand five hundred. These are nearly all of Irish extraction, with a few of Canadian-French origin and other national descent. Probably there is a small sprinkling of Protestant-born proselytes, but it must be quite small. The whole number of baptisms in this church, since its organization, has not been ascertained, but must exceed four thousand. The Sunday audiences are estimated to average, at first mass, four hundred; second, eight hundred; high, one thousand. The Sunday school was reported, in 1878, to number nearly one thousand. It now counts about eight hundred. Its *Superintendent*, for many years, has been Stephen Bergin; *Assistant Superintendent*, Mrs. George Brown. No other officers of the congregation, excepting *Sexton*, appear in our published Directories. Michael J. Burke has long held this office.

Those who wish to make themselves intelligently acquainted with the faith, order, and ecclesiasticism of the Roman-Catholic Church will consult the published works which contain expositions of the same. These are explicit and abundant. The Catholics of Milford, as elsewhere, seem to have an auspicious future before them. They are already numerous, and waxing respectable in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. They multiply rapidly in their families. They are industrious and frugal, and so increasing in property. They are gradually becoming sensible of the evils of intemperance, and in considerable numbers pledging themselves against it. They are becoming educated in our public schools, better and better. They are growing more Americanized continually in civil, political, and social relationships. They are gaining prominence, year after year, at the polls, and as municipal office-holders. Meantime, they are generally persistent adherents to their own mother Church, devoted attendants on its time-hallowed ritual services, and free-handed contributors, in the way of money, to its support. Almost all of them are liberal tributaries to its treasury. And, above all, they are under the most reverent control of the most effective clerical organization in Christendom. The world has no great standing army better officered and disciplined than the Roman-Catholic Church in its ecclesiasticism. Some Protestants have flattered themselves that education, free institutions, and the progress of science, would break down this ecclesiasticism. But these influences are not strong enough for that. They may multiply free-thinkers and sceptics in the external bosom of the Catholic Church, as they have done in Europe; but these unbelievers nearly all find it politic, for many reasons, to remain nominal adherents to their holy Mother, and generous pecuniary contributors to its revenues. Nothing will ever greatly affect its character and stability but the development of a far higher Christian Church than Christendom has yet seen, founded on the practical exemplification of that Christ-like truth and righteousness which far transcends the long-established standard, so long fatally compromised with mammonism, worldly power, and war. Above this compromising standard of righteousness neither the Catholic nor Protestant Churches are likely to rise. They must, therefore, accomplish and enjoy the good that lies within their constitutional sphere, which, happily, notwithstanding all chronic limitations, is vast and manifold. If nothing higher comes, they have the field of the world to share and improve among themselves, according to their respective zeal, skill, and perseverance. And in this division, the prospective, as well as the retrospective, share of the Catholics will be the double portion of

the eldest son. If the Christ-like church above hinted at shall ever be inaugurated, it will undoubtedly vindicate itself, and in its fulness triumph over all competitors. Let us be just to what is, and hope for something as much better as God may have purposed in his immutable counsels.

VII. THE HOPEDALE COMMUNITY.

This is among the younger religious societies of our town. It was organized in Mendon, Jan. 28, 1841, and originally entitled "Fraternal Community, No. 1." It was then expected to be the first of a confederated series, and hence designated as "No. 1." Some years later the title was changed to the more local one, — *The Hopedale Community*. The Community purchased, during 1841, the Jones farm, in what had long been called "The Dale," and, in high hope of a prosperous future, named their chosen locality *Hopedale*. About the first of April, 1842, they commenced their settlement and operations there, as a joint-stock, practical Christian association, with a united industrial arrangement. They did so with very insufficient means, and under extreme disadvantages. But, by self-sacrificing zeal and perseverance, they succeeded in building up a village of fifty dwellings, beside mills, shops, and other conveniences; multiplied their population to three hundred, and enlarged their domain to an area of about six hundred acres. This was accomplished in the space of fourteen years. Notwithstanding this external success, such a deficiency of spiritual and moral stamina had developed itself in the too hastily gathered membership, that the leading joint-stockholders became dissatisfied, and declared their unwillingness to allow their invested capital to remain longer under Community control. As the minor proprietors, though a large numerical majority, would be utterly unable to sustain operations, for want of capital to surmount the exigency, a crisis was precipitated. In the spring of 1856 it was decided, by common consent, to dissolve the joint-stock proprietorship, disband the industrial organization, settle up all pecuniary matters, and resolve the Community into a mere religious society, with only a few social guaranties against ignorance, poverty, and vice. All this was done with my consent and advice, under the pressure of necessity, but to my profound disappointment, mortification, and grief. There was no serious pecuniary failure, but a sad moral one, in view of solemnly declared objects, principles, and professions. Yet, considering all the causes and circumstances, the result was inevitable, and, providentially, for the best. There were sufficient reasons why any other was really undesirable.

Property and business now returned to the customary channels of general society, subject to the popular laws of trade, "supply and demand," and the inhabitancy of the village changed accordingly. The Community organization, in its emasculated form, still continued; and their meeting-house was built, by general concurrence, in 1860. Its membership naturally dwindled from year to year, till a mere handful now remain resident in Hopedale. These no longer deem it expedient to hold even an annual meeting. In 1867 the Hopedale Liberal Christian Parish was organized, and the Community was virtually merged therein. Meantime the property, corporations, and business enterprise of the village became remarkably prosperous, till now it is one of the neatest in New England, still retaining some desirable vestiges of its original moral and social character.

I have written a full history of *the Hopedale Community*, from its inception to its submergence in the Hopedale Parish, which I hope will, at no very distant day, be published. But, as its publication must be deferred for some years, it may gratify the laudable curiosity of many readers of this volume to have a statement, under my hand, setting forth the distinguishing peculiarities of that community, its origin, and the reasons of its failure. I feel abundantly competent to present such a statement; having been its principal projector, constitution-maker, and executive director. Perhaps it is also due to my own reputation, to make such a statement; and I am reluctant only through fear of seeming to obtrude matters unsuitable for this work, and of not writing clearly without prolixity. I will, however, venture the attempt. What, then, were the peculiar

OBJECTS OF THE COMMUNITY?

These were thus proclaimed in the preamble to their original constitution:—

"*Know all Men*, That, in order more effectually to illustrate the virtues and promote the ends of pure religion, morality, and philanthropy; to withstand the vices and reform the disorders of the present social state; to secure to our posterity the blessings of a more salutary physical, intellectual, and moral education; to establish a more attractive, economical, and productive system of industry; and to facilitate the honest acquisition of property for laudable purposes: We, whose names are hereunto annexed, do unite in a voluntary association, to be called," etc.

DECLARATION OF FAITH, PRINCIPLES, AND DUTIES.

"No person shall be a member of this Community who does not deliberately and cordially assent to the annexed Declaration, viz.:—

"I believe in the religion of Jesus Christ, as he taught and exemplified it, according to the Scriptures of the New Testament. I acknowledge myself a bounden subject of all its moral obligations. *Especially* do I hold myself bound by all its holy requirements, never, under any pretext whatsoever, to kill, assault, beat, torture, enslave, rob, oppress, persecute, defraud, corrupt, slander, revile, injure, envy, or hate any human being — *even my worst enemy*; never, in any manner, to violate the dictates of pure chastity; never to take or administer an oath; never to manufacture, buy, sell, deal out, or use any intoxicating liquor *as a beverage*; never to serve in the army, navy, or militia of any nation, state, or chieftain; never to bring an action at law, hold office, vote, join a legal posse, petition a legislature, or ask governmental interposition, *in any case involving a final authorized resort to physical violence*; never to indulge self-will, bigotry, love of pre-eminence, covetousness, deceit, profanity, idleness, or an unruly tongue; never to participate in lotteries, games of chance, betting, or pernicious amusements; never to resent reproof, or justify myself in a known wrong; never to aid, abet, or approve others in any thing sinful; but, through divine assistance, always to recommend and promote, with my entire influence, the holiness and happiness of all mankind."

REMARKS ON THE PREAMBLE, ETC.

The chief peculiarities noticeable in this preamble are the following: —

1. Dissatisfaction with the righteousness of so-called Christian civilization, in respect to the virtues and ends of pure religion, morality, and philanthropy, and an aim to illustrate a much higher righteousness.

2. Deprecation of prevalent vices and disorders in the present social state, or order of general society, and a desire to withstand and reform them.

3. Aspiration to secure the blessings of a more salutary physical, intellectual, and moral education for their posterity.

4. The aim to establish a more attractive, economical, and productive system of industry.

5. A conviction, that, in the established order of society, property is often dishonestly acquired and perniciously used, and a purpose to facilitate its honest acquisition and laudable use.

6. All these objects were to be sought and promoted by *voluntary association*; not by political action, legislative enactments, legal penalties, and military compulsion. The supreme intention was, not to get possession of civil government, and compel the multitude to accept their proposed reforms, but by hearty, voluntary, practical, Christian efforts on their own social platform to show "a more excellent way" for general adoption. Their mission was not to destroy

or impair the good already extant in civilized society of the established order, but peaceably to transcend and correct its radical defects. It was the very opposite of red revolutionism, governmental socialism, and compulsory communism, — a strictly beneficent movement, to be prosecuted by strictly beneficent means, and in a strictly Christ-like spirit. This more fully appears in their declaration of faith, principles, and duties. What are the prominent peculiarities of that declaration?

1. Every member must deliberately and cordially profess to believe in the religion of Jesus Christ, as he taught and exemplified it, according to the Scriptures of the New Testament.

2. Every member must deliberately and cordially acknowledge him or her self bound by the holy requirements of that religion, never, under any pretext whatsoever, to kill, enslave, oppress, injure, harm, or hate any human being, even the worst of enemies ;

Never to violate the dictates of pure chastity ;

Never to take or administer an oath ;

Never to use, or aid others in using, any intoxicating liquor as a beverage ;

Never to serve, aid in, or encourage war, or preparations for war ;

Never to bring an action at law, hold office, vote, join a legal posse, petition a legislature, or ask governmental interposition, *in any case involving a final authorized resort to physical violence ;*

But, through divine assistance, always to recommend and promote the holiness and happiness of all mankind.

I refrain from further specification, because many of the duties acknowledged would not be questioned by religionists and moralists generally. Perhaps one or two duties that I have specified may be considered too common to be called *distinguishing* peculiarities. The others must be recognized as such ; i.e., with respect to what is held *justifiable* by the masses of people in Church and State. Primitive Christians, of the first and second centuries, held substantially the same views of duty. And so have some individuals, classes, and sects in succeeding ages. I except all such from the vast majority. The multitude of thinkers, both common and professional, must naturally regard the code of righteousness embodied in the above declaration, especially the obligation to love even the worst of enemies, and to abstain from all *dernier-ressorts* to physical violence even in self-defence, not only as utterly impracticable, but radically false and absurd. And those who feel some respect for me, as a man of decent common-sense and intelligence, may perhaps inquire : How could you arrive at such conclusions, and propose such a moral code for subscription ? I will try to explain.

In the first place, it must be understood what sort of a man I am, by constitution and mental discipline; for thereby only can an outsider judge me justly. I have a very strong desire to find out what is absolutely true and right in all departments of human concern, especially in religion and morals. I am very strongly disposed to inquire into the abstract causes and principles of things. I am extremely inclined to carry out premises *logically* to their legitimate conclusions, and have an invincible aversion to inconsistency. Also, I have an intense longing to see abstract theories and principles, if good, reduced to practice. Thus constituted and mentally disciplined, I spent the earlier years of my manhood in rectifying and perfecting my theology; troubling myself less about the prevailing system of ethics. After much investigation and reflection, I settled down in the firm theological persuasion:—

1. That there is one supreme, self-existent, all-perfect God, who is the loving and wise Father of all moral intelligences.

2. That Jesus Christ is the truest, highest, and most trustworthy exponent of God's moral perfections, of his will and law, and of human duty; not as a mere man, speaking and acting on his own personal authority, but as fore-chosen, ordained of the Father, and plenarily endowed with his Holy Spirit, to teach and exemplify absolute religious truth and righteousness, and thus to be the spiritual head and discipliner of the human race for their salvation from all sin.

3. That all human beings are by nature free moral agents within a limited sphere, always subject to divine over-rulement and corrective discipline, and always required, according to their ability as creatures of progress, to co-operate in their own perfection.


4. That all human moral agents and all other moral agents are brothers and sisters of a common family, whose individual, social, and collective good is the same eternally, and they all bound, by the divine moral law, to love their common Father and one another with that perfect love which worketh no ill to its object.

5. That all moral agents are spirits destined to final immortal blessedness, through a long process of divine discipline administered in perfect love and wisdom, whereby evil will sooner or later be overcome by triumphant good.

6. That this grand result ought to be earnestly prayed and labored for.

Without argument *pro et con* as to the truth of this theology, it suffices to say, that it was sublimely true to me, and influenced me accordingly. And now came up a general agitation of ethics and

practical reform. Was chattel slavery sinful? Was war, even for good objects or in self-defence, Christian? Was capital punishment, or any kind of vindictive punishment, right? Was it right for individuals to do any thing through governmental agencies, which it would be morally wrong for them to do directly themselves? Was there any moral law that should govern the acquisition and use of property, requiring them to be strictly fraternal? Was civil society itself, on the existing plane of so-called Christian civilization, conformable to the Sermon on the Mount? And was it right for the professed Christian Church to be amalgamated with civil society in upholding slavery, war, deadly penalism, and the unfraternal acquisitions and uses of wealth? These questions, with other kindred ones, all demanded profound consideration. My theology had been forced out of the old ruts. Must my ethics also undergo a revision? I shrank from it, and contented myself as long as I could with the general views in which I had grown up, and which permeated the almost universal public sentiment of the world. That public sentiment held that chattel-slavery was a great evil; not *per se*, but by reason of its abuses, and certainly could not be abolished in our country without violating sacred political guaranties, and perhaps causing a dissolution of the Federal Union. It held that war also was a great evil; but often a lesser one than peace, and at worst an unavoidable necessity, so long as there are men in the world bad enough to outrage justice and the natural rights of their fellow-men. Deadly force must be repelled by deadly force. Self-defence was the natural right and duty of individuals, communities, and nations. Just wars and righteous inflictions of death were indispensable to the very existence of society, law, and order. Abuses of these rightful resorts to deadly force ought to be condemned, but not the resorts themselves. So the property and class inequalities of existing civilization were natural and unavoidable in the very constitution of humanity. There were manifold abuses of them which ought to be corrected, checked, or mitigated; but the things themselves were right.

Thus far I could only doubt, demur, and investigate. But there was one very important and undeniable conclusion:  The vast majority of mankind are firmly wedded to all these customs of war, *dernier-ressorts* to deadly force, class distinctions, etc.; they are prone to them by nature; general society, civil and religious, is thoroughly saturated, cemented, and identified with them; and therefore, until radically converted to opposite principles, customs, and habits, the world will persist in substantially its old course. I had no doubt of this. Yet there was one alternative. Individuals and voluntary

associations might rise to a higher moral plane, if so disposed by their convictions of truth and duty. They might, on that higher plane, show "a more excellent way," and thus gradually convert mankind to that way. They might do this by carefully abstaining, first, from all complicity with the objectionable laws, customs, and practices of the world's general society, even at the hazard of martyrdom; and second, from all acts in any wise detrimental to the good order more or less conserved by existing human governments. And was not this precisely Christ's moral plane, and his ideal of the true Church? This was a new standpoint from which to prosecute my ethical investigations; and I prosecuted them accordingly. I was no longer tied down to the necessity of maintaining a code of ethics practicable for individuals and society unconverted to the principles of heavenly righteousness; but might choose one suitable and practicable for converts professing to be governed by such righteousness. Neither was I bound to assume that these converts were obliged to work out their higher righteousness in the harness of politicians, statesmen, patriots, and governmentals of the world, but only in a meek and peaceable spirit on their own higher moral plane as individuals and voluntary associations. Nor did I feel under any necessity to wait for the multitude; for it was certain, that, if the Christ-like went with the world in practice, their theoretical higher righteousness would amount to nothing. Their foundation would then be virtually abandoned. To sail *in* the old ship was to sail *with* it whithersoever it went. From such a standpoint, how must I now proceed to ascertain what absolute individual and social righteousness was? Obviously I must not reason from existing popular institutions, laws, customs, and fashions, as to what *ought* to be; for this would only be to stand still, or go backwards, and thus confirm myself against progress. I must reason from the highest known divine revelations of fundamental laws and principles. Here my theology at once took precedence. Was Jesus Christ what I believed him to be? and, if so, what did a fair interpretation of the Scripture record show was the righteousness he taught and exemplified? I knew it was not a fair interpretation of that record, to lay stress on mere literal verbalism, figurative language, and intensive phrases; but I must honestly accept the general tenor of meaning and spirit pervading the main body of connected Scriptures. I followed this rule, and asked, Does the record show that Jesus Christ ever was or attempted to be a civil ruler, statesman, patriot, warrior, or politician? The record answered unequivocally, No. Did he ever teach his disciples to take such positions in governmental society? No. Did

he not purposely avoid such positions, and distinctly declare that his kingdom was of a higher nature? Yes. Did his chosen apostles and primitive disciples ever teach, practise, or imply, that it was a Christian duty to take part in the civil and military affairs of the world? Never. Did Christ and his apostles ever teach or practise any other duty in respect to the governmental powers of the world, than to transcend their righteousness, and scrupulously abstain from all unpeaceable resistance of their temporal authority? No. Did Christ or his apostles ever teach or practise the rightfulness of inflicting death on any human being, or any lesser harm, or any retaliation of injury, under any pretext whatsoever? No. Did not the Master and his apostles often solemnly enjoin the sublime duty of loving enemies and offenders with the love that seeks to overcome all evil with good? Yes. Did he or they ever speak of caste distinctions, whereby superiors assumed to aggrandize themselves over inferiors, as justifiable, commendable, or innocent? No, but the contrary. Did they not emphatically deprecate the accumulation of riches by individuals as morally harmful and dangerous? and did they not always inculcate the duty of using property in a fraternal spirit for the general good? The record is unmistakably plain on this point. The same is true of oath-taking, chastity, and nearly all the specifications of our declaration.

In further confirmation of the same ethical conclusions, every article of my theology logically forced me to the same ultimate conviction of duty. The all-perfect Fatherhood of God; the pre-eminent Christhood of Jesus; the brotherhood of all human and other moral intelligences; the moral agency, responsibility, and progressive perfectibility of mankind under divine discipline; the destined final triumph of good over evil in our universe, and the duty to pray and labor for universal blessedness, — all ran in one ethical direction, enthroning the obligations of perfect love throughout the whole realm of moral being. It was thus that my mind reached the acme of its ethical superstructure. Nor can I now recede from them without reversing my premises. Reverse either of them, and my moral fabric would be fatally weakened. Convince me that God is *not* the all-perfect Father of the whole moral universe, so that there are more or less moral agents to whose highest good he is, or for any reason ever will be, hostile or indifferent, and then I shall logically set a corresponding limit to my ethics. For whom God reprobates, destroys, or abandons to hopeless ruin, I may rightfully treat accordingly. A main pillar in my edifice of perfect righteousness would then come down with a crash. Shall a man be better than God? Convince me that

Jesus Christ is not to be revered and trusted, as invested with plenary divine authority, above his own human selfhood, to teach and exemplify perfect righteousness, and I must of course cease to consider the ethics of the New Testament of any superhuman value or extraordinary importance. Thus another of my main pillars would crumble into dust. My declaration of faith, principles, and duties, would be a mere human contrivance. Convince me that the universal brotherhood of man and other moral intelligences is not an absolute reality, in any such sense as that one brother or sister of the family may, under some circumstances, rightfully kill, injure, harm, or hate another, and my declaration must be both false and absurd. For that brotherhood which could be exemplified by treating an acknowledged brother or sister like a ferocious beast, venomous reptile, or contemptible *thing*, would be at best but a rhetorical fiction. Convince me that mankind are not by nature disciplinable and progressively perfectible moral agents under the divine government, so that some of them are mere automata and others liable to become incurable reprobates, and I will treat them accordingly, and abandon my declaration forever. Its foundation would then have been destroyed. So, if I can be convinced that God has not destined the complete final triumph of good over evil in our moral universe, but wills or consents that a portion of the human race shall be endlessly sinful and miserable, or shall be stricken out of existence as hopeless incurables, I will cease to aim at overcoming evil with good in all extreme cases. Or, finally, if it is wrong to pray and labor for universal holiness and happiness, then I have built my house on sand. Convinced of this, I will cease to work for the abolition of war, capital punishment, self-defensive homicide, or any so-called justifiable resort to deadly force. I will sorrowfully return, *logically and squarely*, back to the popular civil and military standard of righteousness; for it would then be conclusively settled in my mind that good and evil are both ineradicably grounded in the very nature and destiny of our universe, beyond all possibility of doing any thing better for hardened sinners than to crush them out of existence, or imprison them in dungeons of irresistible repression. But, so long as I hold on to my theology, I must hold on to my ethics. Therefore whoever is ambitious to convert me from my ethics must begin at the beginning, and convince me that my articles of theological faith are unsound. If any one of them can be rendered untenable to my highest convictions, I shall be cured of all my extra benevolence and hope. Fraternal communities will then no longer seem to me possible or desirable.

Still, however, I shall be asked, How could you expect to succeed

in such an undertaking, under such immense disadvantages? Because I had unbounded confidence in my objects and principles, in human capabilities, and in divine favor. I believed firmly in the two old axioms, "What ought to be done can be done," and "Where there is a will there is a way." I was extremely sanguine in my aspirations and hopes. I can now honestly confess that I expected too much, too *soon*; that I had more zeal than knowledge of indispensable conditions; that I did not fully count the cost; that I very insufficiently understood several indispensable requisites to success; that I was too much in haste to wait for necessary preparations; and that I overrated the fitness of myself and associates for such an enterprise. Hence our failure. What then? Is it necessarily a final failure? Would it have been better, on the whole, not to make the attempt? Or, more probably, was the attempt providentially necessary in the order of progress, to enable successors to understand and secure the requisite conditions of accomplishment? There will certainly be successors on the same general platform, who doubtless will profit by the mistakes of their predecessors, and who will finally achieve the desired results. This is the light in which I now view the subject. If my failure, such as it was, is deemed disgraceful, I willingly accept all the reproach and shame that may be laid upon me. I shall never deem halting prudence and contentment in mere *theory* more honorable than earnest endeavors to actualize worthy schemes. I did not expect the *perfect* exemplification of our community ethics and plan by its adherents; but I *did* expect much more than I realized, notwithstanding our obvious imperfections and disadvantages. Yet I have learned not to regret the undertaking; for, after all, I do not conceive how I could have put myself to a better use. I, at least, have gained wisdom.

As to forewarnings and predictions of failure, I had no lack of them from the outside. Opposers and well-wishing friends did not conceal their opinions as to the result. The former *knew*, and the latter *feared*, I was doomed to disappointment. I neither wondered at this, nor complained of it. Nothing less was to have been expected of them. But, on the whole, all classes treated me generously from the beginning to the end. For toleration by opposers, and many kindnesses on the part of unbelieving well-wishers, I have abundant reasons for thankfulness. The failure arose from within, and among ourselves. The stones of our social edifice were too imperfectly hewn, our mortar needed a better temper, and too much of our timber was unseasoned. We ought to have had beforehand a well-disciplined, practical Christian church, schooled prospectively for the ultimate

establishment of such communities ; then we could have made a suitable selection of building materials ; and then, also, we could have started with ample consecrated funds, buildings, and pecuniary resources. These we had not. May our successors make better preparations ! Finally, when I consider the imperfection of our outfit, our crude personal discipline, and the innumerable powerful temptations within and around us, constantly seducing us back into the old ruts of general society, I cannot wonder at our failure. I therefore acquiesce, in "hope of a better resurrection." Such is my explanation of *how* and *why* I projected the Hopedale Community on the platform prescribed, why the enterprise failed, and how I now regard the whole subject. I have spoken perhaps too much in the first person singular. I have done so partly because I know myself to have been mainly responsible for the community's existence ; partly because I fully understood my own motives and reasons for the undertaking ; and partly because, in speaking for myself, I could fairly indicate the principal sentiments of my colleagues without assuming that they were in all respects identical with my own. I submit what I have written to the generous consideration of those who have interest enough in the movement to inquire into its merits, and candor enough to do justice to the motives of its responsible promoters. I subjoin only the number of the community's members, at successive stages, and the names of its principal officers.

The number of members at organization, in 1841, was just thirty-two, which gradually arose to about one hundred, and declined to the present remnant of less than forty, mostly scattered abroad over the country. Probationers and dependents were not accounted members. The organization still nominally exists, but is wholly inert. It had officers of various grades and functions. Its *Presidents* were, successively, Adin Ballou, Ebenezer D. Draper, William S. Heywood, and William H. Humphrey ; *Secretaries, or Records*, William W. Cook, Abby H. Price, Lemuel Munyan, Edmund Soward, Daniel S. Whitney, William S. Heywood, Catherine G. Munyan, Mary A. Walden, Abbie B. Heywood, Abbie J. Spalding, Cyrus Bradbury, and John L. Heywood ; *Treasurers*, Ebenr. D. Draper, Lemuel Munyan, and Cyrus Bradbury ; *Executive Council, Business Trustees, or Directors*, Lemuel Munyan, E. D. Draper, David R. Lamson, Henry Lillie, Daniel S. Whitney, Butler Wilmarth, William H. Fish, Amos J. Ballou, George W. Stacy, Clement O. Read, Horatio Edson, Almon Thwing, William H. Humphrey, William W. Cook, Dudley B. Chapman, William S. Heywood, Alonzo A. Cook, Joseph B. Bancroft, Stephen Albee, Cyrus Bradbury, George Draper, and perhaps one or two overlooked

in scanning the records. At one period *Vice-Presidents* were chosen, of whom I find three recorded: viz., William S. Heywood, Wm. H. Humphrey, and Wm. W. Cook. After 1850 there was a permanent board of real-estate Trustees, kept full to the constitutional number of five, until a few years ago. Such were Adin Ballou, Ebenr. D. Draper, Wm. H. Humphrey, Butler Wilmarth, Almon Thwing, Stephen Albee, John L. Heywood, and Jerome Wilmarth. The three first named still stand, and act when occasion requires. There was a Board of Education, a Council of Religion, a Promulgation Committee, a Relief Committee, and other minor officers, regularly chosen; but I refrain from adding their names to the foregoing. I now close with the single remark, that, though the Hopedale Community failed, it has experienced a no worse fate than has fallen to many a beneficent and noble undertaking on the long march of human progress.

THE HOPEDALE PARISH.

This religious organization, which, as assign and successor of the Hopedale Community, accepted its remaining resident members, its meeting-house, minister, Sunday-school, cemetery, and disposable funds, deserves at least a brief record in this part of the town's history. It was formed, after due preliminary consideration, Oct. 27, 1867, under the following

CONSTITUTION.

"Whereas, in the year 1856, the Hopedale Community so altered their Constitution as to admit settlers among them *friendly* to their declared fundamental principles, though not required to become members of the Community organization; and

"Whereas all homesteads and other real estate have been conveyed to such admitted settlers on expressed conditions which in honor bind them to maintain respectful and friendly relations toward said Community; and

"Whereas, in consequence of the constitutional alteration aforesaid, many persons have become inhabitants of Hopedale who are not members of the Community organization, nor likely to become such, but who are willing to co-operate with it, to a greater or less extent, in supporting public worship, religious meetings, the Sunday school, sacred music, and other instrumentalities for the promotion of moral order in the neighborhood;

"Therefore, in general harmony with said Community, a Liberal Christian Society is hereby formed, to be called the Hopedale Parish; which shall be organized and governed in accordance with the following Articles of Compact: to wit,—

"ARTICLE I. This Parish shall exercise all its powers, rights, and privileges, in friendly concurrence and co-operation with the Hopedale Community, so far as respects the particulars set forth in the foregoing preamble.

“ART. II. Any person sixteen years of age, residing in Hopedale or its vicinity, may become a voting member of this Parish, by subscribing this Constitution, and contributing annually to its funds.

“ART. III. This Parish shall hold an annual meeting, during the first week of December in each year, for the choice of officers and the transaction of other legitimate business ; also such special meetings from time to time as occasion may require. All meetings shall be duly notified in accordance with a prescriptive standing rule, enacted by the Parish for that purpose ; and nine members shall constitute a quorum.

“ART. IV. The officers of this Parish shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of three or more members, a Clerk, a Treasurer, and a Collector ; also, more permanently, a board of three Trustees, who shall hold in trust such property of the Parish as may be deemed expedient, and serve for a term of three years. They shall be competent to receive and convey titles to real estate, and to exercise all the powers vested by the laws of Massachusetts in trustees of religious societies. Any other officers, of whatever title or function, may be chosen from time to time as necessity or expediency shall be deemed to require. All Parish officers shall perform the duties indicated by their titles, subject always to the rules, regulations, and instructions of the Parish. They shall keep reliable records of their doings, and continue to exercise their respective functions till relieved by duly elected successors.

“ART. V. This Parish may enact any rules, regulations, or by-laws, not inconsistent with their Constitution for the time being. And this Constitution may be altered or amended, in any respect not unfriendly to the Hopedale Community, by a two-thirds vote of the members present and acting in any regular meeting notified for that purpose.

“In testimony and full ratification whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our respective names, at the dates specified opposite thereto.

STANDING RULE.

“All annual and other meetings of this Parish for the transaction of important business shall be notified by a written call from the Executive Committee, or the Clerk, specifying the time, place, and principal purposes of the meeting ; which call shall be posted in the entry of the Hopedale chapel, at least seven days prior to the time appointed, and be read from the desk at least once. Meetings for the transaction of comparatively unimportant business shall be deemed regular, if notified by a written call from said Committee, or Clerk, once read from the desk ; provided no member shall object to action under such notification.”

This constitution sufficiently explains the origin and character of the parish. It was formally sanctioned by the community at a regular meeting, held Jan. 8, 1868, by the following recorded vote : —

“Whereas the inhabitants of Hopedale have recently formed a Liberal Christian Society, entitled the Hopedale Parish, under a constitution which

declares the same to be in general harmony with this Community, particularly in respect to supporting public worship, religious meetings, the Sunday school, sacred music, and other instrumentalities for the promotion of moral order in the neighborhood; and whereas said constitution pledges it to exercise all its powers, rights, and privileges in friendly concurrence and co-operation with this Community, in the respects aforesaid, and never to make any constitutional changes unfriendly to our organization; and whereas, with the general consent of our resident members, who are also members of said parish, it has accepted the responsibility of managing the principal parochial affairs heretofore managed by this Community, — all of which fully appears on the parish records: now, therefore, be it

“*Resolved and declared* by the Hopedale Community, in regular meeting assembled, that we fully assent to, approve of, and sanction the formation, organization, proceedings, and measures thus far, of said Hopedale Parish.

“*And be it further resolved and declared*, that, so long as the Hopedale Parish shall discharge the parochial responsibilities it has accepted, in general harmony with the fundamental principles of this Community, and according to its pledges, this Community will not interfere with its management of parochial affairs, but quietly acquiesce in the same: *provided*, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall in any wise debar this Community from exercising its right to advise or remonstrate, as a co-ordinate body, with said parish in respect to any future measure which may be deemed to require Community interference.”

No occasion arose for remonstrance against parish proceedings; and on the fifteenth day of Dec., 1873, the community trustees transferred, by legal conveyance, all their right, title, interest, and control in, unto, and over Community Square, the meeting-house thereon standing, and the Hopedale Cemetery, to the parish. On the seventh day of Dec., 1875, the said trustees formally transferred to the parish the bulk of the *Soward Fund*, so called, which was donated to them in trust several years before to promote the mental and moral improvement of the young in the community. The sum thus transferred was \$800, and on the specific condition that only the annual income thereof should be expended in aid of the Hopedale Sunday-school library.

Immediately after the organization of the parish, the writer was called to officiate as its regular minister and pastor, with the tender of \$800 per annum, payable quarterly. He accepted; and the relationship continued, by mutual consent, on the same terms, to the time of this writing, — April, 1879.

The circumstances of both parties have been somewhat peculiar. The parish has had no definite creed, declaration of principles, or church covenant. As a parish it professes nothing but what is said

or implied in its constitution. It has always hitherto been comparatively small, — never numbering over one hundred and twenty voting members, and these entertaining a variety of divergent opinions on religious and ethical subjects. At the same time the village became populated with many strangers to the old community, whose predilections were for the religious institutions in Milford Centre, or averse, for other reasons, to uniting with the parish in its Sunday meetings. Dissent or indifference has thrown the burden of sustaining parish maintenance mainly on a few members. These, however, have been able, willing, and determined supporters; though they have never attempted to proselyte, or persuade the reluctant to join them. On my part, I was a sort of minister-at-large to a wide-spread, unorganized parish, to whom I ministered at funerals and on divers occasions. My creed and ethics had long been definitely proclaimed, and I was inflexibly attached to my platform of doctrines and duties. I had failed to hold the Hopedale Community together around my standard, and was half spoiled for devotedly working on a lower plane. It would have been useless to ask me to change my preaching or practice in any essential respect. Meantime I was growing older every day, and must be made the best of as I was. Happily my supporters were as willing to let me preach and practise my honest convictions as they were determined to follow their own, however they might differ from mine. There was no hostility on account of our differences. There were important points of agreement, as well as disagreement; and both parties maintained their rights under a mutual good understanding. I never had cause to complain that I was not duly respected, and even revered, by my parishioners; and I believe that most of them have felt that I was true to the standard of righteousness taught and exemplified by Christ, which, nevertheless, they deemed impracticable in the present stage of human development. Under such circumstances, it has been all but impossible for me to accomplish much for my own ideal, or to do as much for the building up of the parish as I might have done if I had never risen above the old social and pastoral ideal. In that case I might have strenuously and successfully insisted on the establishment of a *church*, distinct from the *congregation*, — one of the ordinary type, observant of the sacraments; also prayer and conference meetings for special religious culture, which, properly conducted, I deem very useful. But these have not been established; and the field has been partly left to our Evangelical friends, who have sown and reaped therein with commendable zeal and some success. The Sunday school has been our chief religious instrumentality outside of public worship and the pul-

pit. This has always been comparatively prosperous. Social entertainments and incidental gatherings of various interest have had their place. In 1873, at the age of seventy years, I tendered my resignation as pastor, thereby giving the parish full opportunity to fill my position with a younger man, who might be better adapted to interest the people, and build up the parochial edifice. The resignation was met with so strong a remonstrance, and so unanimous a request for its withdrawal, that I recalled it, and so continued in my ministry for seven years longer, finally closing my pastorate April 25, 1880.

Although our religious society was and is denominated ecclesiastically *Independent*, we joined the "Worcester County Conference of Congregational (Unitarian) and other Christian Societies," Dec. 15, 1868. I had been a Unitarian, of what I believed to be the New Testament pattern, from my youth up; and all my parishioners were more or less of the same general persuasion. We received fraternal intimations beforehand that we should be cordially welcomed, on application, into the conference; and so we were. No compromises of peculiar faith and practice were required on either side, and no objectionable obligations assumed. The connection has been mutually pleasant to the parties, and, I trust, morally profitable. Meantime we have endeavored to live on friendly and peaceable terms with our co-religionists and non-religionists of all denominations, freely according to them every right which we claimed for ourselves.

Since my resignation, April 23, 1880, the Hopedale pulpit has been supplied by numerous clergymen, but latterly largely by Rev. A. S. Garver, an eminently worthy man and acceptable preacher. At a regular parish meeting, held April 14, 1881, Rev. Mr. Garver was unanimously called to the pastorate, as my successor, on an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

I close by subjoining the names of the principal parish officers who have served since organization: to wit, as *Executive Committee*, Almon Thwing, Anna T. Draper, Warren W. Dutcher, Joseph B. Bancroft, Nathan Chapman, William H. Humphrey, Frederick S. Cox, Delano Patrick, Frank J. Dutcher, and George O. Hatch; as *Clerk*, Sarah J. Hatch, Anna Thwing, Frank J. Dutcher, Anna M. Bancroft; as *Treasurer*, William F. Draper, Eben D. Bancroft; as *Trustees*, William H. Humphrey, William F. Draper, Almon Thwing; as *Collector*, George O. Hatch, Edward S. Stimpson; as *Superintendent of Sunday School*, William F. Draper, Walter E. Knight; as *Librarian*, Frank J. Dutcher; as *Sexton*, John S. Eaton, James D. Draper. *Number of volumes* in Sunday school library, 900; *average Sunday-school attendance*, 75; *seating capacity* of the church, 350;

audiences, from 75 to 150. Latterly a promising increase in all departments of parish interest.

VII. MISCELLANIES.

The Unitarians. — A Unitarian society was organized in the Centre about the year 1865, and continued to meet regularly for public worship in a hired hall for some two years. Rev. Daniel Bowen, now in Florida, was their pastor. I have tried unsuccessfully to find the records of that society, and by other means to ascertain the particulars of its organization, numbers, officers, and operations. No one of whom I have inquired seems able to give me any exact information, or to refer me to sources of authentic intelligence. I had some acquaintance with Mr. Bowen, who always appeared to be an intelligent and exemplary man. His leading parishioners are old and worthy friends of mine; and perhaps if I had more generally and persistently pushed my inquiries among them, I could have made this account of their society more satisfactory. Their numbers and financial strength seem not to have been adequate to the permanent maintenance of their organization. It therefore soon became defunct, and there are no present hopeful indications of its resurrection.

The Spiritualists. — There have been, and still are, many believers in modern Spiritualism among us; but no permanently organized society exists within our limits. Several temporary organizations — designed mainly to secure series of lectures, or circle séances — have successively arisen and passed away. I am not aware that any such are now operative; though I presume private circles are held with more or less frequency, and public lectures are expected in the future, as circumstances may favor. Within the past twenty-five years numerous discourses from eminent speakers, both trance and normal, have called out large congregations; and during several seasons continuous regular meetings have been sustained for months in succession. But organization does not suit the genius of modern Spiritualism, and is not likely to prevail at present, if ever, anywhere under its inspirations. Individualism, and the largest liberty, seem to be so fondly cherished by its adherents generally, and they hold so many discordant views of truth and duty, that permanent organization is neither practicable nor desirable with the majority of them. Meantime, religionists of all denominations have already absorbed, or will ultimately absorb, a large portion of the truth and good embraced in both ancient and modern Spiritualism, and incorporate it with the life of their own organizations.

I conclude this chapter with the just and commendatory remark,

that though the creeds, ceremonials, ecclesiasticisms, beliefs, and unbeliefs of our people are so widely divergent, and though so many of us are inflexibly set in the way of our honest convictions, there is not a population of the same size in the wide world more mutually tolerant of differences, or more willing to think and let think peaceably, than the inhabitants of this municipality.

CHAPTER XI.

PAUPERISM, BOARD OF HEALTH, AND FIRE-DEPARTMENT.

Maintenance and Management of the Poor till 1825. — Reference to Chap. VI., where the Subject was opened. — Early Agreements and Settlements with Mendon. — Approximate Conjectural Estimates of Numbers and Cost for many Years. — The Vendue Custom, its Abuses and Supersession. — The Contract System, its Abuses and Peculiarities. — The Town decides to buy a Farm, and establish an Asylum, and does so in 1825.

Management and Operations since 1825. — Historic and Statistical Statements, exhibiting the more Important Facts relating to the Support of our Poor, in and out of the Asylum, as derived from Annual Reports by the Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor, especially their Printed Reports; closing with a List of Superintendents and Matrons of the Establishment.

History and Statistics of the Board of Health. — Its Organization in 1859. — Rules and Regulations then adopted. — Names and Doings of its Members briefly given, so far as ascertainable, to 1879.

History and Statistics of our Fire-Department. — First Fire-Engines in Milford, 1831. — First Volunteer Engine Co. — Subject first acted on by the Town in 1837. — Two Engine Co.'s in 1839. — Town Encouragements and Action. — Annual Expenses down to 1855. — Organization of the Fire-Department: Rules and Regulations. — Tabulation of the Principal Facts and Statistics, down to 1881, compiled from Annual Reports. — Names of Engineers and their Officers.

MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE POOR TILL 1825.

THE reader is referred to page 96, Chap. VI., for the commencement of this subject. The substance of what was there stated is, that our early townsmen had a great dread of pauperism in the meagreness of their taxable resources; that their burdens of this nature were probably much heavier than ours, in proportion to municipal ability; that they availed themselves of the stringent laws then in force against gaining new inhabitancy, by passing certain votes, under which all comers into our territory since 1767 were warned out of town; that the method of maintaining the poor was then such as generally prevailed in New England, which was, vending them, to be kept by the lowest bidder, or letting them out under special contract, to be boarded, etc., or making small stipends to their family relatives for taking care of such as were only partially chargeable for public support; that, consequently, some fared passably well, and others deplorably ill, according to the moral character of their keepers; that once or twice the Town hired a workhouse, and put the poor in charge of

an overseer; and that various projects were proposed about purchasing a poor-farm, building an asylum, etc., none of which then proved practicable.

According to the agreements and settlements made with mother Mendon, our town was bound to maintain all the poor properly belonging on its territory before incorporation, and all such as should be sent back from other towns for support that had ever belonged here. This occasioned afterwards some disputes between the two towns as to where certain families and persons, sent back for maintenance, did really belong. But such disputes were, I believe, all amicably settled. The recorded settlement of Mar. 26, 1781, purports that the joint committee of the two towns had "committed a written Division of Said Poor," etc., "unto the Town Clerks of Said Mendon and Milford to be Recorded." I have sought, but never found, in either town-clerk's office, this record of the division of the poor. I regret this; for it deprives me of the important fact, how many poor Milford actually started with. Nor have I been able to find any record or document in our archives whereby to ascertain this fact. Indeed, there are very few records or memoranda extant relating to our town's poor, until the year 1794, and thereafter: during over thirty years, my chief reliance for information has been the selectmen's *order-books*, containing also certain records of contracts about keeping poor persons.

The following report of a joint committee, bearing date Jan. 18, 1785, shows how matters stood between the two towns at that time:—

"The Committees, appointed by the Towns of Mendon and Milford to Settle all disputes between Said Towns respecting the Poor that have been brought back to Said Towns from other Towns, have agreed that the Town of Mendon should take and maintain Luther Easling, Son of Rhoda Easling, as their Poor, and pay to the Town of Milford forty-five Shillings, and acquit the Town of Milford from all the Charges the Said Town of Mendon has been at in Supporting and transporting the Said Rhoda Easling and her Children at any time before this Date: and the Town of Milford to take the Daughter or other Child of the Sd. Rhoda Easling and Support it as their poor, and to acquit the Town of Mendon from all Cost and Charges they have been at in Supporting and transporting the Said Rhoda Easling and Children at any time before this date: and that Priscilla Dolbear, Daughter of David Dolbear, be Supported by the Said Town of Milford, and Hannah Arnold and Abigail Hewes be Supported by the Town of Mendon. And it is the opinion of your Committee, that the original agreement, made between the Towns before the Town of Milford was set off, be and remain in full force, with this explanation thereon; that is to say, that all persons brought

back to Either of Said Towns, those born in Either Town shall return to the Town in which they were born—and those brought back which have otherwise gained a residence in Either of Said Towns, then they Shall return to the Town in which they last gained a lawful residence, and to be accordingly maintained; and also all Persons, old and young, Shall be Supported in and by the Town in which they then lived as their Home at the time when the Town of Milford was set off into a Separate Town.

“[For Milford] SETH NELSON, SAMUEL WARREN, SAMUEL JONES.	[For Mendon] PETER PENNIMAN, JOHN TYLER, BENJAMIN READ.”
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Previous to the year 1794, Milford warned out of town about fifty families that had settled on its territory since 1767, and probably in all, not fewer than two hundred and twenty-five persons. Formal process was served on all these families, regardless of their standing. A small proportion of them were very likely to become paupers, and many of them became families of eminently respectable rank in town. How many of them actually left town, I find no data to show. I presume to guess the number was very small. But the legal warning quieted all apprehensions of danger for the time, and not long afterwards ceased to be of any serious importance. As to the number of town's poor before 1794, it can only be conjectured approximately. I think it must have been nearly one per cent of the population; beginning perhaps with seven persons in 1780, and rising to eight in 1790, besides a few others each year slightly relieved. In 1794 my rather imperfect data seem to indicate certainly nine proper paupers, maintained at the cost of about \$2.50, or an average of about fifty cents each, per week, excluding clothing, doctor's bills, and other incidentals. In 1805, out of a population of nine hundred and fifty I estimate probably twelve to have been fully or partially provided for, at an expense of about \$3.75, or seventy-two cents each, per week. My data do not warrant pretensions to exact accuracy. In 1815, population one thousand or thereabouts, I find some fifteen names of town's poor, supported at a total cost of over \$6.50, or an average of over seventy cents each, per week. Between 1805 and 1815 considerable amelioration was effected in the treatment of the poor. In 1806 Ariel Bragg, afterwards familiarly known among us as Col. Bragg, led off, and so strenuously insisted on the abolition of the old *vendue* custom of letting out the town paupers to be kept by the lowest bidders, that a formal vote was passed to that effect. It was a custom that reduced the cost of providing for the poor to the lowest terms, but was fraught everywhere with lamentable abuses. Col. Bragg had tasted in early life of its privations, and witnessed them

in the experience of others with sympathetic abhorrence. Happily he moved a goodly majority of his townsmen to unite with him in crushing out this abomination. It was partially and temporarily revived afterwards, but the public sentiment against it had become so strong, that it soon died out in our town; and thenceforth our poor have been treated with increasing humane consideration, till now they are far better provided for in our asylum, as to the substantial comforts of life, than hundreds in their family homes.

In 1825 the Town took the important step of purchasing a farm and establishing an asylum for their poor. After considerable agitation of the subject, and a favorable report by a special committee of inquiry, the question came legally before the Town, Feb. 7, 1825, and was decided in the affirmative by a yea and nay vote, — seventy-six to fifty-two. “Voted to purchase a farm for an establishment for the poor of said town.” Chose Pearley Hunt, John Claffin, and Esek Greene “a committee for the above-mentioned purpose.” “Voted that the Selectmen give security, in behalf of the Town, for the payment of the farm which the Committee shall purchase.” “Voted that the Committee shall agree with an Overseer, and make such other arrangements as are necessary to carry the foregoing into effect.” (*Town Records*, vol. ii., pp. 423, 424.) The farm, ever since occupied, was purchased of Amariah Daniels for \$3,500, and conveyed by him to the then selectmen in a deed bearing date Feb. 17, 1825; which will be found specified among the deeds to and from the inhabitants of Milford in Chap. XII. The new establishment was forthwith opened under the superintendence of John Stearns. For the year ending March 4, 1825, the town maintained, as nearly as I can ascertain from the Selectmen’s orders, over twenty out of a population of about twelve hundred, at a cost of perhaps \$1,150, averaging (if but twenty persons), about \$1.10½ each per week. Thus, on the basis of my estimates, the Town had paid out, during the forty-five years of its existence down to the spring of 1825, a total for the maintenance of its poor, of not less than \$25,000, or perhaps \$30,000. These, however, are too largely guess-work estimates to be critically trusted. But, before I come to the more reliable data and figures of subsequent times, I will present a few incidental curiosities of the period I have been traversing.

Among the curiosities alluded to were the devices made use of for preventing and curtailing pauper expenses. Of course, whenever the burden could be thrown on other towns, with or without a lawsuit, it was done, as was the common practice of their neighbors. Here is a specimen of shrewdness: Mar. 30, 1790, “Voted to leave it with

the Selectmen to provide a man and team to move Paul Lesure and his family to Partridgefield on the cost of the Town." This was a two-edged kind of charity. Still earlier, "Voted that the family that was sent from Sutton to Mendon to be supported, return to Sutton again." I infer that Mendon had signified to Milford that this was a case for the latter to look after. The form of the vote exhibits cool wit; inasmuch as the poor family was left to take all the responsibility of returning to Sutton. When a family possessing a small homestead was in danger of becoming chargeable, the Town would loan them money enough to keep them from absolute want; and take a mortgage of the premises. In other cases humble abodes were bought or built for needy families to live in and pick up a scanty support with the least possible additional aid. There was nothing unnatural or very objectionable in such methods. It was felt to be dictated by a necessary and wise municipal economy. But when the vendue custom flourished, there arose some scandalous cases, as in most other towns. Nor did such cases wholly cease for some time after the town voted to abolish that barbaric custom. Still the poor were let out to be kept by contractors, — an individual here, a family there, and a group yonder, — so long as the town had no common asylum. When they were under the care of family relatives or humane contractors, there was little just complaint. But in some other cases stinginess and negligence produced their cruel fruits. These were semi-starvation and filth. Yet they were not always published till the sufferers fell into better hands. So late as February, 1812, our oldest extant selectmen's record of orders contains the following unsavory entries, —

"Also one order to Seth Albee, for Cleaning the wid. Grace Adams of lice, etc., \$6 17." "Also one order to Ruth Albee, of five Dollars and Sixty-seven cents; for Cleaning Rachel Kilborn of lice, etc., \$5.67."

These are the only grossly disgraceful instances that got on record, though tradition tells kindred tales, alike discreditable to the old system of pauper management. I mention these probably exceptional instances with reluctance, and only in contrast with the present management of our poor, on which we have good reason to congratulate all parties concerned. There are other curiosities for the reader in the recorded written contracts made by the selectmen with those who engaged to keep the poor. Just when these written contracts came into vogue in our town, I have not ascertained. Here is the oldest I have found : —

"An agreement made by the Selectmen with Daniel Hunt, to let Samuel Albee and wife have house room and fire wood Six months from the first Tuesday of March, 1794, for which he is to have 2s. a week, and to have 3s. for a garden this year."

"April 23 [1794]. Agreed with Noah Wiswall to keep the widow Wheat 2 months for 4s. a week; he is to Reduck out of that sum for all the work she does."

"March 20, 1802. Then the Selectmen agreed with Elias Whitney for to keep the Widdow Sarah Hayward and Oliver Hayward [her son] untill the next Anual March Meeting, for Eleven Shillings pr. week; provided they Remain in their usual State of Health; and said Whitney is to find Oliver Hayward and keep him in as good Cloaths as he has when he receives him.
ELIAS WHITNEY."

"March 22, 1796. Then the Select Men of Milford Agreed with Thomas Albee to keep his Mother Albee, at the going price of Three pecks of Indian Corn per week, until the first Tuesday of March next "

"Milford, March 10, 1804. I, the Subscriber, agree with the Selectmen of Milford to Keep and Board Ebenezer Torrey from the 13th of March, 1804, to the 13th of March, 1805, for which I am to have 92 cents and 3 Mills Per week; Provided he Remains as Well as Usual: also to Wash and Mend his Clothes, and Keep them in good Order.

CALEB WILSON."

"March 11, 1805. This day the Select Men agreed with Mr. John Hero to Board and Keep the Widow Elizabeth Hayward from the 5th Day of March, 1805, until the First Wednesday of March, 1806, at Seventy-five Cents Per Week. We also agree to give said Hero Two Gallons of New Rum, and 25 Cents in Brandy or Opium. Provided She should not Remain as Well as Usual, Said Hero to be allowed all Reasonable Expense.

JOHN HERO."

"March 6, 1807. I, the Subscriber, agree with the Select men of Milford to take and Support the following named persons, said Town's poor, that is, John Leshure, widow Leshure and her two youngest Children, Rachel Kilbon, Oliver Hayward, and Stephen Temple and wife and 2 Children, at five Dollars and Seventy cents per week; Oliver Hayward's Cloaths to be kept in as good repair as they now are; Extraordinary Sickness Excepted; the above Said persons to be kept till the first Tuesday of March next: if Stephen Temple and wife and Children are Discharged from the Town of Milford, two Dollars and twenty cents is to be redacted out of the above-mentioned Sum per week.

JOEL HUNT."

As time rolled on, and abuses were detected, the agreements were made more stringent. Here is one, the last sample I will give you:—

"I, the Subscriber, do hereby promise and agree to take and Support, through Sickness and health, in a decent Manner for the Term of one year

from this date, the following Persons, Poor of Milford : Namely, Asa Hayward, Oliver Hayward, John Lesure, Ebenezer Torrey, Joseph Sumner, Ruth Sumner and her Child, Grace Adams, Sarah Hayward, Hannah Kilbon, Rachel Kilbon, and Clear Said Town of Milford of all Expense whatever on their account, Except Clothing for Said Persons ; the Subscriber to have the use of what Bed Clothes now belong to Said Poor for their use ; Said Subscriber, further and in addition to the above, doth hereby agree with the Selectmen of Said Milford not to put any of Said Poor to any other Person to keep without the Consent of Said Selectmen — for the Sum of Three hundred and Seventeen Dollars, to be paid in Town orders at the Expiration of Said Term : in addition to the above, Said Subscriber, in case any of Said Poor shall Die in said Term, is to See them Decently Buried at his own Expense.

DANIEL HEMENWAY.

“MILFORD, March 8, 1810.

“N. B. Said Hemenway is to keep said Poor until the Tenth of March next.”

From this agreement it would seem that the regular paupers of the town in 1810 numbered eleven, though others were probably helped ; also that these eleven were supported at the cost of \$317, exclusive of clothing and incidental charges. I presume, in view of this and numerous other similar agreements, that the fathers of the town felt that they were doing all they could for the well-being of their poor under the system then in operation. Thus I have given as clear and full a view of what was done for the maintenance of Milford's poor, during the first forty-five years of its corporate existence, as my imperfect resources allowed. In the next section my data, from authentic documents, will be far more ample, reliable, and satisfactory.

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS SINCE 1825.

The Town took possession of their newly-purchased farm in the spring of 1825, elected responsible overseers, adopted a code of rules and regulations for the government of their pauper household, appointed a superintendent, removed most of those who could be judiciously domiciliated together, stocked the establishment so far as necessary, opened books of account, and, in fine, inaugurated the new order of things, as well as the nature of the case admitted. The dwelling-house was of the olden type, in ordinary repair, and barely large enough to accommodate tolerably the fifteen to twenty inmates needing quarters. The farm contained one hundred and ten acres at that time, with an outlying wood-lot of nine acres more. The outbuildings corresponded in size and quality with the house, and there was room for improvement all about the premises. The cost of

the establishment, as before stated, was three thousand five hundred dollars, — a debt running on six per cent interest. The records and accounts, intended to exhibit the number, classification, and cost of the poor, are not quite so lucid for several of the earlier years as I could wish, but I will deduce what information I can from them. So far as I ever heard, the institution has worked satisfactorily to all parties concerned, reasonable allowance being made for inevitable imperfections and incidental frictions. The Town have found it more economical, and the inmates far more comfortable, than under the former isolated system. It has been the practice to place all our poor in the asylum who could not, all things considered, be better provided for elsewhere. Sometimes, when family relatives were willing to care for them in their own homes, on a moderate allowance from the Town, an arrangement has been made to that effect. In other cases, supplies, to a limited extent, have been furnished to families at their own residence, who else might become wholly a town charge. In a few instances whole families have been taken out of the poor-establishment for a year, more or less, at a time, into the families of citizens who wanted their domestic services, and were willing to pay something for them, or at least guarantee the Town against ordinary expense on their account. The young have been bound out to service till of age, or otherwise handed over to such persons as desired to take them off the Town. In all these respects, I presume, our overseers have followed the customs prevalent in such institutions. I might here insert a copy of the rules and regulations, according to which the establishment has been governed since its inauguration in 1825. But I think this unnecessary. They differ little from the generality of such codes in other towns, and have been revised from time to time, as was deemed expedient.

In process of time the original buildings on the farm had to be superseded by new and better ones. In 1840 a substantial new barn was built, at a cost of \$815.38. In 1849 the present ample and commodious mansion was erected, at a cost of \$3,562.34. The farm has also been enlarged by an additional purchase of some ten or eleven acres. Meantime numerous improvements have been made all about the premises, and they are kept in good order.

I proposed to myself that I would give a tabulated statement of our almshouse financial management, all the way down from 1825, year after year, to the present time. But I found it so difficult to compile an accurate exhibit, that I concluded to content myself with such historical facts as I could easily command from the records previous to the year 1856. Then the overseers began to make annual

reports, which the Town printed. From that date I shall summarize the financial and other details of interest in regular succession of the years. So far as I can judge, there was considerable variation in the numbers domiciliated at the asylum in different years, during this period from 1825 to 1856, and also in the numbers aided outside. There must consequently have been a corresponding difference in the annual expenses, aside from other changing costs. The number in the asylum ranges all the way from twelve to twenty-five. Some of these were transient inmates, either State paupers, or belonging to other towns, or home paupers needing to stay only a part of the year. The number of outsiders relieved seems to have ranged from two or three to fifteen. Some of these received little aid, and others considerable. This latter class, I observe, at one time, during a visitation of small-pox, were quite expensive, on account of extraordinary provisions made necessarily for hospital, nursing, and medical attendance. The average annual cost of providing for the town's poor, notwithstanding all the economy practised throughout this period, appears to have been not less than from seven hundred dollars up to one thousand dollars. This properly included six per cent interest on the capital invested in the establishment, as well as the salary of the superintendent, and all other expenses. I do not find in the oldest overseer's book any such complete record of the names, number, sex, ages, and deaths of our poor, as I expected. Feb. 25, 1834, is the date of the earliest list. The names of eighteen are given in this list. The next year gives thirteen. In neither of these are the sex and age given. From what is plainly indicated, the sexes were nearly equal during these years; and there were only three children in 1834, — none in 1835. Almost all the others were aged, or somewhat elderly people. The list for 1836 gives the names and ages of fourteen inmates. No children are named. There were six males and eight females. The oldest male was seventy-eight years of age; next oldest, seventy-five; next, seventy-three; next, sixty-seven; next, fifty; and the youngest, forty-six. The females ranged downward from sixty-seven years to thirty. Two of the men were State paupers. A little later list, for the same year, gives fifteen inmates, — an additional female. In 1838 I find a list of twenty; in 1839 one of twenty-five, — several children having been added. In 1840 twenty are given, — fewer children, and about the former proportions as to sex and age. In 1841 there were twenty-two, and fifteen outsiders more or less assisted. This is the first list of outsiders given. Among these insiders and outsiders a larger proportion of youth and children appears. This year the overseers recorded a report so that

that even I could understand it. It makes the total expense of the Town, on account of its poor, \$1,320.48. If this is to be assumed, I have laid my above average per year too low. I suspect, however, that some credits ought to be deducted. In 1842 the number of inmates comes down to fourteen, and the outsiders to three. In 1843 there is a list of nineteen inmates, and three outsiders,—several children in this list. In 1846 the insiders are put down at twenty-two, and the outside recipients of help at twenty. In 1847 we find but fourteen inmates, and six outsiders. In 1848 the numbers are, fifteen at the asylum, and five outside. I do not seem to find another list till 1856. Meantime there were several deaths at the establishment, either not recorded or so mixed in with the accounts that I cannot easily extract them. But it is observable, all the way through, that the deaths there were comparatively few, and the general health of the inmates remarkably good.

As I have now reached the era of printed reports, I will tabulate the principal statistics necessary to be exhibited, year after year, as they are given. The first column designates the year; the second, the average number provided for in the asylum; the third, the number of town's poor helped outside of the asylum, and the cost; the fourth, the deaths of town's poor; the fifth, the deaths of State paupers; the sixth, the total annual cost of town pauperism, as drawn out of the treasury by orders of the selectmen. These statistics omit some niceties of fact, and may not be exactly accurate on every point; but they are sufficiently comprehensive and correct for the purposes of this history. Each year is understood to close between the middle of February and first of April, or thereabouts. The average number at the asylum implies, of course, that many more may have been transiently provided for there. Very brief notes will fill a seventh column, which will give the amount of personal property at the asylum.

Year.	In Asylum.	Outside and Cost.	Town Deaths.	State Deaths.	Total Expense.	Brief Notes.
1856	13	16 (not found)	-	15	\$2,141 67	Cost of outsiders not given.
1857	14	20 \$337 00	3	-	2,300 00	The establishment reported prosperous.
1858	-	-	-	-	2,285 70	Not in command of this year's report.
1859	17	15 (not found)	-	8	2,180 80	Establishment in fair condition.
1860	14	24 \$289 55	12	13	2,578 19	Movable property on hand, \$1,651 75
1861	20	42 366 20	1	11	2,359 51	" " " 1,961 58
1862	22	53 661 60	5	10	3,076 44	" " " 1,731 64
1863	21	52 1,065 89	3	8	3,060 88	Prosperous. Movable property on hand 2,306 94
1864	23	50 1,040 78	4	11	3,914 14	Prosperous. Movable property on hand 3,182 47
1865	26	60 1,156 28	6	26	4,711 28	Prosperous. Movable property on hand 4,601 85
1866	32	54 1,630 79	1	10	5,142 92	Prosperous. Movable property on hand 4,519 59
1867	34	41 1,448 94	1	7	5,600 00	Prosperous. Movable property on hand 4,900 55
1868	25	35 1,413 67	6	4	4,500 00	Prosperous. Movable property on hand 4,020 00
1869	20	45 1,857 45	5	3	4,865 10	Prosperous. Movable property on hand 4,288 64
1870	20	47 2,182 06	7	4	5,000 00	Prosperous. Movable property on hand 4,577 75
1871	24	44 2,433 10	8	3	5,000 00	Fair condition. Movable property on hand 4,433 19
1872	28	55 2,095 47	5	2	5,506 01	Fair condition. Movable property on hand 4,242 00
1873	29	195 1,868 12	7	4	4,863 78	Insanity increases. Movable property on hand 4,690 26
1874	28	56 2,319 14	4	-	6,650 00	Tramps abound. Movable property on hand 4,628 80
1875	22	56 2,508 77	-	-	6,597 84	Expenses increase. Movable property on hand 4,558 00
1876	36	88 3,281 29	-	-	8,660 00	289 tramps lodged. Movable property on hand 4,499 70
1877	39	127 6,627 98	-	-	12,500 00	Heavy expenses. Movable property on hand 4,463 66
1878	36	152 7,167 06	5	-	13,364 86	Much sickness. Movable property on hand 4,271 00
1879	36	142 5,434 63	-	-	11,539 23	Deaths not reported. Movable property on hand 4,038 48
1880	34	98 3,902 29	-	-	12,479 31	214 tramps. Movable property on hand 4,092 58

Whosoever has curiosity enough to find the formidable amount which it has cost the Town to maintain its poor since 1855, may do so. For some of the years no deaths were reported, probably through omission. For 1878 the overseers reported five deaths at the asylum, and a total of thirty-four, but without specification where. They say, "There has been more sickness among the poor that have received aid for the past year, and more deaths than ever in one year, — thirty-four." This matter of deaths ought to be better reported. Many of the annual reports purport to give the average weekly cost per pauper. In 1860 it is put down at \$1.95; in 1870, at \$1.90; in

1879, at \$1.70; in 1880, at \$1.63. Just how this was ascertained, I do not clearly understand, but experts probably can. As to the causes of all this pauperism, I see that in one report the overseers charge four-fifths of it to intemperance, either directly or indirectly. The major portion of it undoubtedly proceeds from this desolating vice. But there are many other causes constantly co-operating to the general result. Some of these are obviously misfortunes, casualties, and infirmities which imply no blame as due to their subjects, or perhaps to any human being. Others are owing to customs, habits, and influences which society might rectify, were it wiser and better. The remainder is brought on individuals, either by their own follies and sins, or those of others, in less excusable ways. But when we consider the immense amount of ignorance and evil circumstances amid which our general population passes through mortal life, it is safer to pity than blame, and for the more favored classes to work for better conditions than to curse the legitimate consequences of unreformed causative influences. I think of nothing more to mention under this head, unless it be to give the names of those who have been superintendents and matrons of our poor-establishment since it was opened in 1825, and likewise their compensation. The overseers of the poor, during this period, will be found specified in their place in Chap. XVI., which treats of the succession of our civil officers, etc. So far as I have been able to ascertain the names of our superintendents, etc., they are as follows: —

John Stearns and wife, to first of April, 1826; compensation, \$300 per annum.

Moses Albee and wife, to first of April, 1828; compensation one year, \$230 per annum.

Elijah Hayward and wife, to first of April, 1829; compensation one year, \$225 per annum.

Nahum Legg and wife, to first of April, 1830; compensation one year, not found.

Chester Clark and wife, to first of April, 1833; compensation three years, not found.

Nathan Keith and wife, to first of April, 1835; compensation two years, \$210 per annum.

Josiah Gould and wife, to first of April, 1837; compensation two years, \$200 per annum.

Peter Adams and wife, to first of April, 1839; compensation two years, not clear.

Asia Madden and wife, to first of April, 1840; compensation one year, \$300 per annum.

Joseph Richards and wife, to first of April, 1843; compensation three years, \$254 per annum.

Cyrus Ballou and wife, to first of April, 1846; compensation two years, \$250 or more.

Abner A. Leland and wife, to first of April, 1848; compensation two years, \$300 perhaps.

Alvan T. Adams (not clear just how this case was), 1851; compensation one year, not clear.

Independence Gore and wife, to first of April, 1855; compensation four years, \$350 or more.

Ferdinand Whipple and wife, to first of April, 1858; compensation one year, \$350.

Willard Follet and Mrs. Laura A. Ballou, to first of April, 1861; compensation three years, \$350 per annum.

John D. Balcomb and wife, to first of April, 1862; compensation one year, \$250.

Orlando J. Davis and wife, to first of April, 1867; compensation four years, \$250-\$300.

Charles Leland and wife, to October, 1868; compensation one year and a half, \$250.

Orlando J. Davis and Mrs. Eliza Chapman, to April, 1869; six months, \$178.

Sumner Harrington and wife, to April, 1879, etc.; eleven years, \$450, \$500, \$600.

Elias Whitney and wife, to April, 1880, etc.; one year, etc., \$550.

I suppose it will not do to assume that the above is perfectly accurate, as to names, facts, and figures; for it was very difficult to deduce them from the records and accounts at command. But the errors, if any, must be unimportant. Perhaps I ought to say that Mr. Harrington received \$550 per annum for the years 1877 and 1879, ending April 1, 1880; though for the three preceding years he received \$600.

HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Milford decided to have a Board of Health early in 1859. At their April meeting of that year it was voted to choose a Board to consist of five members, three of whom should be physicians and two not. Their first annual report (which was printed, as all subsequent ones have been) opens the history of the Board as follows:—

“At the Annual Town Meeting, holden April 4, 1859, Dr. Dwight Russell, Dr. A. C. Fay, Dr. J. Barnes, George W. Stacy, and A. T. Wilkinson were chosen as a Board of Health for the year ensuing.

“Dr. Fay and Dr. Barnes said, on notification, that they should not serve and, in view of that fact, were not notified to attend the meeting for the organization of the Board.

“At a meeting of said Board, holden May 9, George W. Stacy was chosen

Chairman and A. T. Wilkinson Secretary. Dr. Dwight Russell was chosen physician to the Board.

“ The following Rules and Regulations were adopted for the government of the Board; and it was voted that the same be published for three successive months in ‘The Milford Journal:’ —

“ ‘ARTICLE I. — The Board of Health shall examine into all nuisances, sources of filth, and causes of sickness, that may, in their opinion, be injurious to the inhabitants within the town, and shall destroy, remove, or prevent the same, as the case may require.

“ ‘ART. II. — Whenever any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, shall be found on private property within the town, the Board of Health shall order the owner or occupant thereof to remove the same at his own expense, within twenty-four hours after notice is served upon him; and if the owner or occupant thereof shall neglect so to do, he shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars for every day that he shall knowingly permit such nuisance, filth, or cause of sickness, to remain, after the time prescribed for the removal thereof.

“ ‘ART. III. — If any householder shall know, or have reason to believe, that any person within his family is taken sick with the small-pox, he shall immediately give notice to the Board of Health; and, if he refuse or neglect to give such notice, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

“ ‘ART. IV. — When any physician shall know that any person whom he is called upon to visit is infected with the small-pox, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, such physician shall immediately give notice to the Board of Health; and every physician who shall neglect or refuse to give such notice, shall forfeit a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.

“ ‘ART. V. — Any person who shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, in any pond, or stream of water, any dead or living animal, or deposit, or cause to be deposited, in any public street or highway, any substance which may be deemed a nuisance, such person shall be dealt with according to law.

“ ‘ART. VI. — The Board of Health would recommend that each individual pay particular attention to cleanliness, personal, and also to the condition of drains, cesspools, out-buildings, and all sources of filth and disease in his vicinity, thereby removing one of the most common causes of disease in a thickly-populated community.

“ ‘ART. VII. — We would recommend vaccination as a preventive to the small-pox, and that all heads of families and guardians of youth see that those under their care be vaccinated; also that the physician of the Board be instructed to vaccinate all those who may apply to him, that in his judgment may require vaccination, and that the expense may be charged to the Town, when in his opinion the applicants are unable to pay for the same. It was also voted that each member of the Board be a health officer, for the purpose of discharging the duties of the Board, and that any official act thus performed shall be considered sanctioned by the Board.

“ ‘Voted, To adopt the following form of notice to be served upon owners,

occupants, or persons responsible, in any case of nuisance, viz.: Whereas complaint has been made to the Board of Health that ——— is a nuisance, and whereas the Board of Health, after due examination, judge the same to be injurious to the public health, and justly obnoxious to complaint, you are hereby required to prevent or remove the same forthwith."

I suppose these Rules and Regulations, in substance at least, if not in form, have continued in force ever since, or certainly very similar ones.

This report of Feb. 25, 1860, sets forth the importance of health regulations in a populous community; that several prominent nuisances had been abated (specifying the same); that proper precautionary measures had been taken for the future; that one case of small-pox and three cases of varioloid had come under the notice of the Board, the small-pox case proving fatal; that there had been some reluctance in certain quarters to conform to the requirements of the Board; and that the selectmen had made thorough work of vaccinating those who needed it throughout the town.

The report for '61 is signed by the same secretary, and I infer that the same gentlemen constituted the Board, though I have not made myself certain that none were changed. Certain nuisances are alluded to as still persistently cherished by some of the inhabitants: one case of unmodified small-pox had occurred and proved fatal, and five cases of varioloid had been successfully treated. The contagion was not allowed to spread. The Board recommended that the selectmen order general vaccination annually.

In '62 Bainbridge Hayward and Elias Whitney constituted the Board, and reported that they had had little to attend to; no contagious case of disease, but some nuisances to abate. They repeated the recommendation of their predecessors, that the selectmen order general vaccination annually.

In '63, Elias Whitney, Richard Carroll, and Wm. H. Sadler constituted the Board. Their report was brief, — more business than usual; several cases of filth-nuisance; two of small-pox, one of which proved fatal, and one of varioloid, all costing \$37.99, charged to the account of State paupers.

Report for '64 not found.

For '65, Elias Whitney, Richard Carroll, and Willard Bragg, constituting the Board, reported nine cases of small-pox, one fatal; "also the usual amount of nuisances, such as drains, dead dogs, etc." Expense of sickness, including vaccinations by Dr. W. M. Parker, physician to the Board, \$94.50, — paid for out of the town treasury.

In '66 there were six cases of small-pox, six of varioloid, two deaths from the contagion, and the usual amount of nuisances, — all costing the Town \$115.77. Zibeon C. Field, John S. Mead, and James R. Davis constituted the Board.

For '67 the report says: "The duties of the Board of Health during the past year have been arduous. A visitation of that fearful scourge, the *cholera*, was seriously anticipated." Great precautions in the way of prevention were taken. No well-authenticated case of cholera occurred, and only one of small-pox. Careful attention to vaccination was recommended. No expense mentioned. Signed by Dr. Francis Leland, L. B. Felton, Dr. W. M. Parker, Elias Whitney, and William P. Miller, the Board.

In '68 the Board organized, May 1, by "election of Richard Carroll as chairman and Dr. I. H. Stearns as secretary and physician;" John Madden, 2d, was the only other member. The rules adopted were "published for five months in 'The Milford Journal.'" All cases causing complaint settled "without resort to legal measures." The report says, "No infectious or contagious disease has prevailed in town the past year. Indeed, Milford is one of the most healthy locations in Massachusetts."

Report for '69 very brief, and signed only by Dr. W. M. Parker. Who his colleagues were, I have not gone to the records to learn. No cases of small-pox or other contagious disease, but numerous nuisances abated "without resort to legal measures."

In '70 Drs. A. C. Fay, W. M. Parker, and Thos. W. Flatley constituted the Board. Substance of their report: rules and regulations duly published in "The Milford Journal;" no cases of small-pox or other contagious diseases during the past year; other neighboring towns have suffered seriously, showing the importance of our protection by thorough vaccination; many nuisances removed "without resort to legal measures;" more drains and sewers needed; let the laws of cleanliness, as a preventive of disease, be better and better observed.

In '71 Drs. Thos. W. Flatley, Dwight Russell, and W. M. Parker, with G. B. Knight as clerk, constituted the Board. With the exception of some nuisances peaceably abated, the sanitary condition of the town reported in good order, the same as last year.

In '72 report not found in print, though on title-page of town-reports purporting to be among the rest.

In '73 the same omission, though the selectmen's report says the Town had to expend \$891.44 on account of the prevalence of small-pox.

In '74 the Board consisted of Drs. Thos. W. Flatley (who died

during the year), Wm. M. Parker, and J. Allen Fay. Their report represents the town to have been unusually healthy during the past year, — no disease requiring the attention of the Board. They had found a responsible party who engaged to remove night-soil gratuitously, if suitably encouraged by the citizens. They earnestly recommend and urge the importance of town sewers, as economical in the end, though costly at the outset.

In '75 nothing found in my copy of pamphlet reports; nor in that for '76, nor in that for '77, nor in that for '78, nor later. It seems that the duties of the Board of Health have for the last several years been assigned to the selectmen. Either the latter have made no specific reports of their doings in this capacity, or I have not been expert enough to distinguish the particulars. I presume them to have discharged their sanitary duties faithfully, but perhaps shall be excused for not looking up and presenting even the more interesting facts and events of their administration. I might have waived this section entirely, but thought it was well to give it a place in its order.¹

HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF OUR FIRE-DEPARTMENT.

I have it on the authority of Seth P. Carpenter, Esq., that the first movement to get up a fire-engine company in Milford was started about the year 1831. A considerable number of public-spirited citizens, who realized the danger from fire to the public and private buildings in town, especially in the growing village at the Centre, resolved to procure one or two fire-engines, and man them. Of course this must be done by purely voluntary contribution and association. Two of the old-fashioned tub engines, manufactured in Belchertown, at the cost of \$125 each, were purchased. The intention was to have two companies, one in the upper village and the other in the lower; but only one company could be organized, which was in the lower village. William Godfrey, who was much interested in having an engine manned in his immediate vicinity, when unsuccessful, stored his engine under one of his sheds then standing near the parish common, where it finally fell to pieces. Mr. Carpenter was, I think, the first, or certainly an early, commander of the pioneer company organized. But their engine was a small, clumsy thing, which was thought to

¹ Since the foregoing was penned, my attention has been called to a sharp controversy in England on the merits of vaccination, so earnestly urged by our Board of Health and kindred ones generally. The opponents of vaccination in that country plead strong facts and reasons against the practice, as propagating many foul and dangerous diseases worse than the small-pox; and they have confident hopes that Parliament will ere long radically modify, if not repeal, its vaccination laws. The controversy has been transplanted to this country, and is taking root here. What will be the result, remains to be seen.

perform a notable exploit when made to throw water over the Brick Meeting-house tower, only some sixty feet high. They soon bought a second-hand Hunneman engine for \$350, which did much greater execution. This, however, was not satisfactory long, and a nice new Hunneman was procured at a cost of \$800. This could be worked admirably.

In 1837 the subject was brought before the Town, to see what they would do about raising money to aid in the equipment of fire-apparatus. A vote was obtained to aid in the work to an amount not exceeding two hundred dollars. Some time in 1838 Engine Company No. 2 was formed, and the Town paid \$50 towards a house for it. The same year the Town commenced choosing officers called firewards, which I suppose was in accordance with the general statutes of that period. These officers continued to be annually chosen down to 1854, when a special act was passed by the Legislature, authorizing the establishment of a regularly organized fire-department. In 1843 the Town paid the poll-taxes of its engine-men, and, besides other encouragements, appropriated \$838 for a new engine and apparatus. Thenceforth protection against fire became annually an increasing town charge, though for a time moderate. It was some time before firemen got much for their services. Their pay began with remission of their poll-tax, and gradually rose.

Their first really respectable engine-house, built in 1844, cost the town \$1,044.56; engine repairs and services the same year cost \$53.91. In '45 the Town paid for engine repairs, etc., \$324.14, and for firemen's poll-taxes \$66.08. In '46 the expense was quite small; likewise in '47 and '48. In '49 it amounted to only \$172.46. In '50 it rose to \$282.95, and in '51 to \$668.78. In '52, with new engine, hook-and-ladder company, house, etc., it went up to \$3,300. In '53 it stood, with cost of reservoirs, \$490.14. In '54 it amounted to \$1,692.90.

Before proceeding farther in this line of annual expenses, I will bring up the retinue of historic facts and events. By referring to the selectmen's record of appointments, I find that their first appointment of engine-men was for No. 1, Aug. 19, 1837; and their number was thirty. Jan. 26, 1838, they appointed twenty-four men for No. 2. As new men were wanted, they were thenceforth appointed by the same authority, — sometimes a few, and sometimes the whole of a company at once. They also discharged firemen, as occasion rendered proper. The names of all firemen are given, but it will hardly be expected that I should transcribe them into this work. In 1854, when the engineers were directed by the selectmen to organize the

fire-department, pursuant to the forementioned act of the Legislature, they promptly assembled, July 1 of that year, and soon after completed their work by choosing the necessary officers, adopting by-laws, etc. Their own rules and regulations, as also those sanctioned by the Town (both sets printed) are as follows : —

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE COMPANIES ATTACHED TO THE MILFORD FIRE-DEPARTMENT.

“ARTICLE I. Each company may propose candidates for its department, specifying their ages, and, if minors, the certificate required by the Fire Ordinances; all appointments shall be approved by the Board of Engineers, and returned to the company. Whenever a candidate is rejected by the Board of Engineers, he will not be allowed to act as a member of the company. No person under eighteen years of age shall be appointed as a member of the Department.

“ART. II. It shall be the duty of the Foremen of the several companies to make, or cause to be made, on the last Monday in April, annually, to the Chief Engineer, a statement of the condition of the engine or other apparatus, with an inventory of all the property intrusted to their care, and belonging to the town, together with a correct list of the names of the members; also, special reports of all officers chosen, and all resignations, discharge of members, and all cases of neglect of duty or disobedience of orders. They shall also see that the engines, houses, and other apparatus are kept neat, clean, and ready for immediate use, and the passage to said house clear of snow and other obstructions, preserve order in their several companies, and require and enforce a strict compliance with the Town Ordinances and regulations of the Board of Engineers. In their absence, the Assistant Foremen shall perform their duties, and other times render them such assistance as they may require.

“ART. III. Any member expecting to be absent from town ten days or more, shall be required to procure a substitute, to be approved by the Foreman of his company, whose name he shall hand to the Clerk of the company; but no member shall be allowed a substitute except in case of sickness or absence from the town, and in no instance for a longer period than one month, except in case of sickness.

“ART. IV. It is required of the members of the Department, as a general rule, not to open the doors or windows of a building on fire, without a supply of water can be procured, and to be careful to avoid unnecessarily damaging furniture or other goods by water. At a fire where water cannot be procured by suction, or a line of engines, the members will endeavor to prevent the fire from spreading by means of buckets or otherwise, until a supply can be had. The members of each company will remain with the engine and apparatus of which they have charge, except when otherwise directed by an Engineer.

“ART. V. In the absence of an Engineer, on the arrival at a fire, as a

general rule, the first engine is to be taken to the nearest reservoir or place where a supply of water can be obtained, immediately placed in readiness for operation; and, in case the fire cannot be reached for want of sufficient quantity of hose, the officers will exert themselves to obtain another engine to receive the water and pass it on towards or to the fire. Engine companies will not call upon each other for hose, but upon the Engineer.

“ART. VI. The Hook-and-Ladder Company, on arriving at a fire, will take their station as near the same as under existing circumstances shall be thought expedient. The commanding officer will immediately on his arrival report himself to the Engineer in command.

“ART. VII. Members of each company are to have the control of the apparatus committed to their care, which is not to be handled, used, or in any way meddled with by the members of other companies, unless by permission of an Engineer; and whenever, at a fire, one company shall have hose or other apparatus belonging to another, they shall in all cases promptly return the same to the company to whom it belongs.

“ART. VIII. On no occasion shall any officer allow his company to run their engine or carriage in returning from a fire or alarm, or drill, and in all cases they shall keep to the right.

“ART. IX. When any repairs shall be necessary upon any engine or carriage, or other apparatus, the Foreman shall give information to the Chief Engineer if practicable; if not, to any Engineer. No bills are to be paid until approved by the Board of Engineers.

“ART. X. Water must not be taken from any reservoirs except in case of fire, or by order of an Engineer.

“ART. XI. Whenever a fire shall occur known to be out of Milford, no engine or apparatus shall be taken to said fire unless by the consent of the Chief Engineer or his Assistants.

“ART. XII. The members of the several companies regularly admitted and appointed shall wear such caps, badges, or insignia, as the Board of Engineers shall from time to time direct to be furnished at the expense of the town; and no other person or persons shall be permitted to wear the same except under such restrictions and regulations as the Board of Engineers may direct.

“ART. XIII. Every member of the Fire Department shall be held responsible for any property of the Department intrusted to his care; and, in case of loss or damage through neglect, its value shall be deducted from his compensation.

“Adopted by the Board of Engineers, Feb. 4, 1861.

“S. C. SHEPARD, *Chief Engineer.*

W. F. BARBER, *Assistant Engineer.*

A. C. WITHINGTON, *Assistant Engineer.*

GEORGE JONES, *Assistant Engineer.*

B. HAYWARD, *Assistant Engineer.*

GEORGE HANCOCK, *Assistant Engineer.*

N. W. HEATH, *Assistant Engineer.*”

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE FIRE-DEPARTMENT,
AND CITIZENS, TO BE OBSERVED AT FIRES.

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS, AND APPROVED BY THE TOWN OF
MILFORD, NOV. 20, 1854, FOR PREVENTING AND EXTINGUISHING FIRES.

“SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Engineers, upon alarm of fires, to immediately repair to or near where the fire may be, and to take proper measures that the several engines and other apparatus be arranged in the most advantageous situation, and duly worked for the effectual extinguishment of the fire; to require and compel assistance from all persons as well as members of the fire-department, in extinguishing the fire, removing furniture, goods, or other merchandise from any building on fire, or in danger thereof; to appoint guards to secure the same, and also in pulling down or demolishing any house or other building, if occasion requires, and further to suppress all turmoil and disorder.

“It shall also be their duty to cause order to be preserved in going to, working at, or returning from fires, and at all other times when companies attached to the fire-department are on duty.

“SECT. 2. The Chief Engineer shall have the command at fires over all other Engineers, all members of the fire-department, and all other persons who may be present at fires, and shall direct all proper measures for the extinguishment of the fires, protection of property, preservation of order, and observance of the fire-laws; provided that no building on fire, or in danger thereof, shall be pulled down, blown up, or otherwise demolished, without the concurrence of two or more of the Engineers, if present.

“SECT. 3. In case of the absence of the Chief Engineer, the Engineer next in rank who shall be present shall execute the duties of the officer with full powers.

“SECT. 4. If any member of either of the several companies belonging to the fire-department shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform his duty, or shall be guilty of disorderly conduct, disobedience to the officers or to any Engineer, he may for such offence be discharged from the fire-department, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than two nor more than ten dollars.

“SECT. 5. All persons present, not members of either of the said companies, are hereby enjoined to obey the directions of any Engineer given at a fire, and to render their services, if required by any Engineer, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars; and it is enjoined upon the Chief Engineer to prosecute all violations of this section.

“SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of such of the Constables of the town as may be selected by the Engineers for that service, to repair, on the alarm of fire, immediately to the place where the fire may be, and there to use their best skill and power, under the direction of the Chief Engineer, for the preservation of the public peace, the prevention of theft, destruction of property, and the removal of all suspected persons, for which service the Constable shall receive such compensation as shall in each case be ordered by the Engineers.

"SECT. 7. And it is further ordered that no person shall carry any fire-brands, lighted matches, or other ignited materials, openly in the streets or thoroughfares of the town; and no owner or occupant of any dwelling-house, shop, or other buildings, shall maintain, or cause to be erected, any defective chimney, hearth, oven, stove or stovepipe, fire-frame, or other fixtures, or shall have a deposit of ashes, shavings, or other combustible material, which may give just cause of alarm, or be the means of kindling or spreading fire, under penalty of not less than two nor more than twenty dollars.

"SECT. 8. That if any chimney, stove-pipe, or flue, within the town, where any other buildings are so near as to be endangered therefrom, shall take or be set on fire, the occupant of such house to which such chimney, stove-pipe, or flue appertains shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars: *provided* it shall be lawful for any person to set fire to and burn his chimney or stovepipe between sunrise and noon, if the buildings contiguous are wet with rain or covered with snow.

"SECT. 9. That no person shall discharge or set off any squibs, ser-pents, rockets, fire-crackers, or other fireworks, in any place within the town, without leave from an Engineer, under a penalty of not more than twenty dollars.

"SECT. 10. That no person shall make any bonfire, or fire for burning brush, rubbish, or any other fire in the open air, in the night-time, without leave from an Engineer, under the penalty of not less than two nor more than twenty dollars.

"SECT. 11. And it shall be the duty of the Chief and other Engineers to inquire for and examine into all shops, new buildings erecting, or other places, where defective chimneys, flues, stoves, or stovepipe may be, and where shavings or other combustible material may be collected and deposited, and from time to time, and at all times, to be vigilant in taking care of and the removal of the same, whenever in the opinion of any two of them the same may be dangerous to the security of the town from fire; and the owners or occupants of such defective chimneys, flues, stoves or stovepipe, shavings, or other combustible matter, who shall refuse or neglect to remove the same forthwith after being ordered thereto by any two Engineers in writing, shall forfeit and pay five dollars for each day afterwards that the same shall remain unremoved.

"SECT. 12. All members of the fire-department, while on duty at a fire, shall wear such badges as are provided for them; and any member refusing or neglecting to wear the same until the several companies shall be dismissed at roll-call, shall forfeit all pay for his services for three months previous to such refusal or neglect, unless he can furnish an excuse that shall be satisfactory to a majority of the Engineers."

The Department began to make annual reports to the Town in the spring of 1856, which have generally, if not always, been printed, along with the other official reports. The Board of Engineers has consisted, ordinarily, of from nine to six members, according to the convenience of circumstances.

All that now seems necessary for me is to tabulate the more important facts, events, and statistics deducible from these printed annual reports, then close with the names of engineers successively serving, and their principal officers, — mingling only a few general remarks. Let my first column designate the year; the second, the number of firemen in service, including the engineers; the third, the number of engines; the fourth, the number of carriages for various apparatus; the fifth, the number of feet of leading hose; the sixth, the number of engine-houses; the seventh, the number of reservoirs; the eighth, the number of alarms answered; the ninth, the number of actual fires in buildings; the tenth, total cost of the year to the Town; and the eleventh, brief notes. The years begin and end in February.

Year.	Men.	Engines.	Carriages.	Feet of hose.	Houses.	Reservoirs.	Alarms.	Actual fires.	Total cost.	Notes.
1856	125	2	2	1,400	2	8	*	*	\$1,549 41	
1857	125	2	2	1,400	2	10	14	8	3,222 03	\$16,775, property.
1858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	This year's report not found.
1859	172	5	2+	1,775	3	11	20	12	2,147 91	Hose, hook-and-ladder carriages.
1860	160	5	2+	2,280	3	12	24	12	1,742 33	\$1,963, property.
1861	169	5	2	2,280	3	12	32	11	2,462 49	
1862	163	5	2	2,275	3	15	25	13	1,233 20	900, property.
1863	164	5	2	2,275	3	15	11	8	563 62	900, property.
1864	171	5	2	2,275	3	15	13	8	648 75	1,110, property.
1865	174	5	2	2,275	3	15	32	11	674 98	1,015, property.
1866	171	5	2	2,275	3	15	26	10	730 48	No further returns of property.
1867	181	5	2	3,750	3	15	32	15	6,172 07	
1868	196	5	2	3,750	3	15	32	14	1,138 52	
1869	217	4	2	5,150	4	15	27	9	13,159 62	New steamer and equipments.
1870	216	4	2	3,000	4	16	21	9	2,913 23	
1871	193	4	2	3,000	4	16	36	13	3,716 10	
1872	193	4	2	4,050	4	17	31	9	7,427 82	
1873	194	4	2	4,850	4	17	27	13	5,321 23	
1874	168	6	2	4,650	5	17	14	5	6,346 93	Span of horses for regular service.
1875	179	5	2	4,350	5	17	26	11	8,030 13	
1876	182	5	2	5,350	5	17	19	9	6,057 02	Fire-extinguisher, Hopedale.
1877	165	5	2	5,350	5	17	16	5	4,593 35	Another steamer.
1878	167	5	2	5,300	5	17	8	6	5,432 66	
1879	167	5	2	5,950	5	17	30	18	6,065 96	
1880	170	5	2	6,650	5	18	19	7	5,165 97	Every thing in good order.

* Not given.

There are some interesting details which I found it impossible to notice in the above table; but perhaps it is sufficiently inclusive. The number of carriages specified applies only to those of the "Wide-Awake Hose Co." and "Excelsior Hook-and-Ladder Co.,"

which have continued as regular organizations since 1854. The other engine-companies have always had carriages attached to them. Actual fires include only fires in buildings, a few of which were out of town. There have been fires in woods, piles of lumber, etc., also more or less false alarms every year. The early reports gave the amount of property destroyed not covered by insurance. It would have been well to continue this item in subsequent reports, but for some reason it was dropped. The Board of Engineers has been annually organized from 1854 downward, and well officered. From all that I have ever known or heard, our Fire-Department has always been deservedly respected for its efficiency, and acquitted itself to the general satisfaction. This is plainly indicated by the appropriations made annually for its maintenance. Some may have deemed it too expensive; but most of our citizens know that their firemen have very arduous and dangerous duties to perform, for which the money they get, and the pecuniary outlays made to furnish them conveniences, are but a moderate equivalent. They therefore accord to them an honorable appreciation. The names of our engineers, and their years of service, as nearly as I could ascertain, are designated in the following list:—

Aaron Claflin, 1854, through, perhaps, '55.
Aaron C. Mayhew, 1854, through, perhaps, '55.
Nelson Parkhurst, 1854, through, perhaps, '55.
Artemas B. Vant, 1854, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60.
Albert C. Withington, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '71, '72, '74.
Elbridge Mann, 1854 to '56.
Charles T. Eames, 1854 to '57.
James H. Barker, 1854 to '56.
John P. Daniels, 1854 to '56.
George W. Lebonveau, 1855, '56.
Horace B. Hero, 1854 to '56.
Peter Corbett, 1854 to '57.
John G. Gilbert, 1854, '55.
Willard F. Barber, 1855, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61.
Lloyd H. Cook, 1855, '56.
George Jones, 1856, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62.
Elliot Alden, 1857, '58.
J. C. Hubbard, 1857, '58.
George Hancock, 1859 to '62.
Bainbridge Hayward, 1859 to '65.
Nathan W. Heath, 1861, '62.
L. B. Felton, 1862 to '69.

J. H. Mason, 1864, '65.
 David M. Brown, 1864.
 Albert M. Sumner, 1864 to '73.
 Seth C. Shepard, 1856 to '61.
 Elbridge A. Vant, 1864 to '68.
 W. H. Ring, 1865, '66, '67.
 Asaph Withington, 1866, '67, '68, '70, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81.
 D. B. Washburn, 1866, '67, '68.
 Alfred A. Burrell, 1868.
 J. M. Woods, 1869, '70, '71, '72, '73, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80.
 Zibeon C. Field, 1869.
 Zimri Thurber, 1869, '70, '71, '72, '73.
 J. C. Bradford, 1869.
 William C. Gillman, 1870, '71, '75, '76, '77, '78.
 Moses Day, 1870, '71, '72, '73, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80.
 J. K. Lilley, 1870.
 Davis Wilbur, 1871, '72, '73, '74, '75.
 Henry C. Skinner, 1873, '79, '80, '81.
 Andrew J. Ames, 1874.
 A. S. Tuttle, 1874.
 Andrew Bagley, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78.
 Gordon N. Hayward, 1874.
 Joseph B. Bancroft, 1874, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81.
 M. A. Vant, 1875, '76.
 M. W. Edwards, 1877, '78, '79, '80, '81.
 L. Wakefield, 1879, '80.
 E. B. Flood, 1880, '81.
 James Powers, 1880, '81.
 O. D. Holmes, 1880, '81.

The Selectmen annually appoint the Engineers, who, since 1854, have usually met early in May, to organize their Board by the choice of officers. Their officers have almost uniformly been a Clerk and Treasurer, a Chief Engineer, and one, two, or more Assistant Engineers. I will give the names and terms of service of the Clerk, who acts also as Treasurer, and of the Chief Engineers, in regular succession down. Most of the assistants rose to be chiefs.

CLERKS AND TREASURERS.

Nelson Parkhurst, from 1854 to Jan. 1, 1855.
 James H. Barker, to May, 1855.
 Albert C. Withington, from May, 1855, to Aug. 7, 1865; again from May 1, 1868, to May 1, 1872.
 Elbridge A. Vant, from Aug. 7, 1865, to May 1, 1868.
 Julius M. Woods, from May 1, 1872, to May 1, 1878.
 Henry C. Skinner, from May 1, 1878, to the present time.

CHIEF ENGINEERS.

Aaron Claflin, from July 3, 1854, to Oct. 23, 1854.

Artemas B. Vant, from Oct. 23, 1854, to May 1, 1860.

Seth C. Shepard, to May 1, 1861.

Bainbridge Hayward, from May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1865.

James M. Mason, from May 1, 1865, to Aug. 7, 1865. He removed from town.

Albert C. Withington, from Aug. 7, 1865, to May 4, 1868.

Julius M. Woods, from May 4, 1868, to May 1, 1871, etc.

Zimri Thurber, to 1873.

Davis Wilber, from 1873 to 1874.

William C. Gillman, 1874 to 1878.

Julius M. Woods, 1878 to 1881. He has lately removed from town. Have not seen his successor's name.

SOME OF OUR PRINCIPAL FIRES.

1799. MARCH 31. — During the night, the cabinetmaker's shop and dwelling-house of Phinehas Eames were burnt, and three persons perished in the flames: viz., Jotham Hayward, Charles Turner, and Elijah, son of Phinehas Eames.

1814. OCT. 26. — The clothier's establishment of Nathan Parkhurst, just below Charles-river bridge, Main St., took fire in the daytime, and the flames spread over it so suddenly that two female operatives were unable to escape, both losing their lives: viz., Lucinda, wife of Henry Allen, and his sister, Dolly Allen.

1828. AUGUST. — The cotton and woollen factory of Stephen R. and Parmenas P. Parkhurst, on the "Island," so called.

1838. FEB. 28. — John Claflin's hotel and store, on the site of the present "Mansion House."

1842. NOV. 19. — Lyman P. Lowe's factory at Bungay, — still desolate.

1853. JAN. 3, midnight. — John Mason's boot-shop, in which were consumed the Town Treasurer's principal books, etc., from 1780 to 1853.

1854. APRIL. — Seth P. Carpenter's steam mill, just before our Fire Department was organized.

1856. OCT. 1. — A dwelling-house of Otis Parkhurst, in which his feeble daughter Adelaide perished.

1857. JAN. 16. — Union Block, Tremont Block, two large dwelling-houses, a store, the building in which the post-office was then kept, and much other property, were destroyed, in spite of extraordinary exertions by the firemen.

1857. MARCH 29. — Steam mill of Cephas Lawrence, near depot.

1860. APRIL 28. — Steam saw-mill of John P. Lawrence, on the Plains.

1860. OCT. 23. — Methodist meeting-house in North Purchase, by reckless rowdies.

1866. NOV. 1. — Pierce Brothers' nail and heel-plate factory, the freight depot of Boston and Worcester Railroad, etc.

1868. APRIL 2. — Gen. Orison Underwood's boot-shop.

1871. JAN. 23. — Great fire on Main St., which destroyed valuable buildings, owned by M. A. Blunt, N. W. Heath, and others, and also the lives of three females: Mrs. Sarah J. (Scott) Newton, a Mrs. Thurber, and a servant-girl, whose name I was never told, or have forgotten. (These three, with those before-mentioned, make nine lives lost by fire in our town during its corporate existence.)

1873. JULY 6. — Benjamin H. Spaulding's straw-factory, store-house, and barn, as also A. B. Vant's boot-shop.

1873. Nov. 18. — Gen. Orison Underwood's boot-manufactory, on Pearl Street.

1878. JULY 9. — Coal-yard buildings of Barney & Sons, near depots.

1878. OCT. 25. — The Comstock Factory, so called, with adjacent buildings and property, valued at over forty thousand dollars, belonging to Green Brothers, and others, all in the neighborhood of the depots. This is our last heavy fire, down to the present writing; and it threatened destruction to very valuable properties, which were saved by the energy and skill of our firemen.

1881. MAY 18. — Just after midnight, Capt. Elbridge Mann's large boot-manufactory, 229 Main Street, with valuable machinery, goods, and stock. Also, the old "9 o'clock schoolhouse" tenement, near by.

I have passed over many fires by which dwelling-houses, barns, shops, etc., were consumed. Those of this nature which have occurred since 1854 may be found specified on the records of the Fire Department.

CHAPTER XII.

CEMETERIES, ROADS, STREETS, COMMONS, ETC.

Burial of the Dead, and Cemeteries.—Earliest Burials at the Town-seat of Mendon.—The Old Precinct Burying-place is historically treated of in Chap. V.—No Town Action concerning Burials till 1792.—The South Milford Graveyard established by the Town, 1799.—About the Deed first taken, etc.—A Hearse and Hearse-house provided, 1805 — Addition to Burying-ground bought, 1809, and Tombs built.—Particulars of Interest relating to the Old Cemetery, the New One, Vernon Grove, South Milford, North Purchase.—Full History of all the Town Cemeteries — The Pine-Grove, Catholic, and Hopedale Cemeteries noticed.—Remarks on the Treatment, Present State, and Conjectural Future of our Old Burying-ground.

Roads, Ways, Streets, Commons, etc.—History of our Oldest Roads and Principal Thoroughfares, from the First Settlement of our Territory, Mendon Layings-out, etc., down to the Present Time, in which the Old "Country Road," "Eight-rod Road," "Sherborn Road," etc., are fully treated of.—All our Streets named by the Town, 1863.—They are taken up in Alphabetical Order.—Their History briefly given, with Descriptions of their Position, Length, Width, and Contents, including Public Grounds and our Railroads.—Final Summary of Extent in Miles and Number of Acres.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD, AND CEMETERIES.

THE earliest settlers on our territory naturally buried most of their dead in the oldest burying-ground, at Mendon town-seat. A few may have been carried to their native places in other towns, more or less distant. A still smaller number perhaps were consigned to resting-places on their own farms or in family enclosures. For the most part, burial in Mendon continued to be the general practice until the Second or Easterly Precinct was incorporated, Dec. 23, 1741. The number of sculptured stones in the old Mendon graveyard, that tell the names and ages of our forefathers buried there, is small indeed. In those days, only here and there a noted personage, in our rural towns, attained to the honor of such sculptured memorials. Some little time after the Precinct was set off, burials commenced in our oldest cemetery, — to use the modern term for a burying-ground. The spot seems to have been selected in the south-easterly part of what now constitutes this ancient enclosure, and covered in Precinct days about three-fourths of an acre. The land belonged, in early Precinct times, to Amos Binney, or to him and Thomas Bailey jointly; being

then a part of what became the Twitchell farm. There was some sort of tacit understanding between the Precinct and the then owner or owners of this estate, that the dead might be buried there; but the Precinct was, for some reason, unable to obtain a deed of the ground. In 1748 Rev. Amariah Frost, who had received a legal power-of-attorney from Binney and Bailey to sell their farm, sold the same to Ephraim Twitchell, jun., "*excepting out of said lands three-quarters of an acre for a Burying-place, as shall be agreed upon most commodious therefor upon Nathaniel Morse line.*" This is all the title that has been found on record which the Precinct ever had to this spot of ground; but their possession and use of it seems never to have been disputed. In 1780 it passed under the control of the Town. If the reader will turn back to Chap. V., he will find a full history of this old cemetery, from its inception till its control descended from the Precinct to the Town: I therefore now take up its thread under town administration.

If I have followed the municipal records as accurately as I aimed to do, the Town took no public action concerning the burial of the dead till 1792. They then ordered a "grave-cloth" to be bought, and chose Ezekiel Jones sexton. Who officiated in this capacity before, or how burials were managed, is not told; doubtless according to custom and the common consent. It was several years before sextons came to be annually chosen, or otherwise regularly appointed by the selectmen.

April 2, 1798, the Town "Voted to buy the land of Mr. Ephraim Twitchell at the upper end of the Grave yard, and also a piece on the North side of the Grave Yard, as was Agreed on by the Committee for that purpose; which was to give Mr. Twitchell Twenty five shillings." (Records, vol. ii., p. 8.) I suppose this agreement went into effect for the enlargement of the graveyard, but I have found no deed from Twitchell to the Town conveying the land indicated. Nov. 18, 1799, the Town "Voted to accept of the grave yard, laid out in the 3d District by the school house, as a Town's grave yard, to take care and fence the same, when there shall be a deed given to the town of the same." (Records, vol. ii., p. 37.) This original portion of the South Milford Cemetery was estimated to contain sixty-six rods of ground. It appears to have been a donation from Elijah Albee to the Town, the nominal consideration being only two dollars. The conveyance was made to Ichabod Thayer, Nathl. Parkhurst, James Perry, George Kelley, and Jno. Corbett, the then selectmen, and their successors in office, "for the use and benefit of said Town for a Grave yard, or Burying ground, forever." It bears date Jan. 20,

1801, and was acknowledged before Saml. Jones, Esq., April 19, 1813. It has never yet been recorded in Worcester. I found it in the town-clerk's office, among certain old files of papers, long stowed away. As it is not on record, I am the more particular to designate it, and will copy its description of the premises:—

“Beginning at a Stake and stones at the Southwest Corner, thence Running eastwardly seven Rods, bounding Southerly on Daniel Wedge's land, thence Running Northerly Ten Rods to a Stake and stones, thence Running westerly eight Rods to the Road, the Two last lines bounding on the grantor's land, thence Running Eight Rods and a half on the Road to the first-mentioned bounds; Containing by estimation sixty six Rods, be the same more or less: Reserving four Rods where the school house now stands for the use of the District, which was heretofore deeded away, reference being had thereto.”

Thus the Town obtained the original portion of its second cemetery. The addition will be noticed in its place. Dea. Gideon Albee had previously erected a tomb thereon in company with one of his neighbors, and a few burials had been made.

Sept. 2, 1805, the Town “Chose Col. Ichabod Thayer, Lt. Ephraim Chapin, and Lt. David Stearns, a Committee to purchase a Carriage for Carrying the Corps of the dead to the grave yard, and to build a house suitable to secure the same; said Carriage to be a 4 Wheeled one; raised 150 dollars for the above said purpose; the building to cover the Carriage to be set in the northeast corner of the Grave yard.” This was the town's first hearse and hearse-house. Our older citizens remember the establishment well. (Records, vol. ii., p. 146.) March 6, 1809, “Voted to accept the report of the Committee chosen to purchase burying ground; which Report is to give Elijah Thayer after the rate of 100 dollars per acre for about half an acre of Land.” (Ib., vol. ii., p. 185.) Thayer had come into possession of the land formerly owned by Nathl. Morse, and later by Eleazer Wight; and of this he conveyed a narrow strip running the whole length of the old graveyard on its southerly side, containing eighty-one rods. His deed bears date April 7, 1809, and is on record, B. 183, p. 485; consideration, \$50.62½. April 3, 1809, “Voted that Col. Ichabod Thayer, Col. Saml. Jones, Col. Benjamin Godfrey, Majr. Pearley Hunt, Capt. Nathaniel Parkhurst, Lt. David Stearns, Deaⁿ Seth Nelson, and Capt. Levi Chapin, should have the Privilege to Build Tombs at the East End of the Grave Yard.” The same privilege granted, the May ensuing, to Oliver Daniell and Nathan Parkhurst. (Records, vol. ii., pp. 187, 188.) This sombre array of nearly a dozen tombs, latterly

demolished, at the south end of what is now School Street, presented a front not easily forgotten by our adult inhabitants. I find nothing more on this general subject except the annual choice of two sextons, which commenced in 1806, till May meeting, 1820. Then a committee of three was chosen "to repair the Grave yards." In 1835 the hearse-house was removed to another position. The same year the selectmen were ordered to see the graveyards cleaned up, the grave-stones righted, and necessary repairs made. In 1837 the proposition of Jared Rawson to set out seventy-five shade-trees around the old graveyard, at forty cents apiece, was accepted by the town. Meantime the South Milford cemetery had been enlarged by the addition of half an acre at the north end, purchased of Joseph Albee for \$10. Deed dated Sept. 10, 1836, and recorded with Worcester Deeds, B. 319, p. 256.

About this time a project for a new cemetery began to be agitated. It was repeatedly brought before the Town for consideration, and committees appointed to investigate the subject. At length, Nov. 13, 1837, "Voted, that the Town purchase the whole of the land belonging to Samuel Oliver, as stated in a report of a committee chosen on the sixth day of March last, 'to procure a suitable piece of ground for a graveyard;' Provided he will convey to said Town all the privileges thereto belonging that were conveyed to him." It seems that Samuel Oliver, for three hundred and fifty dollars, conveyed the land desired to the Town, Nov. 13, 1837, and the same is on record with Worcester Deeds, B. 329, p. 507. The amount of land in this purchase appears from the deed to have been twelve acres and thirty-eight rods. April 2, 1838, "Voted, to choose a committee to consist of five, to prepare the piece of land recently purchased by the Town for a graveyard, for that purpose." "Chose Clark Ellis, Rufus Thayer, Ariel Bragg, Samuel L. Scammell, and Isaac Brigham" (vol. iii., p. 240). The report of committee just named was accepted Nov. 19, 1838, and another committee of five chosen, consisting of the Selectmen, to dispose of the burial-lots, etc. April 1, 1839, "Voted, that the Selectmen act as a committee in selling all or any part of the land belonging to the Town, adjoining the new burying-ground, not included within said burying-ground." Perhaps I ought to have stated that the tract of land bought of Sam'l. Oliver lay southerly of Central St., and easterly of Bow St., including what is now owned by the Milford and Woonsocket Railroad Co.; also what is occupied by the Cochran & Thayer boot manufactory. Numerous burial-lots were soon sold in this new burying-ground, and the dead multiplied there. Proper access to it was

opened by the laying-out of necessary ways, and other conveniences. In 1846 the Town ordered a receiving-tomb to be built thereon, adjacent to Bow St. ; and various measures were consummated regulating the avenues and arrangement of lots. But there was so much dissatisfaction in relation to this cemetery, that, in the autumn of 1847, a scheme was started to change the location, procure a new tract for burial purposes, and remove the remains already deposited to some other resting-place.

A long series of inquiries, discussions, and transitional steps, mostly in the form of town action, finally resulted in purchasing about twenty-one acres of Abel Albee, and establishing "Vernon-grove Cemetery." But, before this was accomplished, a cemetery was provided for and opened in the North Purchase. This appears from the following vote, passed April 30, 1849: "Voted, that the Selectmen be authorized to draw sufficient money from the Town's Treasury to pay for a piece of land from Ellis Sumner, for a burying-ground, as recommended by a committee of said Town, on the twenty-ninth day of January last, and for fencing and making a road to the same." "Voted, that the Treasurer be authorized to take a deed of the land for the North Purchase burying-ground, so called" (vol. iv., p. 183). This cemetery is situated in what may be called the south central part of North Purchase, a short distance east of Purchase St., and contains about two acres. It was bought of Ellis Sumner for two hundred dollars, and conveyed to the Town by a deed known to have been executed, but never recorded, and now lost.

The tract of land constituting Vernon-grove Cemetery, bought of Abel Albee, is situated about a mile south-eastwardly from the Town Common, a short distance east of Depot St., from which it has an ample right of way included in Albee's conveyance. That conveyance covers twenty-one acres and twenty-three square rods. It bears date May 2, 1859, and is recorded in B. 624, p. 355. The consideration was \$1,680.23. It was not without considerable difficulty that the Town authorities got this cemetery laid out in proper condition for the burial of the dead, and that they made satisfactory arrangements for the removal of those who had been buried in the previously selected locality, so as to clear the ground there for other uses. But, in one way or another, the object was accomplished, and the receiving-tomb removed to the new cemetery. In due time, by-laws, rules, and regulations were adopted for its orderly management, under the general direction of trustees annually chosen for that purpose. Trustee reports began to be annually made to the Town in 1863, and printed along with its other official reports. It is hardly necessary for

me to go into the details of these reports, or to tabulate their statistics. They give, from year to year, the number of burial-lots sold, the names of purchasers, and the account current of receipts and disbursements, so as to show its financial standing. The cemetery is handsomely laid out. Numerous lots have been taken up, ornamented, and occupied. Many removals of the olden dead have been made from the ancient burying-ground to this new abode, and fresh burials are continually occurring. Its headstones and more stately monuments, including that of our fallen soldiers, exhibit to the beholder a very respectable array of mortuary taste and elegance, in accordance with the modern popular style. In 1877-78 an unhappy controversy arose among our citizens respecting the appropriation of funds to this cemetery, — one party claiming, under the by-laws enacted by the Town for its management, several thousand dollars as pledged to its improvement, against which the other party protested. The case went before the judiciary, and was finally decided in favor of the protesting party. This case appears among the judicial reports in Chap. XIV.

Besides our four town cemeteries hereinbefore described, we have several of a more private nature. Pre-eminent among these, and over all others, is the "Pine-grove Cemetery." This is owned and sustained by a strong corporation of influential citizens belonging to this and some of the neighboring towns. The proprietors were incorporated in 1841, and hold their annual meeting in May, when they choose a board of directors, treasurer, secretary, etc. Their cemetery is located on the west side of Cedar St., about two miles north-east of the Town Common, and covers a romantic tract of some twenty-eight acres, obtained in two several purchases. The first purchase of seventeen acres was soon enclosed, beautifully laid out, and artistically fitted for use. It abounds with admirable monuments, and exhibits a rich profusion of the various ornamentations wherewith the present generation delight to honor their dead. It has a house and garden-grounds for its superintendent, and is constantly cared for with tasteful assiduity. William P. Miller has long been its superintendent, and is deservedly esteemed for the acceptable manner in which he has discharged his official duties. The second purchase of eleven acres, lying west of the first, remains outside of the enclosure, in an unimproved state.

The Catholics of St. Mary's Church have a large and numerous peopled cemetery, located also on Cedar St., on the easterly side, a short distance southerly of Pine Grove. It now contains about eight acres. Its first four acres were purchased by Rev. Geo. A. Hamilton,

the first regular pastor, and opened for burials, probably, in 1850. Rev. Father Cuddihy has enlarged it under his pastorate to double its original size. It is respectably laid out and ornamented. Its headstones and obelisks display the usual Catholic emblems, and proclaim to the passing observer what a host of these comparatively new-comers have already gone to their long home. Conspicuous therein is a monument erected by Father Cuddihy to the memory of his immediate pastoral predecessor, Rev. Edward Farrelly, who died here of consumption, Aug. 13, 1857.

Hopedale, too, has its own humble cemetery, a little west of the village, just over the river, where the remains of a considerable number of its loved ones rest in peace. It was laid out in 1847, covers over two acres of ground, has a decent receiving-tomb, is in charge of the parish trustees, has a superintendent of burials, and presents a few unpretentious monuments, but can boast of little sepulchral display. All the cemeteries in town, public and proprietary, have good receiving-tombs and other desirable conveniences; and the most ordinary of them are more or less advanced in the line of modern improvement. Town hearses and their accompaniments have been latterly superseded by those of professional undertakers, who perform burial operations in a more æsthetic style. Indeed, funeral expenses have grown to dimensions which many sensible people seriously deprecate, though our vicinage has not yet reached the extravagance of metropolitan populations.

Our oldest burying-place has of late years received rather rough usage, especially its easterly portion. First, the whole front range of tombs were abandoned by their proprietors, their materials carried off by purchasers, and an unsightly opening made into the yard. Then, large numbers of remains were removed by family relatives and others to Vernon-grove Cemetery or elsewhere, and the ground left in a broken condition. Afterwards, with or without town permission, large quantities of earth were carted away for various purposes, in some cases paying too little respect to the bones and ashes of the dead. Afterwards a question was raised whether a *part* of the ground, at least, did not belong to the Congregational parish, by right of inheritance from the ancient precinct. The Town, however, claimed the whole, and strenuously contested all parish pretensions. The court finally decided the case in favor of the Town. (See Chap. XIV.) Should all the remains of the dead be removed, and the land become salable real estate, a valuable property will fall to the Town. And here I will close this section.

ROADS, WAYS, STREETS, COMMONS, ETC.

The first public road travelled by our earliest settlers constituted the southern boundary-line of what became the Easterly Precinct of Mendon, and ultimately Milford. It was long designated in records, documents, and deeds as "the Country Road." It led from Mendon to Medfield, and is said to have followed, partly at least, the ancient Indian path mentioned in the original Indian deed of the eight miles square. Some part, if not the whole of it in Mendon territory, was laid out ten rods wide by the old plantation authorities. It started from the Rehoboth road, then so called, about a mile south of Mendon town, and came out by the now Willis Gould place, to the Lewis B. Gaskill place, a little west of Mill River; thence it ran eastward into Bellingham, Medway, etc. I mention this road on account of its use by our forefathers, and because, also, when Milford was incorporated she was bound to bear half the expense of keeping its bed and bridges in repair forever (in connection with so much of the old Mendon road across the Neck to the then Sheffield's Mill at the now Lewis B. Gaskill place, as formed our boundary-line). It is a curious item in our history, that Milford escaped from its obligation to help keep this boundary-road in repair by the interposition of the "9th Massachusetts Turnpike Corporation," so entitled. That corporation got its grant Feb. 23, 1800, on condition that the turnpike should be finished in three years. This turnpike followed the bed of the boundary-road from Neck Hill to Bellingham, with the exception of about seventy rods, more or less, at the south-west corner of our territory, which happened to be laid a little easterly of the old road-bed, and within our limits. In 1831 the turnpike corporation got sick of its property, and petitioned the Worcester County Commissioners to lay out all their turnpike within the county as a public highway. Mendon opposed the petition in vain. The pike was laid out as a highway; and there was no legal mode of renewing Milford's former obligation to pay half the expenses of keeping that part in repair which constituted its boundary, excepting the aforesaid seventy-rod piece, which was of course left wholly on our hands. Thus Milford has been relieved of all burden in respect to this boundary-road (with the exception of the said seventy rods or thereabouts) for the last seventy-nine years: and as to the seventy-rod piece, the commissioners inadvertently omitted to give Milford the customary order; and it is only within a year or two that the Town has paid any attention to it in the way of repairs. There is but little common travel over it, and occasional wood-carters are its principal users. Never-

theless, I suppose it will have to remain open, and the Town must give it the necessary consideration.

Next in order is the famous "Eight-rod Road." I give this the next place because it was made a boundary-road at the incorporation of Milford, and the new town was bound to bear one-half the expense of repairing and maintaining it. By special mutual agreement, June 29, 1780, the respective portions which the two towns should keep in order were specifically assigned. But the road was never of much use to the public. There were at no time on it more than two or three cheap dwellings, and some of these were inhabited only a few years after our incorporation. The result was, Mendon at length discontinued it as a town-road, and so of course Milford escaped all further burden on account of it. Why it was ever laid out, neither record nor tradition seems to afford much information. The Mendon record simply says, "A Highway Laid out by the Committee to lay out the Sixth Division of Land, of Eight Rods Wide upon the Neck, lengthways of said Neck. Laid out April 4th, 1718." The tract of land covering the hill from "North Hill" towards Upton line, and extending southwardly almost to the "Old Country Road" near the Barak Penniman place, was called from very early times "*the Neck*." How it got this name, is not told; probably from some fancy of the first surveyors. It appears to have been laid out by a committee of the old proprietors, and to have been adopted by the Town. Its southern terminus was "the Highway leading across said Neck from Muddy Brook to Wheelock's Mill," the present Lewis Gaskill place. So it forms our extreme south-west corner. Its northern terminus is thus defined: "Northward up to the North Hill, on the high land of the Neck, and so across the North Hill, home to Marlborough Road." Nearly its whole length was then and is now woodland or pasture. It is not unlikely that the proprietor's committee who laid it out believed it would attract settlers, and enhance the value of common lands near it. I can imagine no other motive. Our incorporation act speaks of it as then "reduced to Four Rods" wide. If so, Mendon just then reduced it; as the preliminary agreement was to run the line in the "middle of the Eight-rod Road." It may be assumed, therefore, that from and after Milford was set off, Mendon regarded the road as only a four-rod one: however, the old designation, "Eight-rod Road" may have still continued.

Next in importance is the "Sherborn Road," now our Main St., extending from Mendon line to that of Holliston. Sherborn originally included Holliston. It was the old neighbor of Mendon in that direction, and in some respects a rival. A road thither was an

early necessity, but it was some time in getting legalized. The first layings-out of land all along its general route provided for it by specific reservations, or allowances, of a strip three or four rods in width. For several years it must have been a rough and rather crooked cart-path, — say from 1703 or 1705 to 1720. Although it was recognized in various documents as “Sherborn Road,” and although Mendon laid out several roads within our limits previous to any recorded action on this, it must be regarded as in fact our oldest thoroughfare. It was not till 1739, according to Mendon records, that her selectmen formally laid out this road. This now seems very strange, and even then its track was vaguely defined. Here follows the record: —

A ROAD FROM MENDON TO HOLLISTON BY POST'S.

“MENDON, September 24th, 1739. The Selectmen then met, and stated a Highway Leading from Mendon to Holliston. Beginning at the Ten Rod way that leads through Mendon, between Capt. Seth Chapin's and Capt. William Rawson's land [known in our time as the Doggett place and Silas Dudley's], down to John Post's; thence, where the path was formerly drawn, to John Thwing's, said road being four rods wide; thence to the Bridge, bounded southerly with heaps of stones; thence, as the path is now, to the northeast corner of Seth Chapin's wall [presumed to be Seth Jr.'s], said road being two rods wide; thence, as the path is now drawn, to a heap of stones rising the Hill, in Thomas Gage's fence; thence to a heap of stones by a Stump in said Gage's enclosure; thence to a heap of stones, leading into said way; thence, as the path is now drawn, to Holliston Line; said road being three rods wide. Laid out by William Torrey, John French, Jacob Aldrich, Selectmen.”

This makes rather an obscure thing of the “Sherborn Road,” considering that it was only about two years before the incorporation of “the Easterly Precinct.” One would be tempted to think that the selectmen of Mendon must have recognized this road at some earlier period, whereof no record was made, or, if made, had been lost. Nevertheless, we must accept what was done as the existing record stands. The general line of the road remained quite uncharged till after the year 1800, though occasional slight straightenings had been made. In 1800 the era of turnpikes and county roads seems to have been inaugurated in Massachusetts, as in some other portions of the country. It was a favorite scheme with enterprising citizens on the line from Boston through Dedham, Medfield, Mendon, Uxbridge, etc., out into Connecticut, to open a good turnpike, or connection of turnpikes, through to Hartford. That scheme soon went into practical effect. Meantime, the citizens in the next tier of towns north, from Brighton, through Holliston and Milford, to Mendon, were shrewd

and ambitious enough to increase the travel over that route. Turn-pikes were not to their taste, and they resorted to county action. The then county courts of Middlesex and Worcester, having authority in road matters, willingly lent their sanction to the project of widening, straightening, and improving this more northerly route of roads. Our "Sherborn Road" was of course included: then it became a county road. In 1802 it was laid out anew. Post Lane was abandoned, from its starting-point in Mendon down to the residence of Capt. Gershom Nelson, which stood where our generation have been accustomed to recognize its successor as the "Amos Cook house." From that point to Mendon the road was laid out as at present running. Eastward from Hopedale Corner the road was not so much changed; yet it was wisely straightened in many places, being, in almost every instance of change, laid more to the north-westward. From the Sylvanus Adams place to the Obed Daniels place, it originally wound crookedly along the higher ground, often more than its present width; so from the Dexter Walker place to the Major Chapin place it was greatly straightened, now running at some points several rods westerly of its former bed. Through the centre and most of the way to the old Gibbs cellar-hole (famous for its Balm of Gilead trees), the changes were comparatively slight; thence, north-easterly for half a mile, it was much varied, straightened, and improved. Beyond this point to Holliston line judicious alterations were made; thence eastward, through its whole course, corresponding improvements succeeded. The expense of these improvements, so far as Milford was concerned, was defrayed partly by voluntary subscription, but mainly by taxation, and does not appear to have been seriously burdensome. They were mostly or quite completed before the close of 1803, nearly at the same time with the turnpike from Medway to Mendon. The loudest complainant of grievance in the whole affair is said to have been Col. Samuel Nelson. He protested vehemently against having his farm sliced up as it was by switching the road off from "Post Lane." But the Town paid pretty fair damages, and, as soon as the road was passable, discontinued "Post Lane," giving that part of its bed to Samuel and his father which ran through their premises; and they seem to have done virtually the same by all the other citizens whose lands adjoined the discontinued pieces of the old road. Thus good humor was promoted all along the line. This Main St., as we now call it, has received various widenings, straightenings, and rejuvenations from time to time since 1803, but none of fundamental importance enough to deserve special notice.

In 1718 the selectmen of Mendon laid out a road from a point

below the Lowell Fales place, near land then belonging to Jacob Aldrich, on "Mill Plain," so called, "by Benjamin Albee's house," which stood on the south side of the way opposite to the Jesse Howard place, thence running north-eastwardly by the Corbett place, now occupied by Charles Knights, over into "Second Plain," then so called, across the river at "White's Bridge," to Bellingham line. This now bears the name Mellen St. It was probably designed originally to facilitate communication between the neighborhood westward and south-westward of the Albee "Corn-Mill," now Lewis Gaskill's place, and the "Great Meadow," lying north-eastwardly of Bear Hill, on the frontier of Sherborn; for at that time meadow-land was highly valuable, and the "Great Meadow" shared by numerous proprietors. There was a rude way to it leading from the Dr. John Corbett place, later Dr. Scammell's, east of Bear Hill, out to the "Sherborn Road." This Mellen St. road entered the Dr. Corbett way a short distance beyond White's Bridge, and saved much travel.

In 1721 a highway three rods wide was laid from the western terminus of the above Mellen St. road, just below the Lowell Fales place, northwardly through Howardtown, sometimes so called, and thence north-westerly to the "Sherborn Road," near the Dexter Walker place. The hither portion is thus described in the record: "Said way is marked by a Line of marked trees and heaps of stones on the easterly side of said way, home to the road, or way, that leads from Town towards Sherborn, near the Sumners; a heap of stones being the Bounds where said way comes into Sherborn Road; said way being laid out through land where there was allowance for a way, excepting cross a corner William Chainey's land next to Sherborn Road." The most southerly part of this highway is now a portion of Plain St.; the middle section belongs to South Main St.; from South Main St. to Greene it is called Cortland St.; and from thence to Main St., by Obed Daniels's place, it bears the name of Elm St. The reader will notice, (1) that the record quoted recognizes the "Sherborn Road" as existing in 1721, — eighteen years before it was formally laid out in 1739; (2) that it locates the original residence of the Sumners, Ebenezer and Joseph, elsewhere described; and (3) that it indicates a north-easterly corner of William Cheney's farm, also elsewhere described. I allude to these points because they explain and confirm other interesting facts treated of in this volume.

In 1723, "Laid out a way of two rods wide," beginning "near the House of Thomas White, Jr.," [known in our time as the Ezekiel White *alias* Dr. Clark place], thence to "Mill River, a little below

Sergt. Thomas White's Corn-Mill," and thence over the river three rods wide "to the Eight Rod way on the Neck." All but a fraction of this way, lying easterly of Ransom J. Clark's, on Greene St., was discontinued, and sold out to bordering owners in 1791. In 1723 the road was renewedly laid which now includes Plain St. from Mendon line to Mellen St., all Mellen and nearly all Beaver St. The route is thus described: "Through the Mill Plain by Obadiah Wheelock's House [supposed to have stood over one of the lilac cellar-holes]; so continuing said way [two rods wide] by the House of Benjamin Albee, Jr., over Second Plain into the corner of John Rockwood's fence [who is understood to have owned the widow Pond place]; thence said Road to be three rods wide, and to run through Second Bridge River; so continuing by the land of Benjamin Thayer to a Walnut stand marked on the southeasterly side of said way; thence by marked Trees on the same side said way, near as the Road is now drawn, unto a Black Oak Tree marked, said Tree standing in the fence of Jonathan Hayward, near the Great Meadow." So here we have over again the way to the famous "Great Meadow," of which the Mellen St. road, herein before described, was a part. The old way, now called Beaver St., was a long-travelled cart-path before being legally laid out, having been opened as early as 1703, or perhaps still earlier; though the date is somewhat doubtful.

In 1731 a road was laid from John Chapin's (the Ezekiel White, now the wid. Sarah Clark, place) southerly across the plain to John Green's land, and near his house, a little eastward from the Spindleville Machine-Shop. This road was superseded, in 1773, by that part of Greene St. lying between Ransom J. Clark's and said machine-shop. Of course the former road was discontinued. It might gratify the curiosity of a few readers, but would be tedious to the majority, to follow out in detail this history of the old roads, drift-ways, and bridle-paths which were laid out before Milford was set off from Mendon. I have estimated them at about fifty in number. Several are referred to in ancient documents, of which I find no record as ever formally laid out, but only recognized as travelled ways. Most of these have been discontinued, either by Town action or silent common consent. Such are now hardly traceable, and some of them utterly obliterated. I shall therefore content myself with noticing particularly only three or four highways which may be included among our thoroughfares. Two of these afford us good communication with Hopkinton, one with Upton, one with Mendon, Bellingham, etc., and one with Medway. The railroads will, of course, receive attention in their place.

The North Purchase road — the main portion of which is now

called Purchase St. — was mostly provided for by reservations in the old layings-out, and in deeds, or by cutting through common lands. The first settlers drew the original path accordingly. In 1731 the selectmen of Mendon — Daniel Lovett and Seth Chapin — began at Hopkinton line, in land then belonging to William Brewer of Weston, but afterwards purchased by Josiah and Peter Ball, and laid, as the record reads, “a Highway of three rods wide, Beginning at the west corner of William Brewer’s land; then bounded easterly on said Land, then on Common Land, from said Brewer’s south corner to the North Corner of Nathaniel Jones’ Land [known in later times as the Esq. Saml. Jones place]; thence to a heap of stones, by said Jones’ fence East from his House; thence partly through Common Land, and part through said Jones’ land; said Road being bounded by marked Trees and heaps of stones on the west side of said road through said Lands abovesaid; and through William Hayward’s to Richard Gardner’s Land.” At that time Richard Gardner owned all the land that afterwards came into possession of Isaac and Jonas Parkhurst, — the first Milford Parkhursts, — all the way from above the widow Jemima place to Main St., in the centre. In 1736 Daniel Lovett, Seth Chapin, jun., and William Torrey, selectmen of Mendon, laid out a highway of three rods wide through Jonas and Isaac Parkhurst’s land, beginning at the point where the section laid five years before stopped. They followed the path as opened southerly down to John Peck’s, about twenty rods south of Isaac Parkhurst’s house, and there halted again. Nearly twelve years later, in 1748, Nathaniel Nelson, George Bruce, and John Chapin, selectmen for that year, completed the legal lay-out down to what is now School St., to Nathaniel Morse’s, — known in later times as the Abner Wight and Dr. G. D. Peck place. After Milford became a town, this road was much straightened, and improved from time to time. In 1844 the county commissioners ordered widenings, straightenings, and a thorough reconstruction, all the way through, a distance of three miles and sixty-nine rods; which cost the Town, for damages and construction, \$2,526.51.

The road towards Hayden Row, a much-travelled avenue to Hopkinton Centre, now called Cedar St., started thus: —

“MENDON, March 4th, 1742-3. The Selectmen met and laid out a Two Rod way, Beginning at Jonathan Whitney’s, on the East side of the North Cedar Swamp, in said Town” [Jona. Whitney was the grandfather of Major Hackaliah, and gt. gd. father of Jesse, whose widow and daughter now dwell in the brick house on the Plain. He was a large landholder in the easterly and north-easterly neighborhood of the Cedar Swamp. The record

proceeds], "said Road, Leading through the Land of Thomas Gage [who owned the land on the south-easterly verge of the swamp], with a Line of marked Trees on the easterly side of said way; said Gage giving the land which said Road takes up, through his land, about eighty rods. Thence through Common Land to land of Thomas Tenney [who then owned the Noah Wiswall place]; then through Land of said Thomas Tenney, about one hundred and three Rods, till it comes to land of John Kilburn [gd. father of Stephen, and gt. gd. fr. of Otis, both decd.]; then through the lands of said Tenney and Kilburn, a rod in width on each, where a Lane is now drawn between them, till it comes to the Country Road Leading to Holliston; the said Road being about Seventy Rods in Length between said parties, and having marked Trees on the East side. Daniel Lovett, Saml. Thayer, Nathan Penniman, Uriah Thayer, Selectmen."

In 1797 the selectmen of Milford laid that part of this road which extended from the then Holliston line by Lieut. Jesse Whitney's house (the one we have known with the old stone chimney), following the trodden path southward to where the first-mentioned laying-out started, supposed to be near Jonathan Whitney's first abode, just east of Pine-grove Cemetery. This addition was accepted, with some reluctance, in 1798. Many improvements have been made on this road from time to time, the most important of them in 1848 and 1853, all which cost the Town nearly three thousand dollars. In 1859 an alteration of the Holliston line added considerably to the length of this road towards Hayden Row. Hopkinton having much improved their portion of this thoroughfare, it is now a very creditable one to both towns, and much travelled.

The principal road between Milford and Upton Centres, though many times rectified and improved at different periods, was very unsatisfactory down to 1834, when the county commissioners new laid it, and mostly over new ground, greatly straightening its course, shortening the distance, and rendering it a respectable highway. Our part of it was nearly two and three-fourths miles in length, and cost a little short of eighteen hundred dollars. It is now called West St.

Our communication with the easterly parts of Mendon, with Beltingham, and thence with the easterly part of Blackstone, Woonsocket, R.I., etc., is through So. Milford. There our roads strike the old "Country Road," *alias* the later turnpike, which, as has been told, forms our southern boundary. What now bears the name of South Main St., and its accessories, afford great conveniences of travel to and from central and So. Milford, in the directions above indicated. Previous to 1830 the old roads were crooked, narrow, and ill-graded. But during that year, in pursuance of orders from the county com-

missioners, South Main St. was constructed and opened. It started from Main St., near the Godfrey estate, passed through the Nathan Wood place, and struck the old road at the easterly terminus of what is now called Cortland St. Thence it followed the travelled way to the present junction of Plain St., whence it took new ground in a direct course through the Wedge lands to the old road again, opposite Elijah Warfield's, and thence to the Penniman store. The distance was about two miles and a-half, the ground comparatively level, and the materials of easy command. The straightening, widening, and grading altogether presented a very great improvement on the old route; and the cost of construction was but about four hundred dollars, — a profitable expenditure. Probably all the incidentals did not raise the total above five hundred dollars. I call Plain St. one of South Main's accessories. It commences beyond the old Eli Bowker place, passes So. Milford schoolhouse, and reaches the "Old Country Road" at what was long known as the Nathan Allen place. It is an ancient highway, as we have already seen, has been improved considerably of late years, and accommodates much travel between Milford, Woonsocket, and the intervening region. Depot St. is another important accessory of South Main. It extends from Central St., below the depots, and passes southerly, by Vernon-grove Cemetery, out into South Main St., a little south of Wood St. It was laid out and built in 1860. It has a fair width, a level grade, and takes much travel to and from the immediate vicinity of the depots in connection with South Main St.

Our principal highway to Medway is called Medway St. It was located by the county commissioners, and built by the Town in 1835. Dominic McDevitt contracted to construct the whole of it, from Main St., between the then residences of Christopher C. Daniell and Zebadiah Flagg, one mile one hundred and seven rods and fifteen links, to Medway line, for ninety-four cents per rod, or a total of about \$401.50. It traverses a mainly level surface, crosses a cove of the famous "Great Meadow," and reaches the ancient Sherborn boundary a little beyond Thomas W. Woods's place, formerly Hiram Kilburn's. The territory along this border was inherited by Holliston from the mother town of Sherborn, and was retained till March 3, 1829, when the Gen. Court set it off to Medway, under an arrangement for rectifying town-lines. Thus Medway became our neighbor where Holliston had been aforetime, and she met this new avenue from our centre with one of corresponding excellence. Previously to 1835 our communication with West Medway was over a zigzag and poor road. Now we need no better one.

March 31, 1862, the Town "Voted that a committee of eight be chosen to give proper names to all the streets in town; when Charles Leland, George Jones, Obed Daniels, James H. Barker, Leonard J. Wilson, Lloyd H. Cook, Lewis Fales, and Leonard Hunt were chosen for said committee" (vol. v. p. 26). This committee reported names for all the streets then existing, March 2, 1863; and their report was accepted by the Town.

I will now notice our streets in their alphabetical order, as existing at the present date; giving briefly such descriptions, historical facts, and statistical particulars as seem necessary. In so doing, I must premise that there may be some slight inaccuracies in my figures relating to length, width, and contents of certain roads, owing to imperfect data as well as to incidental mistakes; but I believe the whole to be substantially and sufficiently correct, as I had the careful assistance of our Town-clerk.

Adin St., from Main, next south of Prospect, to Hopedale, near the church; laid out and accepted, 1867; slightly varied, 1877; named after myself; 164 rods and 14 feet long, 3 rods wide; contents, 3 acres, 14 rods, and 44 feet.

Asylum St., from West, northerly by the Town Asylum, out to the ancient Moses Chapin place; a very old way, whose first opening I have not ascertained; the larger southerly portion a part of the old road to Upton; the northerly part laid out 20 feet wide, 1797; the whole subsequently widened and improved at various times; named with reference to the Town Asylum; supposed, from imperfect data, to be 390 rods long and 2 rods wide; contents, 4 acres 140 rods.

Asylum St. (new), from West, opposite Hazel, to Town Asylum; named with reference to the Asylum; accepted, 1867; $74\frac{1}{3}$ rods long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide; contents, 1 acre 26 rods.

Beach St., from Main, just east of Charles-river Bridge, south-easterly, crossing B. & A. Branch R. Rd., to Central; laid, accepted, and amended in parts at three several times, viz., 1841, 1850, and 1851; 125 rods 15 links long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ plus wide; contents, 2 acres 6 rods.

Beaver St., from Main, alias East Main, southerly, passing Brook, crossing R. Rd., passing Ferguson, crossing Medway, passing Birch, Maple, Mt. Pleasant, and Maple again, to Bellingham line, towards the upper end of the factory pond; one of our very oldest travelled ways, at least its largest portion, — already treated of; originally laid 3 rods wide; variously straightened and improved from time to time; named from its having had several ancient beaver-ponds in its vicinity; supposed, from imperfect data, to be not far from 800 rods long, and, though I doubt its average width, to be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide; contents, 12 acres 80 rods.

Birch St., from E. Main to Beaver; the north-westerly end laid out, 1809; the south-westerly end, 1811; the main central portion, 1833; north-westerly end discontinued, 1848, but soon re-opened; the whole street estimated to be 270 rods long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide; contents, 4 acres 35 rods.

Bragg St., from E. Main to Holliston line; of brief extent; named from its near adjacency to the Bragg families; perhaps 12 to 15 rods long, — call it 15 rods and 3 wide; contents, 45 rods.

Branch St., from Purchase, in the ancient Ball neighborhood, eastward, 17 rods 16 links long, and 2 wide; accepted, 1859; contents, $35\frac{1}{2}$ rods.

Brook St., from E. Main to Beaver, across a small brook, a little east of the old Wiswall place; supposed, from imperfect data, to be 35 rods long and 2 wide; contents, 70 rods.

Camp St., from Purchase, next north above Haven, westward, crossing Reservoir to Upton line at Mill River; an old road, first laid out by the selectmen of Mendon to Reservoir St., or thereabouts, 2 rods wide, 1754, also 1759; and the westerly portion thereof by the same authority, $1\frac{1}{2}$ rod in width, 1764; probably wholly or partly a proprietor's pathway, long prior; said westerly portion relaid, 2 rods wide, 1813, and the easterly portion improved thenceforth from time to time; the whole being about 450 rods long and 2 wide; contents, 2 acres 130 rods.

Carroll St., from Hayward, easterly, to Carroll's farm; accepted, 1869; 73 rods long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide; contents, 1 acre 22 rods.

Cedar St., from E. Main to Hopkinton line, the road towards Hayden Row, already treated of in historic detail; not far from 920 rods long and 3 wide; probably named with reference to the cedar swamp and pond near which it passes; contents, 17 acres 40 rods.

Cemetery St., from Claffin to Milford and Woonsocket R. Rd.; laid out and accepted, 1867; so called from proximity to the new cemetery (as it then was); $28\frac{1}{2}$ rods long, 2 wide; contents, about 57 rods.

Centre St., in Hopedale Village, from Hopedale St. to Dutcher; on the recorded plan of Hopedale site designated as Union St.; accepted, 1872; 20 rods long, 2 wide; contents, 40 rods.

Central St., from Main, across Bow, by the R. Rd. depots, Depot St., Front, Beach, and East, over Bear Hill, to Mt. Pleasant; laid, accepted, and partially altered at several different times, viz., 1850, in connection with Beach St., $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide, by the R. Rd. depots, to "the graveyard road," then so called, now Bow St.; 1852, from Main to Bow, same width; also, 1852, extended over Bear Hill;

and later, much improved by sundry widenings and demarcations, particularly in 1863; being now 294 rods 16 links long and 3 rods wide; contents, 5 acres and 84 rods, nearly.

Chapel St., from Hopedale to Dutcher; so named from being next south of the first Hopedale Chapel; accepted, 1872; 20 rods long and 2 wide; contents, 40 rods.

Chapin St., from Main to South Main, near Leonard, named probably from its crossing land inherited by a descendant of Major Levi Chapin; accepted, 1871; 46 rods long and 2 wide; contents, 92 rods.

Cheney St., from Cedar to Deer; on the ancient Wales Cheney (later Alexander Cheney) place, whence its name; accepted some time between 1848 and 1853; 45 rods long and 2 wide; contents, 92 rods.

Cherry St., from 27 West to High; accepted, 1873; 41 plus rods long and 30 feet wide; contents, 75 rods.

Chestnut St., from Franklin, passing Orchard Lane, to a private way; accepted, 1863; 67 rods 17 links long and 35 feet wide; contents, 143½ rods, nearly.

Claffin St., from South Bow, passing Cemetery and Prospect Avenue, to Forest; named after the former proprietor of the land crossed, John Claffin, Esq.; accepted, 1867; 89 rods long and 2 rods wide; contents, 1 acre 18 rods.

Congress St., from South Main, passing Parish Common, Park, Exchange, West, Fayette, Pine, and Spruce, crossing Walnut and Fountain, passing Vine, to Silver Hill St., near Reservoir; mainly an old way, first travelled by early settlers along its general course; the southerly portion laid out, 1744, by Mendon authorities; another portion by the same authorities in 1745; straightened, widened, and improved at various times since Milford became a town, and finally completed, in its present state, between 1862 and 1872; about 700 rods long, averaging 2½ wide; contents, 10 acres 150 rods.

Cortland St., from South Main, near the ancient Hayward first settlement, later the Isaac Davenport place, out north-westerly to Greene St., near the first Joseph Sumner place, later Phinehas Eames place, and since occupied by James Batchelder; a piece of one of our oldest roads; originally laid out by Mendon selectmen, 1721; long our most prominent road towards Providence, R.I.; never much altered or improved; little travelled now, and a good specimen of our old-time roads throughout the town; about 160 rods long, laid 3 wide, but cannot be more than 2¼; contents, 2 acres 41 rods, by estimation from imperfect data.

County Road, from West to Fisk's Mills ; laid out by county commissioners, 1873 ; length within our limits, 335 rods and 3 wide ; contents, 6 acres 45 rods.

Court St., from Main to Spring, slicing off from Town Common a piece at the west end 12 rods long and 42 feet wide, then extending southerly 24 rods $3\frac{1}{2}$ links, with a width of 24 feet ; whole length, 36 rods $3\frac{1}{2}$ links ; contents, 65 rods.

Cross St., from West to Lawrence ; accepted, July 16, 1855 ; 80 rods 15 links long and 2 rods wide ; contents, 1 acre 1 rod plus. This street has since been called Quinlan.

Deer St., from Cedar, passing Cheney, across Charles River, to a point inland where a house once stood, owned by Alexander Cheney in his day, but latterly burnt ; date of acceptance difficult to ascertain ; length, from imperfect data, estimated at 200 rods, width 2 ; contents, 2 acres 80 rods.

Depot St., from Central, near the R. Rd. depots, passing Forest and Vernon, to South Main, a little south of Wood ; first laid in 1850 ; relaid, with some alteration, 1851 ; and its bounds more exactly defined, 1863 ; named with reference to its connection with the R. Rd. depots ; 250 rods $8\frac{1}{2}$ links long, and 3 rods wide ; contents, 4 acres 111 rods.

Dilla St., from Purchase next north of Fountain, across Charles River, to Cedar, just north of Pine-grove Cemetery ; accepted, after considerable procrastination, 1838 ; named in memory of Miss Dilla Twitchell, a somewhat eccentric maiden lady, who formerly dwelt in a house on its route, remarkable as long the affectionate foster-mother of numerous cats, for whom she tenderly cared till her decease in 1830 ; 307 rods 1 link long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide ; contents, 4 acres 108 rods, nearly.

Dominic St., from Middleton to Reade ; accepted, 1876 ; named with respectful reference to Dominic McDevitt, an enterprising and venerable Irish-American citizen of the vicinity ; 20 rods $7\frac{1}{4}$ links long, 30 feet wide ; contents, nearly 37 rods.

Draper St., from Hopedale to Dutcher, just north of Community Square, on which the church stands ; accepted, 1872 ; named with respectful reference to George Draper, one of its immediately adjacent residents ; 15 rods 7 links long, and 3 rods wide ; contents, about 46 rods.

Dutcher St., from Adin to Freedom ; accepted, 1872 ; named with respectful reference to Warren W. Dutcher, whose residence graces its southern extremity ; 124 rods $2\frac{1}{2}$ links long ; 17 rods $17\frac{1}{2}$ links at the end near the church is 3 rods wide, and the other portion 2 ; contents, 1 acre 106 rods.

East St., from Beach, crossing Central, south to Mathewson's farm ; accepted in part, 1861, and the other part. 1870 ; the part north of Central (not found) wide, the part south $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods ; contents, 2 acres 18 rods.

East Walnut St., from Hayward, easterly, near Mt. Pleasant ; accepted, 1866 ; 60 rods long, and 2 wide ; contents, 120 rods.

Eben St., from Purchase, near Tyler ; an ancient way, laid out by Mendon selectmen, 1731, when John Jones, jun., lived on the Ebenezer Sumner place, and then called "a three-rod highway ;" it is now about 100 rods long, and probably not more than 2 wide ; contents, as estimated from imperfect data, 1 acre 40 rods. Its name must have been given, partly at least, in memory of the two Ebenr. Sumners (father and son), who formerly dwelt at its north-easterly terminus.

Elm St., from Main, opposite Prospect, to Greene, opposite Cortland ; originally a part of the same ancient Providence road with Cortland, laid by Mendon selectmen, 1721. In 1757 it was found that Joshua Chapin, who then resided where Obed Daniels now does, had built his house, by mistake, on the bed of the road ; wherefore the road was bent northward opposite his house, and he made it passable at his own expense. In 1767 Dr. William Jennison refitted the house, and opened it as a tavern. The road was originally laid 3 rods wide, but I shall guess it now to be $2\frac{1}{2}$, and about 68 rods long ; contents, 1 acre 10 rods.

Emmons St., from Walnut, northerly, to Fountain ; accepted, 1873 ; 70 rods 5 links long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide ; contents, 1 acre 16 rods.

Exchange St., from Main, opposite Central, passing Fayette, to Congress, opposite West ; first laid, 1834 ; relaid, with slight variations, the same year ; and finally relaid, with other slight variations, and accepted, 1854 ; named from William A. Hayward's building on its north-east corner, called "the Exchange ;" 33 rods 12 links long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide ; contents, $83\frac{1}{2}$ rods.

Ferguson St., from Beaver, near Medway St., to Medway line ; an old piece of road, whose date I have not ascertained, being a part of the former crooked way towards Medway ; discontinued, 1849 ; relaid, 1868, with-additional width ; land-damages to be paid when the widening should actually be made (a yet future event) ; 67 rods 11 feet long, and 2 rods wide ; contents, 135 rods.

Forest Street, from Depot to Grove ; accepted, 1860 ; named as originally called when formerly laid out for building-lots by the then land-owner, the tract through which it passed being in its forest state ; 63 rods 2 links long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide ; contents, about 158 rods.

Fountain St., from Purchase, next south of Dilla, south-westwardly, across Congress, to near the ancient Ebenezer Cheney place, later the home of Ichabod, Elijah, and Artemas Thayer, and now known as the Justin E. Eames place; laid out east of Congress St. first in 1833, but not actually built till 1849; from Congress St. to Eames's laid and accepted, 1854; named at the request of Mr. Eames, with reference to a natural spring or fountain of water on his farm, near its terminus; whole length, 121 rods; width, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods; contents, 1 acre $122\frac{1}{2}$ rods.

Franklin St., from 174 Main, opposite Parish Common, passing Chestnut, to Grove; accepted, 1863; 49 rods 15 links long, width varying from 33 feet to 27; contents, about 96 rods.

Freedom St., from West, passing Dutcher and Hopedale, over Mill River, to Mendon line; in part a very old road, and in part new; having, as the matter now stands on record, two branches towards Mendon line, viz., the new North Mendon road, laid out by the county commissioners, 1870, and the old "Salt Box" road, as relaid by said commissioners, 1851. The general course of this road was probably an early proprietors' path, from the ancient Tyler neighborhood in North Mendon to now Milford Centre. It became first a legal town highway, 1748; alterations quite important in Hopedale, and sanctioned by the town, 1849; the old road west of Hopedale discontinued, 1850, but re-opened by the county commissioners, 1851, with considerable improvements ordered, and finally the new road aforesaid laid by the county commissioners, 1870. From West St. to the fork at the foot of Neck Hill the distance is about 423 rods, with a general width of 2 rods, made plus in some places for materials; the "Salt Box" branch is $158\frac{1}{3}$ rods long, and 2 wide; the new road branch is about 131 rods long, and 3 wide; entire length, 712 rods 10 links; the whole contents are about 10 acres 77 rods. Some extras for material are included.

Frost St., from Maple to Medway line; laid out, 1762, and called a "rod-and-a-half way," about 80 rods long; if so, contents, 120 rods.

Fruit St., from Main, near Greene, to South Main; accepted, 1856; 83 rods 19 links long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide; contents, 1 acre 49 rods.

Granite St., from 25 Pearl, passing Winter, to 24 Sumner; accepted, 1857; 29 rods 11 links long, and 45 feet wide; contents, 80 rods plus.

Grant St., from Walnut, near schoolhouse, northerly, to Fountain; accepted in part, 1870; a continuation accepted, 1877; length, 70 rods $17\frac{1}{2}$ links; contents, 1 acre 17 rods.

Greene St., from Main, near Fruit, passing Elm, Cortland, and Hopedale, to Mill; partly an old and partly a new road; the old portion already treated of; a small portion of the very oldest part (from the widow Sarah Clark's to Ransom J. Clark's) laid in connection with a now long-discontinued road to Mendon, 1723; a larger section (from said widow Clark's, northerly, to Cortland and Elm Sts.) laid 1732; another section (from Ransom J. Clark's to Mill St. or thereabouts) laid 1773, in lieu of an older one further east; numerous straightenings, extensions, and improvements made, as follows: 1839, from Newell Nelson's to the then widow Green saw-mill, now Spindleville machine-shop; 1850 and 1851, the northerly new section added (from Main to Cortland and Elm); various other considerable improvements made at sundry times (mostly between the southerly end of the new section and the Newell Nelson place), all presenting a now respectable street about 490 rods long, with an average width which I shall call 3 rods; contents not far from 9 acres 30 rods.

Grove St., from South Main, crossing Forest, passing Prospect Avenue, to South Bow; laid out by the county commissioners, who sanctioned the selectmen's previous laying; named with reference to a considerable grove through or near which it passed; 119 rods 19 links long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide; contents, 1 acre 139 rods.

Haven St., from Purchase, at the ancient Corbett place, northeasterly to Hopkinton line; an old road, first travelled as a settler's path; laid out as a highway by Mendon selectmen, 1764, and relaid by them, 1771; short piece of road laid on the easterly side; for the accommodation of Luther Haven, 1804, twenty or more rods long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide (which I include); the southern section (from Corbett's to Haven's) straightened and much improved, 1854; likewise the remaining section to Hopkinton line, 1858; named with respectful reference to the Haven family; the whole now 394 rods long, and mostly 2 wide; contents, 4 acres 158 rods.

Hayward St., from Main, near schoolhouse, passing Cook, B. & A. R. Rd., Carroll, and East Walnut, to Mt. Pleasant; laid and accepted, 1864; named with respectful reference to Samuel W. Hayward, one of the land-owners; 121 rods $8\frac{1}{2}$ links long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide; contents, 1 acre 148 rods.

Hazel St., from West, opposite Asylum (new); first laid, 1843; relaid and accepted in 1850; the name a fancy one, I suppose; 45 rods long, and 2 wide; contents, 90 rods.

High St., from Water, near Thayer, crossing West, passing Cherry and Spruce; accepted, 1859; continuation, 1860; 133 rods long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide; contents, 2 acres 12 rods.

Highland St., from West, opposite Prospect, passing Laurel and Vine, to Silver Hill St., near Reservoir ; quite an old road, portions of it having been laid out by Mendon selectmen, at the following dates ; viz., the southern portion, in connection with what is Prospect St., 1739 ; the most northerly portion, in connection with what is now Vine St., 1745 ; and the central portion, 1749 ; in all these cases said to be two rods wide. With its various improvements, made from time to time, it must, I think, still be called a 2-rod road ; imperfect data obliges me partly to guess its length, which I estimate to be about 720 rods ; contents, 9 acres.

Hill St., from West to Asylum, near the Town Asylum ; in part old, but mostly new ; laid, 1841 ; called Hill from the Hill at its easterly terminus ; 109 rods 7 links long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide ; contents, 1 acre $112\frac{2}{3}$ rods.

Hollis St., from Main to South Main ; accepted, 1870 ; 30 rods long, and 32 feet wide ; contents, 58 rods, nearly.

Hope St., from Hopedale to Dutcher ; accepted, 1872 ; 20 rods long, and 2 wide ; contents, 40 rods.

Hopedale St., from Freedom, through Hopedale Village, passing Chapel, Social, Centre, Peace, Draper, Adin, crossing Main, and passing Thwing, to Greene ; a compound of new and old roads, whose history is as follows : opened as a bridleway, or private road, from the old Jones house to Hopedale Corner, 2 rods wide, 1805 ; relaid as a public road, with some alteration of track, along the same route, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide, 1838 ; extended north to what is now Freedom St. (its course somewhat changed) from the old south line of the Jones farm northward, and the whole made 3 rods wide, by the Hopedale Community, to the acceptance of the town, before 1850 ; that portion extending from Hopedale Corner to Greene laid out by the county commissioners, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide, 1847 ; its name derived from that of the village through which it passes ; being north of Main St. 188 rods long, 3 wide, and south of Main St. 167 rods long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide ; entire length, 355 rods ; entire contents, 6 acres $21\frac{1}{2}$ rods.

Howard St., from South Main, easterly, crossing Charles River and M. & W. R. Rd., passing southerly, recrossing the river and R. Rd., and thence to Mellen, near South Main ; the general route originally a mere leading-way of the first settlers ; settled on from 1706 and downwards ; sections of it early laid out by Mendon authorities ; extended, straightened, and improved under the sanction of Milford authorities in 1789 and 1797, but never made an object of conspicuous interest ; it was named, I presume, with honorable reference to the Howard *alias* Hayward families, who have inhabited its neighbor-

hood, more or less numerous, ever since its first settlement by Jonathan Hayward, son of the first Samuel Hayward of old Mendon, in 1706, or thereabouts; imperfect recorded data oblige me to compute proximately its length to be 440 rods, and its width about 2 rods; contents, 5 acres 80 rods.

Jefferson St., from 98 Main, passing Spring Lane and Jefferson Alley, to North Bow; laid and accepted, 1851; 63 rods long, and 3 wide; contents, 1 acre 29 rods.

Jefferson Alley, from Spring to Jefferson; accepted, 1863; 10 rods 21 links long, 18 feet wide; contents, $12\frac{1}{2}$ rods.

Laurel St., from Highland to West; part, I think, of an old road, whose date I have not ascertained; computed, without exact data, to be about 45 rods long, and 2 wide; contents, 90 rods.

Lawrence St., passing Quinlan and crossing Lee, in the locality formerly called Lawrenceville, but latterly, rather disrespectfully, Whistly Beer; deriving its name from Cephas Lawrence, who built small dwellings on it for sale, and procured its laying out by the town; accepted, July 16, 1855; 80 rods 15 links long, and 2 rods wide; contents, 1 acre $1\frac{1}{2}$ rod.

Lee St., from West, near Cross, crossing Lawrence, to Water; accepted, 1861; 34 rods $19\frac{1}{2}$ links long, and 2 rods wide; contents, 69 rods, nearly.

Lincoln St., from Pearl to Sumner: accepted, 1870; 36 rods plus long, and 2 wide; contents, 73 rods, nearly.

Lincoln Square; a minute triangular common at the junction of Main, School, and Pine Sts., graced with a very useful and convenient watering fountain; contents probably very small. The fountain provided by the town, 1873.

Main St., from Mendon to Holliston lines; the ancient "Sherborn Road," already treated of; truly our Main St.; being 1,542 rods long, or thereabouts; that is, 4 miles 262 rods, and averaging not less than 3 rods wide; contents, 28 acres 146 rods. This street east of Charles River is sometimes called East Main.

Maple St., from Beaver, near Birch, passing Frost, southerly and westerly, to Beaver again; a complex of old and new roads too difficult to trace specifically back to the oldest piece; two or three several layings-out between 1750 and 1850; the whole length, as estimated from imperfect data, being about 380 rods long, and averaging perhaps $2\frac{1}{4}$ wide; contents, 5 acres 55 rods.

Marvel St., first laid out and accepted, 1782; discontinued beyond Asia Madden's barn to Upton line, 1842; re-opened and improved the whole length, 1852; 180 rods long, and 2 wide; some guess-

work in computation, but approximately correct; contents, 2 acres 40 rods.

Mechanic St., from Purchase, passing Winter, eastward toward the pond; 40 rods long, and 2 rods 10 links wide; contents, 96 rods.

Medway St., from (East) Main, crossing B. & A. Branch R. Rd., Birch and Beaver Sts., to Medway line; already treated of; 427 rods 15 links long, and 3 rods wide; contents, 8 acres $2\frac{4}{5}$ rods.

Mellen St., from Plain, passing Newton and Warfield, crossing South Main, passing Howard, crossing Charles River, to Bellingham line; a part of the ancient way to "the Great Meadow," already treated of; named in memory of Henry Mellen, who dwelt on it much of his lifetime; estimated, without actual measurement, to be 270 rods long, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ wide; contents, 3 acres $125\frac{1}{2}$ rods.

Middleton St., from East Main, southerly, almost to R. Rd.; accepted, 1876; 26 rods 11 feet long, and 30 feet wide; contents, 48 rods plus.

Mill St., from Plain, a little north of So. Milford cemetery, passing Greene, through Spindleville, over Mill River, to Mendon line; mostly an ancient road, partly laid in 1734, and partly 1744; straightened, widened, and improved, 1792 and 1832; estimated, without actual measurement, to be 390 rods long, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ wide; contents, 5 acres 77 rods.

Mt. Pleasant St., from Beach, near Main, east of the bridge, over the northerly part of Bear Hill, eastward, to Beaver St.; originally laid out by Mendon selectmen as a "driftway," 1742; gates and horse-blocks ordered to be maintained on it by Milford, 1789; which, not satisfying the inhabitants near it, the County Court of Sessions were called, who opened it as a highway, 1791; computed to be 410 rods long, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ wide on the general average; contents, about 5 acres and 122 rods.

Mystic St., now, after discontinuance of its easterly section in 1848, extending only from West down to the ancient Abraham Jones place, later known as Nathaniel Rawson's, and still later as that of Jared Rawson; computed, without accurate measurement, to be 20 rods long, and perhaps 2 wide; contents, 40 rods.

Newton St., a short piece of road in South Milford, just south of the dwelling-house, once a schoolhouse, from Plain to Mellen St.; laid first, I am inclined to think, in connection with a piece adjacent to the cemetery in 1791, but afterwards ignored; laid anew, 1857; 9 rods 13 links long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide; contents, about 23 rods.

North Bow St., from Main, near the Town-house, passing Spring and Jefferson, to Central, opposite South Bow, of which it is the

counterpart; first laid out, 1840, rather imperfectly; relaid better, 1854; further improved, 1855; somewhat widened, 1860; nearly 76 rods long, and 3 plus wide; contents, 1 acre 68 rods.

Oliver St., from Water to (not ascertained); accepted, 1873; 23 rods $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and 2 rods wide; contents, 47 rods plus.

Otis St., from Chapin to Fruit; accepted, 1872; 32 rods 7 links long, and 2 rods wide; contents, $64\frac{1}{2}$ rods.

Park St., from Main, opposite South Bow, passing Parish Common, to Congress; accepted, 1857; 10 rods 19 links long, and 3 rods wide; contents, 92 rods.

Parkhurst St., from Hayward, near the R. Rd. crossing, running some distance parallel with the R. Rd., whence turning an angle, it reaches Hayward again at a distant point; accepted, 1879; named with respectful reference to some of the Parkhursts interested; 73 rods long, in part 2 rods wide, and in part 24 feet; contents, 134 rods.

Peace St., from Hopedale to Dutcher; accepted, 1872; named by the writer; 20 rods long, and 2 wide; contents, 40 rods.

Pearl St., from Main, between Church Block and the Sumner Hotel, to Purchase, near the foot of Walnut; laid out in two pieces at two different times, viz., the principal portion from near the front of Pearl-street Universalist Church, to Purchase, 1833, 70 rods long, and 3 wide; and the south end, 8 rods 8 links, at three several times, in connection with North Bow St; whole length, 78 rods 8 links, and 3 rods wide; contents, 1 acre 75 rods, nearly. An error in "Milford Directory" makes Pearl St. extend northward to Fountain St., which needs correction.

Pine St., from 103 Main, at junction with School, to 58 Congress; accepted, Nov. 8, 1847; length, 60 rods; width, 3 rods; contents, 1 acre 20 rods.

Plain Street, from South Main, near the old Bowker place, passing Mill, South Milford cemetery, Newton and Mellen, to Mendon line at the old "Country Road," once so called; originally an ancient voluntary path of the first settlers; portions of it laid out at different times, — 1721, 1723, 1791, and finally 1848, when it was widened and much improved: 434 rods long; 233 rods 14 links of the southern portion 3 rods wide, and the remaining portion $2\frac{1}{2}$; contents, 7 acres $81\frac{3}{4}$ rods.

Pond St., from Main, just west of Charles-river Bridge, passing the gas-works, to B. & A. R. Rd.; laid, relaid, and accepted, 1849; named with reference to the mill-pond near its northerly terminus; 60 rods 12 links long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide; contents, $151\frac{1}{4}$ rods.

Prospect St., from Main, opposite Elm, passing Water, to West, opposite Highland; an ancient travelled path, first laid out by Mendon selectmen in connection with a part of what is called Highland, 1739; considerably altered at its southerly end, 1812; widened and straightened, 1850, and again, 1854; 172 rods $5\frac{1}{2}$ links long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide; contents, 2 acres 110 rods, or thereabouts.

Purchase St., from junction of School and Pearl, passing Fountain, Dilla, Purchase Lane, Eben, Tyler, Tyler again, Haven, Camp, and Wales, to Hopkinton line; an old road, already treated of; laid out, straightened, widened, and improved, 1731, 1736, 1786, and 1844; about 960 rods long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ plus wide; contents, 15 acres.

Purchase Lane, from Purchase, eastward, near John Goldsmith's boot-shop, to his house, once Lee Clafin's; accepted, 1827; 26 rods, nearly, long, and 2 rods wide; contents, about 52 rods. I have given this name myself, for convenience of statement.

Quinlan St., formerly Cross St. See Cross St., foregoing under letter C.

Railroad St., from South Bow, to M. & W. R. Rd. depot; accepted, 1866; not quite 12 rods long, and 3 wide; contents, 35 rods plus.

Reade St., from Main, near Cedar, to Dominic; accepted, 1876; 14 rods $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and 30 feet wide; contents, 23 rods plus.

Reservoir St., from Silver Hill St., near Highland, crossing Camp, towards North Pond reservoir, whence its name; accepted, 1833; 180 rods long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide; contents, 2 acres 130 rods.

School St., from 103 Main, at junction with Pine, crossing Spruce, passing Walnut, near junction of Pearl with the old North Purchase road; an ancient way, as already shown in its connection with said road; relaid and widened by county commissioners, 1869; about 73 rods long, and 45 feet wide; contents, nearly 1 acre and 40 rods.

Short St., from Main, near Cedar; accepted, 1873; 26 rods 11 links long, 2 rods wide; contents, 53 rods.

Silver Hill St., from Tyler, near Purchase, passing Congress, Reservoir, and Highland, crossing Mill River, to Upton; a singular compound of old roads and ways laid out at different times; viz., westerly portion towards Upton, 1759; relaid and much straightened, 1835; the easterly portion first laid 16 rods to Saml. Jones's old house-gate, 1789, and relaid to his new house-gate, 1809; bridleway thence laid westerly, by Seth Nelson's, to what is now the north end of Congress St., 1813; the same portion laid out by our selectmen twice in 1835, but not accepted by the town; same year the selectmen's second lay-out confirmed by county commissioners, and ordered built; whole

length of both portions, 369 rods 8 links; the easterly portion, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide; the westerly, 3; total contents, 6 acres 31 rods.

Social St., from Hopedale to Dutcher; accepted, 1872; 20 rods long, and 2 wide; contents, 40 rods.

South Bow St., from Main, opposite Parish Common, passing Bragg Slip, Grove, and Claflin, to Central, opposite North Bow, of which it is the counterpart; first laid out, 1840; widened, 1871; now 72 rods 12 links long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide; contents, 1 acre 21 rods plus.

South Main St., from Main, opposite Congress, passing Hollis, Forest, Grove, Fruit, Wood, Depot, Cortland, Howard, and Plain, crossing Mellen, passing Warfield, to Mendon line at So. Milford store; already treated of; widened somewhat, 1876; 800 rods long, and averaging about $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide; contents, 12 acres 80 rods.

Spring St., from Main, passing Spring Lane and Jefferson Alley, to North Bow; accepted, 1863; 51 rods $4\frac{1}{2}$ links long, and 30 feet wide; contents, 93 rods.

Spring Lane, from Spring to Jefferson; accepted, 1863; nearly 7 rods $4\frac{1}{2}$ links long, and 20 feet wide; contents, 8 rods plus.

Spruce St., from 63 Main, crossing School, passing old burying-ground and Town Park, crossing Congress, to High; oldest part (from School to Congress) opened by county authority, 1796; relaid, straightened, and widened, 1854, and then called Chessman St.; said to be 64 rods 16 links long, and 2 rods wide, later made 3 rods wide; continued beyond Congress St., 1869, 79 rods 8 links long, and 40 feet wide; the easterly end, behind the "Heater Piece," once so called, of unascertained age, perhaps 18 rods long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide; the entire street now nearly 162 rods long, and of the various widths aforesaid; contents, about 2 acres 105 rods.

Sumner St., from 29 Main to Granite; accepted, 1857; thence to Lincoln, 1870; the former part 42 rods 18 links long, 48 feet wide; the latter part 411 feet long, 48 wide; whole length, 68 rods $15\frac{1}{2}$ links; contents, 1 acre 31 rods, nearly.

Thayer St., from Main to Water; accepted, 1867; 62 rods 8 links long, and 2 rods wide; contents, 125 rods, nearly.

Thomas St., from Cortland, south-west of Wood; accepted, 1862; 12 rods 4 links long, and 2 rods wide; contents, 24 rods plus.

Thwing St., from Hopedale, westward, over Mill River, to grist-mill; accepted, 1859; named with respectful reference to Almon Thwing, who then owned the mill-seat; 46 rods 20 links long, and 2 rods wide; contents, about $93\frac{1}{2}$ rods.

Town Common, on the south side of Main St.; originally 20 rods long, and 12 wide, but now shorn by North Bow St. at the east end,

and Court St. at the west end. The original acre and a half was donated to the town by the venerable Darius Sumner, June 14, 1819. The offer was made and accepted in open town-meeting; and the deed bears date July 13, 1819, and is recorded with Worcester Deeds, B. 236, p. 378. As nearly as I can judge, the two streets have taken up 62 rods, perhaps more, of the original area; leaving present contents 1 acre 18 rods.

Town Park, on Congress, between Spruce and Walnut Sts.; a part of the Twitchell farm (originally owned by Amos Binney and Thomas Bailey); purchased by the Town of Emmons Twitchell, for \$10,000, as set forth in a deed dated July 1, 1863, and recorded with Worcester Deeds, B. 668, p. 188; containing about 15 acres; a valuable acquisition, well fenced, laid out, improved, and adorned with growing shade-trees, for all which the town has made liberal expenditures.

Turnpike Slip, as I will venture to call it, is a fragment of the Turnpike which at one time occupied the old "Country Road" on our southern border. It somehow happened to be laid across a corner of our territory, at the extreme south-westerly corner, and, when thrown up by the corporation, was relaid into a common highway, in the year 1831, by the county commissioners. It is found by the original record to be 70 rods long, and is 3 wide; contents, 1 acre 62 rods. The pike was laid 4 rods wide, but I have called the relay 3.

Tyler St., a section of the oldest part of the North Purchase road, which dates back to 1731. It was left out as a bend when that road was radically improved in 1844. It extends from Purchase above Eben, passing Silver Hill St., and entering the mother street again some distance north; length, as estimated, without actual measurement, 80 rods, and 2 wide; contents, 1 acre.

Union St., from West, near Cross *alias* Quinlan; accepted, 1869; 33 rods 24 links long, and 40 feet wide; contents, over 82 rods.

Vernon St., from Depot St. to Vernon Cemetery; accepted, 1860; 27 rods 22 links long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide; contents, nearly 68 rods.

Vine St., from Congress to Highland; a piece of an old road laid out 1745; estimated, without actual measurement, to be 150 rods long, and 2 wide; contents, 1 acre 140 rods.

Wales St., from Purchase, near Hopkinton line, to Haven; in part an old road, dating back to 1763; part of it laid 1811, and the main portion relaid 1822; named with respectful reference to two or three generations of the Wales family formerly inhabiting the neighborhood; estimated, without actual measurement, to be 240 rods long, and 2 wide; contents, 3 acres.

Walnut St., from School, near its junction with Pearl, passing Town Park, across Congress; first laid and accepted, 1864, and afterwards extended westward, 1870; perhaps called Walnut from trees of that kind in the grove occupying a part of Town Park; the easterly portion 70 rods 10 links long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ rods wide; the westerly part 26 rods 12 links long, 3 rods wide; entire length, 96 rods 22 links; which, with its different widths, give contents, 1 acre 95 rods.

Warfield St., from Mellen, southerly, to South Main; an ancient proprietors' way, probably dating back, as a laid-out road, to 1718, though there is some uncertainty about the date; named with respectful reference to the Warfield families who for several generations have dwelt in its vicinity; estimated, without actual measurement, to be 70 rods long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide; contents, 1 acre 15 rods.

Water St., from Main, at the south end of Congress, westerly, passing Thayer, High, and Lee, to Prospect; originally a proprietors' reserved way, open in the early days of the Precinct, and then closed for many years; accepted, 1849; 193 rods 7 links long, and 3 rods wide; contents, 3 acres 100 rods, nearly.

West St., from Congress, opposite Exchange, passing Cherry, High, Quinlan, Union, Lee, Prospect, Highland, Laurel, Asylum, Mystic, Asylum (new), Hazel, Hill, across Mill River, to Upton line; already treated of; nearly 880 rods long, and 3 wide; contents, 16 acres 80 rods.

Winter St., from 12 Granite, passing Lincoln, to Mechanic; accepted, 1870; 34 rods $3\frac{1}{2}$ links long, and 3 rods wide; contents, 102 rods plus.

Wood St., from South Main, next north of Depot, to Cortland; an old road, laid out 1746; estimated, without actual measurement, to be 65 rods long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide; contents, about 98 rods.

There are several town-ways, partly public and partly private, not included among the foregoing. They have been laid out at different periods, and in some cases have been partially discontinued. They are, however, so unimportant, and so difficult to describe with certainty, that I shall leave them without further notice.

A considerable extent of our principal roads has been macadamized; and all of them have substantially good bridges where they cross the two rivers, and are in respectable condition. In former times they were assigned to districts, and kept in repair on the old rate system, chiefly by work at a prescribed price for men and teams per hour, under the direction of highway surveyors annually chosen for the several districts. Latterly the selectmen have been made highway surveyors; and moneys drawn directly from the Town treas-

ury have been expended, as necessity seemed to require, for building improving, and repairing the streets.

We have a few good sewers, the best and most costly of which is the one under Main St., in the Centre. This has recently been completed at an expense to the Town of \$4,776.57. It is proper to add that our principal streets are well lighted, at an annual expense of over \$2,000.

OUR RAILROADS.

Of these we have three, which centre in close proximity, and afford our inhabitants very convenient communication with all the great marts of the country. The oldest and most important is the Framingham and Milford Branch of the Boston and Albany. This was preceded and obtained by a protracted series of very earnest and self-sacrificing exertions on the part of a few of our leading citizens, to whom the town is more indebted than it has ever yet fully appreciated. Foremost among these citizens were David Stearns Godfrey and Seth P. Carpenter. They worked hard and long in gathering statistics and presenting the case to the proper authorities, in the face of much doubt and opposition, but finally succeeded. It was first contemplated having the branch extended from Framingham to Woonsocket, R.I.; but, if I rightly remember, this excellent scheme was frustrated in the interest of the Norfolk County road. Ultimately the authorities of the Boston and Worcester road were induced to further the enterprise of a branch to terminate in Milford. This branch lacks only 200 feet of 12 miles in length. It was opened, with great demonstrations of rejoicing, July 1, 1848. Its length within our town-limits is about 2 miles and 21 rods; its right of way is 4 rods in width, and its depot-grounds cover 2 acres; contents, about 21 acres.

The Milford and Woonsocket Branch connects with what is known as the Air-Line R. Road at Bellingham. It affords excellent accommodations for travel and transportation. It was opened, with appropriate ceremonies, Aug. 1, 1868. Its length is stated to be $3\frac{88}{1000}$ miles; 2 miles and 17 rods of it are within our limits, and its right of way is mostly 4 rods wide, which, with its depot-grounds, makes its contents about 18 acres. The town owns \$50,000 of its capital stock.

The Hopkinton Rail Rd., from Ashland to Milford, furnishes many conveniences of intercourse, and, though thus far unprofitable to the pockets of its stockholders, affords, on the whole, important advantages to the public. It was opened Dec. 24, 1872. Whole length, $11\frac{45}{1000}$ miles; length within our limits, 2 miles and 218 rods; width

of way generally 4 rods ; contents, about 21 acres. Milford owns in its stock and bonds \$15,000.

According to my estimates and figures, our entire length of streets and roads is about 73 miles and 47 rods ; and all our public grounds, in roads, parks, etc., cover nearly 397 acres. Whoever will be at the trouble and expense of ascertaining exact accuracy, is at liberty to do so.

CHAPTER XIII.

STATISTICS OF FINANCE, POPULATION, PRODUCTION, ETC.

The Town's Financial Affairs, Operations, and Exhibits. — Lack of Early Financial Documents and Records, by reason of Negligence, Fire, etc. — What Funds the Town started with by Settlement with Mendon. — Copy of Reported Settlement. — Moneys raised for its Principal Purposes by the Town, from Year to Year, during its Century of Corporate Existence, in Tabulated Statements, showing Receipts and Expenditures. — Town Assets and Indebtedness. — Its Taxable Resources of All Kinds.

Productive Industries and Pursuits. — Statistics collected by the State for 1837, '45, '55, '65, and '75. — Our Manufactures. — Rise and Growth of the Boot and Shoe Business. — Various other Branches of Manufacturing Enterprise, more or less Successful at Different Periods. — The Small Beginnings and Ultimate Triumphs of the Most Successful. — Descriptions and Statistics of those in the Centre and at Hopedale. — The Results of Enterprise, Improvements, and General Progress now Prominent.

THE TOWN'S FINANCIAL AFFAIRS, OPERATIONS, AND EXHIBITS.

IN this section I shall treat, as well as I can, on all the important facts of a financial nature which the town-records show to have been developed by its corporate action. I have been unable to find any very early valuations, rate-bills, or monetary accounts. No books of assessors, selectmen, collectors, or treasurers, previous to 1795, are now extant. A fire, Jan. 3, 1853, destroyed most of the treasurer's books down to that date. Our early valuations must have been comparatively small. Financial statisticians in the Tax Commissioners' Office, Boston, inform me, on the authority of the "American Statistical Association's Collections," vol. i., that there is no record of the valuations of Mendon and Milford until 1781; and, for that year, that Mendon had a valuation of £261,000, with 296 polls, and Milford a valuation of £190,800, with 183 polls. I suspect these valuations must have been based somewhat on the depreciated currency of the times, and are hardly trustworthy. We know, from authentic sources, nearly what the infant town had in its treasury to start with, and what amounts of money have been annually raised since. In 1825 annual financial reports, though somewhat crude, began to be recorded by the selectmen.

It appears, from the agreements and settlements concurrently made

between Mendon and her daughter town, that Milford was held entitled to receive from Mendon treasury some £2,000. The agreement made preliminary to separation (see Chap. VI.) stipulated that the new town should draw their equal proportion of the school-money according to the valuation; also one-third of the ministry-money; also their equal proportion of the town's stock of arms and ammunition; and, furthermore, "that if there appears to be a surplusage of money, over and above paying all the Town's debts and charges, then the newly-incorporated Town should draw their equal proportion, according to their Valuation." What is called school-money and ministry-money I suppose to have arisen from the sale of lands, and rights to common lands, as provided in the original assignment of proprietors' lots, when Mendon town-seat was first settled; for then there was set off a "school-lot" and a "ministry-lot," ranking co-equally with the other proprietors' lots in all subsequent divisions of the common lands. The moneys accruing from sale of the lands belonging to these school and ministry lots, or at least a considerable portion thereof, had been funded in loans; and the annual net income used to support schools and the gospel ministry respectively. Now, Milford received one-third of these two funds, probably in the form of notes or bonds against individuals. Just what the amount of each fund was, I have found no record or paper that definitely states. The annual income of each must have been comparatively small, — perhaps somewhere between ten and forty dollars. But as to the surplusage of money in Mendon treasury due to Milford, the following recorded document is somewhat explicit: —

"We the Subscribers, being Committees chosen by the Towns of Mendon and Milford to settle sundry affairs between said Towns, have attended said service, and have divided the poor people which was supported by the Town of Mendon before said Town of Milford was Incorporated into a Town, to each of said Towns their proportionable part. Also we have divided that part of the Country Road and Eight Rod Road (so called) which is between the said Town's of Mendon and Milford, — to each Town their equal half to mend and keep in repair forever; and have committed a written Division of said poor and said roads unto the Town Clerks of said Mendon and Milford to be recorded, — they being signed by the Chairman of each of the said Committees. We, the said Committee of said Mendon, have also delivered said Committee of Milford their proportionable part of the arms and ammunition belonging to said Town of Mendon (before said Town of Milford was set off), and have taken their Receipts therefor. We have also found that the Town of Mendon owes the Town of Milford the sum of Two Thousand Pounds Old Emission, and also said Town of Milford's proportionable part of two States Notes, — one dated Dec. the 1st,

1777, the sum of £1,169, 9s., two years' interest paid; the other dated April 1st, 1778, the sum of £1,234, 11s., one year's interest paid; they, the said Town of Milford, paying or discharging the said Town of Mendon from the several debts which said Town of Mendon owes to the several persons hereafter named (*viz.*): A debt to Mr. Ichabod Thayer, the Security being dated August the 19th, 1776, the sum of £15, 0s.; Also a Note of Capt. Ichabod Thayer, dated April the 25, 1777, the sum of £30, 0s.; also a Note of Elijah Stoddard, dated May the 23, 1777, the sum of £18, 0s.; also a Note of Boyce Kimball, dated May the 31, 1777, the sum of £30, 0s.; also a Note to Ezekiel Bates, dated May the 27, 1778, the sum of £50, 0s.; also a Note to Saul Ramsdell, dated April the 22, 1777, the sum of £18, 0s.; also of Capt. Gershom Nelson, dated March the 12, 1777, the sum of £30, 0s.; also to Ebenezer Read, dated August the 1, 1778, the sum of £20, 0s.; also a Note to Obadiah Wood, dated May 1, 1777, the sum of £30, 0s. We say, that, in case said Town of Milford discharge the abovesaid debts, then the Town of Mendon owes the Town of Milford Two Thousand Pounds, to be on Interest until paid, and also their proportionable parts of the abovesaid States Notes. And in case there should any more debts appear against said Town of Mendon, that were due before said Town of Milford was Incorporated, then said Town of Milford is held to pay their proportionable part; save that there is in the Treasury of said Town of Mendon the sum of Five Hundred Pounds to be adjusted.

“And also we have delivered to said Town of Milford their proportionable part of the Ministry Money, and also their proportionable part of the School Money, which formerly Belonged to the Town of Mendon before Milford was set off as a Town.

“The Town of Mendon are to pay and discharge the following debts, that were contracted before the Town of Milford was Incorporated (*viz.*): To Col. Andrew Peters, it being the sum of £156, 0s.; also Edward Rawson, Esq., of the original sum of £168, 12s. 7½*d.*; also three Notes to Josiah Nelson, the sum of £140, 0s.; also to the widow Rawson, a Note of £39, 0s.; also a Note to Levi Albee of the sum of £36, 0s.; also a Note to Capt. Samuel Green, Dec., the sum of £15, 0s.; also a Note of Samuel Swift, the sum of £24; and also £12 to Henry Penniman.

“Relative to the Town of Mendon owing the Town of Milford £2,000, as also said Town of Mendon and Town of Milford discharging the abovesaid debts, is submitted to said Towns.

JOHN TYLER,	} Committee of Mendon and Milford.
JOHN ALBEE,	
PETER PENNIMAN,	
SAMUEL WARREN,	
JONATHAN JONES,	
ICHABOD THAYER, JR.,	
SAMUEL JONES,	

“MENDON the 26 of March, 1781.

(See Milford Records, vol. i. pp. 19, 20.)

I am not certain that I correctly understand this statement as the committee intended. Milford is credited with its proportionable part of two State notes, amounting to £2,404; its proportion, or one-third, of the ministry and school-money, not specified; with a balance due out of Mendon treasury of £2,000; and finally with its contingent share of reserved money, £500. It is debited with obligations to pay certain notes, amounting to £241. Now, we do not know, from the committee's statement, what Milford's proportionable part of the two State securities was, nor what their one-third of the ministry and school money was, nor whether any part of the unadjusted balance in the treasury was likely ever to come to Milford, nor what the value of the then much-depreciated paper currency was. It is not impossible that the committee may have meant that the note of £2,000 should cancel every thing due to Milford. I do not see clearly through it all, and therefore leave the matter to the curiosity of more expert readers. It is pretty certain, in view of paper-money depreciation at that date, that our infant treasury did not start off with a very flush outfit. Whoever wishes to estimate the nominal value, will, of course, remember that the New-England pound (£) was rated at $\$3\frac{1}{3}$; and they will not forget, that, during the year 1781, Continental paper-money ran down to \$2 in coin for \$1,000. Some of the other securities named in the committee's statement were doubtless of far greater value; of how much, I need not presume to say.

The next best thing I can do in this line of historic finance, as concerns our town, is to present a table showing the amounts which have been raised annually for the following-named principal purposes,—general town-charges, highways, schooling, and extra objects. I omit warlike and military items, because already treated of in another chapter, and because many of them were re-imbursed by the State. Pounds, etc., are rendered in Federal money.

YEAR.	General Charges.	Highways.	Schooling.	Extras.	Total.
1780 . .	\$66,950 00 ¹	-	\$3,333 00	-	\$70,286 67
1781 . .	1,000 00 ²	\$300 00 ²	66 67	-	1,366 67
1782 . .	750 00 ²	-	100 00	-	850 00
1783 . .	666 67 ³	-	100 00	-	766 67
1784 . .	1,400 00	-	100 00	-	1,500 00
1785 . .	333 33	400 00 ³	100 00	-	833 33
1786 . .	⁴	400 00	100 00	-	500 00
1787 . .	⁴	400 00	100 00	-	500 00
1788 . .	333 33 ⁵	400 00	100 00	-	833 33
1789 . .	166 67 ⁵	400 00	100 00	-	666 67
1790 . .	166 67 ⁵	400 00	133 33	-	700 00
1791 . .	333 33 ⁵	400 00	133 33	-	866 67
1792 . .	266 67 ⁵	400 00	133 33	-	800 00
1793 . .	266 67 ⁵	400 00	200 00	-	866 67
1794 . .	233 33 ⁵	400 00	200 00	-	833 33
1795 . .	516 67 ⁵	400 00	200 00	-	1,116 67
1796 . .	416 67 ⁵	400 00	233 33	-	1,050 00
1797 . .	333 33 ⁵	600 00	266 67	-	1,200 00
1798 . .	250 00 ⁵	600 00	266 67	-	1,116 67
1799 . .	2,866 67 ⁶	600 00	266 67	-	1,483 34
1800 . .	300 00	600 00	266 67	-	1,166 67
1801 . .	330 00	600 00	266 67	-	1,196 67
1802 . .	400 00	600 00	266 67	-	1,266 67
1803 . .	600 00	600 00	266 67	-	1,466 67
1804 . .	700 00	600 00	266 67	-	1,566 67
1805 . .	800 00	600 00	300 00	\$200 00 ⁷	1,900 00
1806 . .	800 00	600 00	300 00	-	1,700 00
1807 . .	800 00	600 00	300 00	-	1,700 00
1808 . .	1,000 00	600 00	300 00	-	1,900 00
1809 . .	1,000 00	600 00	300 00	-	1,900 00
1810 . .	1,000 00	600 00	300 00	-	1,900 00
1811 . .	900 00	600 00	300 00	-	1,800 00
1812 . .	800 00	600 00	400 00	-	1,800 00
1813 . .	800 00	600 00	300 00	-	1,700 00
1814 . .	700 00	600 00	400 00	-	1,700 00
1815 . .	600 00	600 00	400 00	-	1,600 00
1816 . .	850 00	600 00	400 00	-	1,850 00
1817 . .	850 00	600 00	400 00	-	1,850 00
1818 . .	850 00	600 00	400 00	-	1,850 00
1819 . .	500 00	600 00	400 00	1,000 00 ⁸	2,500 00
1820 . .	1,000 00	600 00	400 00	-	2,000 00
1821 . .	1,200 00	600 00	400 00	-	2,200 00
1822 . .	1,400 00	600 00	400 00	300 00 ⁹	2,700 00
1823 . .	1,700 00	600 00	400 00	-	2,700 00
1824 . .	1,200 00	600 00	400 00	-	2,200 00
1825 . .	1,200 00	600 00	500 00	4,634 39 ¹⁰	6,934 39

¹ Depreciated currency.² Lawful silver money.³ Not specified.⁴ Very hard times.⁵ Paid in work.⁶ Donation of \$300 to Pinchas Eames, whose house was burnt and some of his family.⁷ Sundries.⁸ The Town-house.⁹ Additional appropriation.¹⁰ This may be called a rectification and indemnification tax. In 1819, when the Town-house was built and had to be paid for, the town party and parish party were in hot controversy. The latter stood out against paying their taxes, alleging that they were not legally assessed.

YEAR.	General Charges.	Highways.	Schooling.	Extras.	Total.
1826 . .	1,400 00	600 00	400 00	—	2,400 00
1827 . .	800 00	600 00	400 00	—	1,800 00
1828 . .	800 00	600 00	400 00	—	1,800 00
1829 . .	1,000 00	600 00	600 00	400 00 ¹	2,600 00
1830 . .	1,000 00	600 00	500 00	—	2,100 00
1831 . .	1,000 00	400 00 ²	500 00	—	1,900 00
1832 . .	1,000 00	600 00 ³	500 00	—	2,100 00
1833 . .	1,000 00	600 00	600 00	150 00 ¹	2,350 00
1834 . .	800 00	600 00	700 00	700 00 ¹	2,800 00
1835 . .	1,200 00	600 00	800 00	—	2,600 00
1836 . .	1,500 00	600 00	800 00	—	2,900 00
1837 . .	1,000 00	900 00	800 00	—	2,700 00
1838 . .	700 00 ⁴	800 00	800 00	—	2,300 00
1839 . .	1,000 00	800 00	800 00	—	2,600 00
1840 . .	2,000 00 ⁵	900 00	800 00	—	3,700 00
1841 . .	2,000 00	1,100 00	1,000 00	50 00 ⁶	4,150 00
1842 . .	2,000 00	1,200 00	1,000 00	—	4,200 00
1843 . .	1,600 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00 ¹	4,600 00
1844 . .	2,200 00	1,000 00	1,200 00	900 00 ⁶	5,300 00
1845 . .	3,300 00	1,000 00	1,200 00	200 00 ¹	5,700 00

We have now reached a period when the annual financial reports assumed a more methodical and systematic form, and were nearly all regularly printed. I can therefore summarize their contents with more convenience to myself and instruction to my readers than seemed possible with their less complete predecessors. The following table of ten columns will show, 1st, the year; 2d, the total of receipts into the treasury; 3d, expenditures of every kind on account of the poor; 4th, ditto on account of roads; 5th, ditto on account of education; 6th, ditto on account of the fire-department; 7th, ditto on all other accounts; 8th, total of disbursements; 9th, cash and dues in the treasury; and, 10th, the balance of town indebtedness over dues. In this table I shall not attempt to exclude military expenditures, but shall include them under the 7th head. The financial year ends variously from about the middle of February to the first week in March.

The courts sustained them, and the assessors lost their case. The town party took counsel, and levied this special tax to rectify and indemnify losses. The parish party resisted, but had to submit at last, the courts sustaining the tax. The terms of the appropriation were so framed as to square up the whole matter, principal and interest. (See report of decision, chap. xiv.

¹ Making roads.

² Cash.

³ Work again.

⁴ United States surplus revenue being received.

⁵ The town trying to reduce its debt from year to year.

⁶ Fire department.

HISTORY OF MILFORD.

Year.	Receipts.	Poor.	Roads.	Education.	Fire- Department	All others.	Total Disbursements.	In Treasury.	Balance Debt.
1844-45.	9,874 86	485 21	2,526 51	1,279 87	1,118 47	439 47	5,849 53	2,257 71	5,821 41
1845-46.	7,944 99	625 23	212 64	1,295 74	390 22	3,798 23	6,323 06	1,621 93	4,715 86
1846-47.	7,048 63	1,256 61	116 33	1,314 12	83 84	2,148 23	4,919 13	2,129 50	4,723 45
1847-48.	6,632 81	450 00	843 90	1,507 54	96 22	3,020 58	5,918 24	827 78	4,859 13
1848-49.	10,744 00	1,281 59	3,113 42	1,500 95	17 87	3,053 08	9,519 91	1,346 09	4,469 52
1849-50.	17,080 66	5,153 24	2,018 09	1,019 81	255 58	7,165 19	15,612 91	1,467 75	9,251 02
1850-51.	18,373 53	1,540 00	3,893 43	7,692 26	282 95	3,775 42	17,181 08	1,189 27	16,913 99
1851-52.	22,113 83	1,848 10	2,768 34	3,866 29	668 78	8,870 46	18,021 97	4,191 46	14,074 45
1852-53.	23,722 39	1,861 34	1,628 43	4,304 74	1,258 03	10,609 53	19,662 07	4,110 32	14,889 67
1853-54.	25,180 93	1,850 00	3,775 43	4,649 82	490 14	9,585 56	20,350 95	4,829 98	13,830 02
1854-55.	52,368 85	2,415 40	5,089 12	5,315 07	3,060 47	32,312 77	48,192 83	4,176 02	40,873 98
1855-56.	44,367 75	2,141 67	6,998 54	6,527 54	2,949 30	18,844 32	37,461 37	6,906 38	41,360 29
1856-57.	37,472 53	2,300 00	3,409 75	4,930 86	3,200 00	12,916 38	26,757 19	12,544 77	35,105 23
1857-58.	45,809 73	2,294 31	5,653 37	7,381 13	5,900 00	18,676 10	39,904 91	6,735 59	39,914 41
1858-59.	40,760 03	2,100 80	2,348 22	11,515 27	2,673 50	14,745 88	33,383 67	8,038 88	40,930 12
1859-60.	42,221 27	2,578 19	4,407 98	11,381 43	3,526 20	16,514 40	38,408 20	11,548 76	36,062 74
1860-61.	43,275 31	2,359 51	5,020 89	16,980 07	4,104 14	14,481 10	42,945 71	9,847 00	48,166 21
1861-62.	65,243 22	3,076 44	4,902 36	8,819 72	2,818 65	37,057 54	56,674 71	20,486 94	57,013 57
1862-63.	79,670 93	3,080 88	54 56	8,814 99	2,120 00	58,049 83	77,667 00	29,364 73	85,527 07

1863-64.	202,628 55	3,914 14	3,499 24	11,282 44	2,170 00	181,820 87	195,871 30	37,814 87	107,185 13
1864-65.	137,139 44	4,711 28	7,816 90	24,113 28	2,321 66	116,008 24	136,874 06	39,070 58	156,602 81
1865-66.	142,056 69	5,142 92	2,683 25	14,336 48	2,360 00	98,383 40	137,346 52	33,596 09	142,753 91
1866-67.	110,384 62	5,600 00	8,122 68	19,758 76	9,841 00	84,344 33	108,866 98	24,479 44	157,220 56
1867-68.	158,262 22	5,500 00	10,940 98	24,311 87	3,952 50	104,709 63	148,032 07	31,440 11	191,005 87
1868-69.	158,611 65	4,998 40	11,227 31	24,133 05	14,288 24	113,197 36	157,902 71	22,555 27	223,244 73
1869-70.	133,854 57	5,000 00	10,578 10	20,515 88	7,149 89	77,447 14	132,092 14	21,738 31	223,211 69
1870-71.	152,036 79	5,000 00	17,145 10	37,640 92	5,599 37	108,792 92	152,036 79	21,337 02	217,402 02
1871-72.	166,618 88	5,744 73	20,010 68	27,251 35	5,750 00	106,959 35	165,716 11	17,787 70	214,365 07
1872-73.	162,592 52	4,863 78	21,309 04	21,560 88	5,294 38	55,764 84	161,404 42	24,254 77	223,145 23
1873-74.	197,255 52	7,154 36	15,100 35	21,677 14	12,576 27	140,241 50	196,749 62	21,367 52	210,182 48
1874-75.	130,892 02	6,597 84	14,209 26	21,128 04	7,858 75	81,589 99	121,383 88	28,918 00	198,332 00
1875-76.	125,195 78	8,660 00	12,973 47	21,648 90	6,150 00	71,830 75	121,263 12	14,932 63	200,967 37
1876-77.	110,491 40	12,500 00	9,719 52	17,738 13	4,450 00	59,952 86	104,360 51	28,046 94	171,553 08
1877-78.	106,664 10	13,364 86	8,908 95	20,698 94	5,440 00	52,095 47	100,508 22	32,610 60	171,989 40
1878-79.	158,204 62	11,839 23	10,521 92	22,097 28	7,146 71	100,497 27	152,102 41	21,360 65	178,189 35
1879-80.	114,093 40	10,315 16	6,136 20	21,828 73	5,053 37	61,280 31	104,663 77	9,429 63	185,020 37

The last preceding table includes, under the head, "All other," a great variety of expenditures, among which certain kinds might be tabulated, perhaps, with interest to a few curious readers; but it will hardly repay the necessary pains. In finding the balance of town indebtedness, I have merely deducted cash and dues in the treasury from year to year, excluding railroad stocks and all other town property which are termed assets; because, though these so-called assets are valuable in their place, they are not available to any considerable extent for the liquidation of the municipal debt.

The town assets for 1878 were, — .

Schoolhouses of all grades	\$67,000
Two town-houses, engine-buildings, etc.	34,000
Public grounds, park, etc.	16,000
Fire apparatus	16,000
Town poor-farm and other real estate	4,000
Public library	5,000
Cemeteries	5,000
Water-works	2,000
Sewerage	7,000
Stock as held in Milford & Woonsocket Railroad	50,000
Stock and bonds of Hopkinton Railroad	15,000
All other miscellaneous assets	28,600

Thus we have a nominal total of \$249,600

At the same time, our total indebtedness was set down at \$204,600. I suppose these estimates and figures will not materially differ for 1880. [This was written in 1879, and not altered in 1880.] So our assets exceed our liabilities, as thus appraised, to the amount of \$45,000.

What the taxable resources of the town have been during the ten decades of its corporate existence, may be partially understood from the following tabular statement. The records and documents down to 1830 were so defective, or required so much critical research to obtain reliable figures, that I excused myself from the task. The ratable polls for 1800 are put down at 163; for 1810, 194; and for 1820, 226. What the total valuation was from 1780 to 1830 can be guessed rather than authentically estimated. It probably ranged from year to year progressively from \$150,000 to \$300,000. I have gone by decades to 1860, and then for shorter periods.

YEAR.	Personal Estate.	Real Estate.	Total.	Polls.
1830 ¹	Not given.	Not given.	\$389,941 00	344
1840 ¹	Not given.	Not given.	509,786 00	502
1850 ¹	Not given.	Not given.	1,196,792 00	1,492
1860 ¹	Failed to	get hold	of the data.	-
1861 .	\$865,134 00	\$249,050 00	3,274,184 00	2,429
1862 .	828,121 00	2,240,607 00	3,068,728 00	2,454
1863 .	954,279 00	2,250,871 00	3,205,150 00	2,565
1864 .	863,731 00	2,308,620 00	3,172,351 00	2,525
1865 .	1,159,989 00	2,424,560 00	3,584,549 00	2,432
1866 .	1,308,666 00	2,498,400 00	3,807,066 00	2,432
1867 .	1,574,466 00	2,543,012 00	4,117,478 00	2,551
1868 .	1,682,059 00	2,660,949 00	4,343,008 00	2,641
1869 .	1,688,666 00	2,865,079 00	4,553,745 00	2,638
1870 .	1,647,233 00	3,206,176 00	4,853,409 00	2,639
1871 .	1,467,544 00	3,326,952 00	4,794,496 00	2,662
1872 .	1,574,861 00	3,575,071 00	5,149,932 00	2,725
1873 .	1,302,476 00	3,777,318 00	5,079,794 00	2,672
1874 .	1,274,762 00	3,814,270 00	5,089,032 00	2,691
1875 .	1,231,240 00	3,838,623 00	5,069,863 00	2,634
1876 .	1,218,246 00	3,852,175 00	5,070,421 00	2,523
1877 .	1,133,622 00	3,226,161 00	4,359,783 00	2,379
1878 .	1,994,353 00	3,324,874 00	4,419,227 00	2,482
1879 ²	1,113,975 00	3,249,115 00	4,363,090 00	2,396
1880 ³	1,102,039 00	3,282,816 00	4,384,855 00	2,385

Rate per \$1,000 . . \$17.00. Total tax . . \$79,338.24

The principal kinds and amounts of property included in the valuations for the years indicated are presented in the following table:—

YEAR.	Taxable Acres of Land.	Dwellings.	Capital invested in Manufactures.	Establishments.	Horses.	Cows.
1861 . .	11,896 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres.	1,194	Not found.	Not found.	483	658
1865 . .	11,896 "	1,249	\$687,482 00	49	486	556
1870 . .	11,896 "	1,356	Not found.	Not found.	530	637
1875 . .	11,667 "	1,547	1,330,696 00	199	609	561
1879 . .	11,688 "	1,585	Not found.	Not found.	636	659
1880 . .	11,688 "	1,572	Not found.	Not found.	636	626

¹ Personal and real estate valuations are not footed up in the assessor's books during these years.

² Total tax this year, \$78,219.00.

³ Tax on polls for 1880, \$2.00.

The published statistics of the Commonwealth set forth that in 1865 we had 134 farms, comprising 7,353 acres; that we had 2,445 acres of unimproved land, 414 acres unimprovable, 3,730 acres of woodland, and 2,377 acres cultivated; that our farm-lands and buildings were valued at \$402,900, and our total of farm-property at \$542,168. The total of this agricultural property, for 1875, is set down at \$601,335. Thus it is obvious that Milford is not an agricultural town, and that the bulk of her valuation consists in other kinds of property. This is known to be largely real and personal estate invested in manufacturing and mechanical establishments. Of these I need not treat in this immediate connection, as they will come in under the next general head.

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES AND PURSUITS.

The plain, old-fashioned forms of husbandry and domestic productions predominated with our population down to 1820, — perhaps I ought to say till 1830; after which, the boot, shoe, and leather industries began to assume commanding importance. But there was a marked inclination among our people to mechanical pursuits from the beginning, though the amount of production was comparatively small. We have no statistics of industrial production till the year ending April 1, 1837, and then meagre ones. These were collected and published by the State. They are so few, and occupy so little space, that I may properly quote them *verbatim*: —

“Cotton-mill, 1; cotton-spindles, 1,200; cotton consumed, 13,000 lbs.; cotton goods manufactured, 80,000 yards; value of same, \$5,000; males employed, 8; females, 14; capital invested, \$15,000.

“Common sheep, 29; wool produced, 87 lbs.; average weight of fleece, 3 lbs.; value of wool, \$45.

“Boots manufactured, 128,000 pairs; value of same, \$212,000; males employed, 305; females, 37.

“Hides curried, 5,000; value of leather curried, \$12,000; hands employed, 5; capital invested, \$5,000.

“Manufactory of chairs and cabinet ware, 1; value of chairs and cabinet ware, \$1,500; hands employed, 2.

“Tinware manufactory, 1; value of tinware, \$800; hands employed, 1.

“Straw bonnets manufactured, 4,000; value of same, \$12,000.

“Value of varnish manufactured, \$5,500; hands employed, 2; capital invested, \$4,000.

“Value of clothing manufactured, \$4,500; hands employed, 10; capital invested, \$1,000.

“Value of shoe-pegs manufactured, \$671; hands employed, 2; capital invested, \$100.

" Value of wagon-irons manufactured, \$2,500; hands employed, 4; capital invested, \$400.

" Value of whips manufactured, \$1,000; hands employed, 1; capital invested, \$500."

This is not a very flattering display, it must be confessed. Nothing appears to the credit of agriculture except those twenty-nine sheep and their wool; nothing of merchandise and trade; and probably some omissions in other departments. But statistics were then in their infancy, and it would be ungenerous to blame anybody.

Our next authorized embodiment of industrial products is for the year ending April 1, 1845. The returns from Milford are so condensed that I may as well copy them entire. These abbreviations will be readily understood.

" Saddle and harness manufactories, 1; V. of articles m'd, \$200; C., \$100; Employees, 1.

" Hat manufactories, 1; hats m'd, 150; V., \$375; C., \$100; E., 2.

" Soap manufactories, 2; soap m'd, 100 lbs.; V., \$425; C., \$100; E., 2.

" Cabinet-ware manufactories, 1; V. of ware m'd, \$1,000; C., \$100; E., 2.

" Tinware manufactories, 1; V. of ware m'd, \$150; C., \$100; E., 1.

" V. of leather curried, \$30,000; C., \$2,500; E., 10.

" Boots m'd, 243,890 pairs; shoes, 10,550 pairs; V. of boots and shoes, \$373,835; M. E., 482; F. E., 220.

" Straw bonnets m'd, 1,500; V., \$1,500; V. of straw braid m'd, and not made into bonnets and hats, \$12,500; F. E., 154.

" V. of building stone quarried and prepared, \$3,500; E., 6.

" V. of mechanics' tools m'd, \$1,150; E., 3.

" Lumber prepared, 250,000 feet; V., \$3,000; E., 6.

" Firewood prepared, 2,000 cords; V., \$6,000; E., 27.

" Sperm-oil consumed in manufacturing establishments, 1,000 galls.; V., \$1,000; all other kinds, 1,500 galls.; V., \$800; anthracite coal consumed in manufacturing, 10 tons; V., \$100; V. of all other articles of American production consumed, excepting cotton, wool, and iron, \$225,245; V. of all other articles of foreign production, except. as above, consumed, \$127,622.

" Sheep, 23; V., \$77; wool produced, 72 lbs.; V., \$12.

" Horses, 205; V., \$11,045; neat cattle, 917; V., \$18,022; swine, 414; V., \$2,954.

" Indian corn, or maize, raised, 5,821 bush.; V., \$4,657; rye, 804 bush.; V., \$725; barley, 604 bush.; V., 453; oats, 1,929 bush.; V., \$750; potatoes, 20,123 bush.; V., \$6,036; other esculent vegetables, 1,521 bush.; V., \$610; hay, 1,538 tons; V., \$17,500.

" Fruit raised, 13,552 bush.; V., \$5,000.

" Butter, 31,124 lbs.; V., \$5,602; cheese, 17,444 lbs.; V., \$1,050.

" Shoe-pegs m'd, 333 bush.; V., \$500; E., 2.

" Boot boxes m'd, 12,000; V., \$3,840; E., 4.

- " Window-sashes m'd, 8,000 lights; V., \$200; E., 1.
- " Doors m'd, 250; V., \$375; E., 1.
- " Window-blinds m'd, 75 pairs; V., \$187; E., 1.
- " Beans raised, 300 bush.; V., \$450.
- " V. of wheelwrights' manufactures, \$1,200; E., 2."

Our next showing is for the year ending June 1, 1855:—

" Establishments for m. of cotton, woollen, and other machinery, 2; val. of machinery m'd, \$15,000; cap., \$5,000.

" Axe manufacture; axes, hatchets, and other edged tools m'd, 1,800; val., \$875; cap., \$300; emp., 17.

" Daguerrotype artists, 1; daguerrotypes taken, 3,500; cap., \$1,000; emp., 2.

" Saddle, harness, and trunk manufactories, 2; val. of saddles, etc., \$2,500; cap., \$1,000; emp., 4.

" Hat and cap manufactories, 1; hats and caps m'd, 936; cap., \$2,573; emp., 3.

" Establishments for m. of railroad cars, coaches, chaises, wagons, sleighs, and other vehicles, 3; val. of railroad cars, etc., m'd, \$22,340; cap., \$12,000; emp., 17.

" Establishments for m. of soap and tallow candles, 1; soap m'd, 25,000 lbs. and 800 bbls.; val. of soap, \$4,100; tallow candles m'd, 2,000 lbs.; val. of tallow candles, \$280; cap., \$2,000; emp., 3.

" Chair and cabinet manufactories, 1; val. of chairs and cabinet-ware, \$7,700; cap., \$2,200; emp., 6.

" Tinware manufactories, 2; val. of tinware, \$19,000; cap., \$5,500; emp., 9.

" Currying establishments, 1; val. of leather curried, \$18,000; cap., \$6,000; emp., 7.

" Boots of all kinds m'd, 1,042,944 pairs; shoes of all kinds m'd, 5,048; val. of boots and shoes, \$1,787,315.20; m. emp., 2,951; f. emp., 447.

" Establishments for m. of straw bonnets and hats, 1; straw bonnets m'd, 3,000; val., \$1,436.25; m. emp., 1; f. emp., 2.

" Val. of building-stone quarried and prepared for building, \$7,423; emp., 16.

" Val. of blocks and pumps m'd, \$2,000; emp., 2.

" Corn and other brooms m'd, 6,780; val. of brooms, \$850; emp., 2.

" Lasts m'd, 43,720; val.; \$11,030.

" Lumber prepared for market, 2,541,000 ft.; val. of lumber, \$33,281; emp., 6.

" Firewood prepared for market, 3,119 cords; val. of firewood, \$15,000; emp., 50.

" Horses, 365; val. of horses, \$41,510; oxen over three years old, 116; steers under three years old, 56; val. of oxen and steers, \$9,265; milch cows, 533; heifers, 37; val. of cows and heifers, \$18,666.

" Butter, 19,467 lbs.; val. of butter, \$4,866.75; cheese, 3,784 lbs.; val. of cheese, \$302.72; honey, 583 lbs.; val. of honey, \$104.94.

- "Indian corn, 287 acres; Indian corn, per acre, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ bush.; val., \$8,923.75.
- "Rye, 26 acres; rye, per acre, 11 bush.; val., \$429.
- "Barley, 9 acres; barley, per acre, 19 bush.; val., \$213.75.
- "Oats, 61 acres; oats, per acre, 22 bush.; val., \$805.20.
- "Potatoes, 208 acres; potatoes, per acre, 100 bush.; val., \$15,000.
- "Onions, $\frac{3}{4}$ acre; onions, per acre, 433 bush.; val., \$243.
- "Turnips, cultivated as a field-crop, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; turnips, per acre, 330 bush.; val., \$726.
- "Carrots, 3 acres; carrots, per acre, 698 bush.; val., \$523.50.
- "Beets and other esculent vegetables, 15 acres; val., \$523.50.
- "All other grain or root crops, 12 acres; val., \$1,200.
- "English mowing, 1,782 acres; English hay, 1,582 tons; val., \$31,640.
- "Wet-meadow, or swale, hay, 479 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons; val., \$479.
- "Apple-trees, cultivated for their fruit, 26,480; val., \$6,345.
- "Pear-trees, cultivated for their fruit, 2,106; val., \$446.
- "Cherry-trees, 2,682; val. of cherries, \$1,108.
- "Peach-trees, 4,527; val. of peaches, \$2,174.
- "Cranberries, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; val., \$4,072.
- "Establishments for m. sashes, doors, and blinds, 1; cap., \$900; val. m'd, \$1,500; emp., 2.
- "Establishments for m. of gas, 1; cap., \$32,000; val. m'd, \$6,000; emp., 4.
- "Breweries, 1; cap., \$2,000; beer m'd, 900 bbls.; val., \$4,500; emp., 3.
- "Bakeries, 1; cap., \$6,000; flour consumed, 1,100 bbls.; val. of bread m'd, \$15,000; emp., 11.
- "Establishments for m. of boxes for boots, 3; cap., \$4,500; val. of boxes m'd, \$24,180; emp., 15.
- "Swine raised, 647; val., \$6,750.
- "Val. of milk, \$12,394."

In the census of 1865 we find the town to have increased its population to 9,108, its total valuation to \$3,584,549, and its polls to 2,432. It had 134 farms, covering 7,353 acres, of which 2,377 acres were cultivated by 160 persons. It had meantime 2,117 acres of woodland, and 414 called unimprovable. The total value of its farming property was \$542,168. It had 49 manufacturing establishments, mostly in the boot and shoe line, yet a few others of importance, operating on an invested capital of \$687,482, working up \$2,546,414 worth of stock per year, employing 2,814 operatives, and turning out goods to the value of \$3,956,292.

Without descending into further detail, I may as well come directly to the census of 1875. This far transcends all its predecessors in comprehensiveness, method of arrangement, specification, and completeness. It shows a rapid and steady growth of the town in all the elements of municipal wealth, strength, and importance. She had

now a population of 9,818 souls, — 4,883 males and 4,935 females. Her total valuation was \$5,069,863, and her total productiveness per year \$4,425,866. Her dwellings numbered 1,549, her families 2,103, and her legal voters, native and naturalized, 2,128. I cannot present in a more intelligible and condensed form the interesting particulars embodied in this census than by copying several of its tables. I find no convicts numbered among our belongings. Paupers are set down at 34, — 19 males and 15 females. Under the head, "Classified Occupations," our general population is arranged as follows: "Government and Professional," 71 males and 62 females; "Domestic and Personal Office," 52 males and 2,363 females; "Trade and Transportation," 347 males and 13 females; "Agriculture, etc.," 259 males. Under the general head, "Selected Occupations" (Census, 1875, vol. i. p. 474), I quote in full: —

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.

Males.

Clergymen	10	Cigar-makers	11
Lawyers	6	Curriers	8
Physicians	13	Hatters	18
Teachers	6	Iron-foundrymen	26
Barbers	9	Last-makers	9
Saloon-keepers	18	Machinists	174
Stable-keepers	8	Masons	28
Clerks	79	Painters	45
Expressmen	12	Spindle-makers	13
Merchants and traders	140	Stationary engineers	11
Railroad employees	23	Straw-hat makers	15
Salesmen	25	Stone-cutters	40
Teamsters	46	Stone-quarrymen	19
Farmers	145	Tailors	12
Farm-laborers	93	Tinsmiths	13
Hostlers	9	Wooden-box makers	19
Bakers	18	Laborers	105
Blacksmiths	25	Retired	11
Boot and shoe makers	1,378		
Carpenters	80		2,720

Females.

Teachers	57	Boot and shoe makers	92
Housewives	1,981	Dressmakers	62
Housekeepers	17	Milliners	23
House-work	176	Seamstresses	11
Domestic servants	155	Straw-hat makers	168
Nurses	12	Tailoresses	24
Washerwomen	12		
Clerks	5		2,802
Saleswomen	7	Total	5,522

[Telegraphers, printers, editors, phonographers, etc., not mentioned.]
(Census, 1875, vol. i. pp. 562, 563.)

FARM PROPERTY.

Farms.—3 to 5 acres, 4; from 5 to 10 acres, 26; above 10 acres, 144; total, 174; value, \$520,525. *Buildings.*—Houses, 180; barns, 170; sheds, 34; shops, 22; carriage-houses, 11; cider-mills, 3; corn-cribs, 5; grist-mill, 1; slaughter-houses, 5; ice-houses, 2; out-buildings, 8; total, 441; value, \$227,100. *Land.*—Land under crops, 2,475 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; value, \$123,384; market-gardens, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre; value, \$50; orchards (the land), 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres; value, \$3,618; unimproved land, 3,211 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres; value, \$95,664; woodland, 2,867 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; value, \$70,709; total acres, 8,648; total value, \$293,425. *Fruit-trees and Vines.*—Apple-trees, 13,971; cherry-trees, 4 (many omissions); peach-trees, 483; pear-trees, 1,402; plum-trees, 7; quince-trees, 12; grapevines, 2,299; total value, \$20,425.

Domestic Animals.

	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
Bees (swarms of)	40	\$186 00	Horses	167	\$19,955 00
Bulls	10	302 00	Lambs	2	10 00
Calves	64	777 00	Milch-cows	336	15,705 00
Colts	16	1,895 00	Oxen	39	3,115 00
Dogs	70	807 00	Pigeons	95	20 00
Ducks	14	7 00	Pigs	96	522 00
Geese	8	16 00	Sheep	8	52 00
Goats	17	17 00	Steers	2	75 00
Guinea-fowls	3	3 00	Turkeys	6	7 00
Heifers	41	892 00			
Hens and chickens,	3,738	2,213 00			\$49,185 00
Hogs	153	2,609 00			

Aggregates.—Land, \$293,425; buildings, \$227,100; fruit-trees and vines, \$20,425; domestic animals, \$49,185; agricultural implements in use, \$11,200; total value of farm property, \$601,335. (Census, 1875, vol. iii. p. 587.)

DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Domestic Products (for sale).

Butter	Pounds .	9,134	\$3,250 00
Cider	Gallons .	8,900	950 00
Firewood	Cords .	2,020	10,916 00
Hoops	- -	50,000	400 00
Lumber	Feet .	400,000	6,000 00
Posts	- -	50	8 00
Railroad sleepers	- -	1,351	777 00
Wine	Gallons .	1,010	1,510 00

Domestic Products (for use).

Butter	Pounds .	11,291	\$4,401 00
Cheese	Pounds .	177	29 00
Cider	Gallons .	17,467	1,920 00
Cloth	Yards .	50	6 00
Dried fruit	Pounds .	1,630	219 00
Firewood	Cords .	699	3,665 00

Agricultural Products.

Apples	Bushels .	13,649	\$8,158 00
Beans	Bushels .	78	98 00
Beans, string and shell	Bushels .	58	71 00
Beef	Pounds .	58,100	5,810 00
Beets	Bushels .	600	372 00
Blackberries	Quarts .	128	13 00
Blueberries	Quarts .	70	7 00
Buckwheat	Bushels .	3	5 00
Butternuts	Bushels .	2	1 00
Cabbage	Heads .	30,815	2,131 00
Carrots	Bushels .	265	183 00
Cherries	Bushels .	14	28 00
Chickens, dressed	Pounds .	5,101	1,280 00
Corn, green	Bushels .	402	402 00
Corn, Indian	Bushels .	1,792	1,790 00
Corn, pop	Bushels .	23	65 00
Crab-apples	Bushels .	3	8 00
Cranberries	Bushels .	666	1,808 00
Currants	Quarts .	100	10 00
Eggs	Dozens .	16,331	4,899 00
Fodder, corn	Tons .	59	1,103 00
Geese, dressed	Pounds .	160	37 00
Grapes	Bushels .	391	762 00
Hay, English	Tons .	1,428	33,644 00
Hay, meadow	Tons .	311	3,438 00
Hay, clover	Tons .	4	90 00
Hay, millet	Tons .	17	352 00
Hides	- -	80	330 00

Honey	Pounds .	157	48 00
Huckleberries	Quarts .	1,720	152 00
Mangos	Bushels .	4	2 00
Manure	Cords .	1,173	7,040 00
Melons	-	1,500	23 00
Milk	Gallons .	94,334	20,753 00
Oats	Bushels .	183	133 00
Onions	Bushels .	657	682 00
Peaches	Bushels .	99	267 00
Pears	Bushels .	217	443 00
Pease, green	Bushels .	204	337 00
Plums	Bushels .	12	30 00
Pork	Pounds .	50,642	5,064 00
Potatoes, Irish	Bushels .	15,041	11,727 00
Pumpkins	Pounds .	1,200	12 00
Quinces	Bushels .	6	15 00
Raspberries	Quarts .	780	129 00
Rye	Bushels .	245	245 00
Squashes	Pounds .	3,950	91 00
Straw	Tons .	5	104 00
Strawberries	Quarts .	4,300	1,086 00
Tomatoes	Bushels .	12	12 00
Trees, fruit, in nurseries	-	-	200 00
Turnips	Bushels .	2,250	1,066 00
Veal	Pounds .	10,019	1,202 00
Vines, in nurseries	-	30	30 00
Wool, other than Saxony and Merino,	Pounds .	10	3 00

Aggregates.

Domestic products, for sale	\$23,811 00
Domestic products, for use	10,240 00
Hay, 1,760 tons	37,524 00
Other agricultural products	80,267 00
Total	\$151,842 00

(Census, 1875, vol. iii. p. 223.)

MANUFACTURES AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS.

NAMES OF INDUSTRIES.	Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Value of Goods and Work.
Beer, spruce	1	\$1,000 00	\$1,200 00
Boots and shoes	21	710,800 00	2,741,935 00
Boxes, packing	1	20,000 00	30,500 00
Boxes, packing and washing-machine	1	10,000 00	16,500 00
Bread and pastry	1	10,000 00	48,000 00
Buildings	3	6,050 00	49,000 00

NAMES OF INDUSTRIES.	Establish- ments.	Capital Invested.	Value of Goods and Work.
Builders' finish, etc.	1	6,000 00	5,000 00
Builders' finish and church fur- niture	1	9,500 00	26,628 00
Burial-cases	1	2,000 00	2,000 00
Carriages, wagons, and sleighs .	3	6,600 00	7,140 00
Cigars	1	5,000 00	24,000 00
Clothing, men's custom-made .	6	14,400 00	44,578 00
Clothing, women's	2	2,900 00	4,300 00
Dies and cutters	1	7,000 00	15,252 00
Furniture and tinware	1	15,000 00	12,000 00
Gas	1	8,000 00	16,235 00
Harnesses and saddles	2	750 00	3,789 00
Hats, silk	1	200 00	500 00
Heels, boot and shoe	2	8,500 00	21,728 00
Ice-cream and confectionery . .	1	2,000 00	3,563 00
Iron castings	2	24,000 00	34,750 00
Lasts	1	11,000 00	16,000 00
Leather	1	10,000 00	46,658 00
Leather belting	1	15,000 00	3,500 00
Machinery, boot and shoe . . .	3	19,000 00	39,250 00
Machinery, cotton	2	140,000 00	212,000 00
Meal	1	5,000 00	42,900 00
Nails, boot and shoe	1	22,000 00	45,000 00
Needles, sewing-machine . . .	2	4,500 00	12,500 00
Newspapers and job-printing .	2	16,000 00	5,200 00
Photographs	2	4,500 00	6,500 00
Picture-frames, screens, etc. .	1	500 00	2,875 00
Shirts	1	70 00	225 00
Soft soap	1	300 00	1,000 00
Spindles, spinning-rings, etc. .	2	120,000 00	258,000 00
Straw goods	1	30,000 00	190,000 00
Teeth, artificial	3	1,650 00	4,500 00
Tinware	2	1,900 00	3,350 00
OCCUPATIONS.			
Blacksmithing	8	3,800 00	17,007 00
Bleaching and dyeing	2	1,090 00	1,900 00
Bronzing	1	5 00	25 00
Butchering	4	12,000 00	64,868 00
Carpentry and joinery	4	1,915 00	7,650 00
Carriage-painting	1	150 00	500 00
Carriage-trimming	1	200 00	500 00
Carpet, feather, and hair cleansing,	1	50 00	50 00
Carpet-sewing	2	20 00	600 00
Coppersmithing	1	3 00	15 00
Chair cane-seating	1	-	50 00
China-decorating	1	-	25 00
Clock-repairing	4	200 00	700 00
Clothes-cleaning	2	10 00	300 00
Cobbling	5	300 00	2,325 00
Draughting and designing . . .	2	1,050 00	650 00

NAMES OF INDUSTRIES.	Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Value of Goods and Work.
Dress and cloak making . . .	5	520 00	5,825 00
Embroidery stamping . . .	1	60 00	75 00
Engraving	2	10 00	300 00
Furniture-painting	1	200 00	1,500 00
Gilding	2	1,900 00	3,000 00
Glazing	4	505 00	830 00
Gunsmithing	2	35 00	75 00
Ham-curing	1	200 00	400 00
Harness and saddle repairing .	3	350 00	1,900 00
Hat and fur repairing . . .	1	25 00	600 00
Instruments, musical, repairing .	1	25 00	150 00
Jewelry repairing	4	80 00	475 00
Locksmithing	1	18 00	100 00
Lumber sawing and planing . .	1	-	2,500 00
Machinists' work	3	1,300 00	13,435 00
Masoning, etc.	1	-	3,290 00
Millinery	8	6,650 00	16,100 00
Painting	6	8,880 00	23,650 00
Paper and wood hanging . . .	4	50 00	2,800 00
Plumbing	2	150 00	950 00
Roofing	1	50 00	1,000 00
Sewing-machine repairing . . .	1	300 00	900 00
Stair-building	1	-	3,000 00
Steam and gas fitting	1	5,000 00	3,000 00
Stencil-cutting	1	20 00	250 00
Tinsmithing, etc.	5	1,450 00	3,950 00
Umbrella repairing	1	15 00	80 00
Upholstering	3	8,300 00	4,980 00
Varnishing and polishing . . .	2	325 00	250 00
Watch-repairing	4	900 00	3,600 00
Wheelwrighting	4	850 00	5,750 00
Whitening and coloring . . .	1	15 00	50 00

Aggregates.

Manufactures (goods made) . .	81	\$1,271,120 00	\$3,998,056 00
Occupations (work done) . . .	118	59,576 00	201,930 00
(Census, 1875, vol. ii. pp. 160, 161.)	199	\$1,330,696 00	\$4,199,986 00

I find two granite quarries credited in this census to Milford, which ought to be mentioned in this connection. They are reported to have each an area of 21 acres, a capital invested of \$14,000, a working force of 75 employees, and to turn out productions to the value of \$74,038. Their totals must therefore be these figures doubled. I am not informed as to the precise position of these two quarries, as

several have been opened at different times in the north-easterly section of the town. One or more of these, situated nearest the Milford Branch of the Boston & Albany R. Rd., has been worked by the corporation of that road; and I infer that one, if not both, of those reported in 1875 must have belonged to that corporation. Others, farther west, had been opened, and were being worked at the same time: perhaps one of these got into the report. Latterly a promising joint-stock association, entitled, "The Milford Quarrying Company," has been formed, with a capital of \$50,000. It was incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, May 21, 1879; Orison Underwood, first director and president. Isaac S. Clafin, William H. Floyd, Richard Carroll, and F. Rafferty, complete the board of directors. The par value of shares is \$50. They own two quarries, — one a little east of Charles River, and the other a little west. Both are near the Hopkinton and Milford Branch of the Providence & Worcester R. Road, one mile and a half north of Milford Centre, twenty-four miles from Providence, twenty from Worcester, and thirty from Boston. The more easterly has an area of ten acres, and the westerly one of five or six acres. Mr. J. H. McChesney, of New York, a competent expert, who was called on to examine and report the qualities, etc., of this granite, speaks in the very highest terms of the westerly quarry, saying, "I regard it as one of the most beautiful and attractive granites ever seen for cemetery purposes, and indeed for any ornamental or architectural purpose." He rates the other as of a lower grade, yet eminently valuable for foundations and solid masonry in general. His report presents a showing highly encouraging for the new company.

This seems to be the place to note the amount of power used in town to drive machinery. This is specified in vol. ii. p. 333; which, however, I am told on good authority, is much below the present status. It is as follows: viz., 17 engines of 790 actual horse-power, and 6 water-wheels of 165 nominal horse-power. Since writing the foregoing a competent examiner says that at present there are 26 engines of 673 actual horse-power, and 7 water-wheels of 240 actual horse-power.

Among the principal manufacturing establishments now or quite recently in operation, I may mention several, without disparagement to others which I must leave unnoticed. In the Centre, mostly in the boot and shoe line, or some correlative business, are those of Clement, Colburn, & Co.; Johnson, Rust, & Co.; Clafin & Thayer; Foster & Quiggle; Houghton & Coolidge; Rafferty & Collins; John P. Daniels; Elbridge Mann; Elliot Alden; Bainbridge Hayward;

George Thayer ; Estabrook, Wires. & Co. (clinchng screws) ; Green Brothers (heels) ; and Benjamin H. Spaulding (straw goods). Most of these occupy capacious buildings, and possess more or less effective machinery. At Hopedale are extensive conveniences for the manufacture of cotton and woollen machinery, etc. George Draper & Sons, in connection with several corporations and individual operators, are successfully prosecuting this general line of business in its numerous branches to their own enrichment and that of the town.

The history of all this enterprise, and its growth to present dimensions, may be briefly sketched. As has already been intimated, our population evinced an early predilection for mechanical pursuits ; but they seem to have contented themselves with the old-fashioned ordinary branches, common to New England, for a long time. At first many of them were entitled "weaver" in legal instruments. Just what this calling was, and what its importance, I am not certain, but presume it must have been a trade requiring considerable skill and practice, probably on account of the complex figures wrought into the texture of our ancestral bed-spreads, table-cloths, and other elegant articles, in which the more favored families of former times delighted. Blacksmiths, carpenters, tanners, shoemakers, etc., were numerous enough to meet ordinary demands. Clothiers came in later with their carding, fulling, dyeing, and dressing appliances. The first of these in Milford Centre was Nathan Parkhurst, who, having learned his trade in Connecticut, set up the business on the Parkhurst water-privilege, just below the Charles-river Bridge over Main Street, about the year 1795 or 1796. The first mention of a shoemaker's shop on our records occurs in the laying or relaying out of what is now called Howard Street, in March, 1789. This was in the days of Warfield and Joel Hayward. There may have been other such shops ; but probably they were very small, in which only neighborhood custom-work was done. But somehow this avocation gradually became a favorite one. Ariel Bragg may justly be called the father of the boot and shoe manufacture in this town. This will be obvious to any attentive reader of his "Autobiography," which he published in his old age. He was a man of great inborn enterprise and energy, who mastered many depressing circumstances of early life, and made an honorable mark in business. He learned his trade in Brookline, Mass., as early as 1791 ; at which time, he says, there was not a shoe-store in Boston : and it was an almost unheard-of thing for one shoemaker to hire another, — i.e., to employ journeymen. He was probably the first one to do so in this town. He worked up into its north-east corner, out of the borders of Holliston, in the year 1795. Strug-

gling through many adversities onward to 1819, he then managed the largest establishment of the time; which, however, had only a shop some thirty by twenty feet in dimensions, two stories high, which he says "cost \$260." Several compeers had now started business in the same line on a smaller scale, chief among whom were Lee Clafin, also a tanner, and Rufus Chapin, in a little twelve by ten feet shop. These pioneers operated at first on a very small scale, finding a market for their goods in the neighboring towns, but chiefly in Boston and Providence. Col. Bragg quaintly describes his first marketing in Providence, in 1793, while in Holliston, near Milford line, as follows:—

"Hired a horse for fifty cents, bought a bag of hay of John Clafin [grandfather of our Aaron] for ten cents; and with his twenty-two pair of shoes in saddle-bags, and his bag of hay bound on behind him, before the sun had risen was off for Providence; stopped one-half mile North of Providence bridge; gave hay to his horse, and with one pair of shoes in his hand, and the saddle-bags on his back, marched on. When going on to the bridge saw two men standing by the wayside, when one of them called out, 'Have you shoes to sell?' The response was, I have. 'How many?' Twenty-two pairs. 'What do you ask?' One dollar per pair. Looking at them, said he, 'I will give you twenty-one dollars and fifty cents.' You shall have them. Took the money, returned to his horse, found him refreshed, when he mounted and rode direct to Mr. Draper's, in Attleborough, of whom he had heard when in Brookline. Bought six Calfskins; rode to Thurston's Tavern in Franklin, gave his horse the hay that remained, and arrived home one hour after sundown the same day; paid three weeks' board, and for his horse, and found that eight dollars would remain for his three weeks' work; which was far better than seven dollars per month at Brookline, where the inhabitants thought it beneath their dignity to hold conversation with their hired help, or a journeyman shoemaker." (Memoirs, pp. 40, 41.)

Of course this horseback and saddle-bags peddling was not long in getting into boxes and on to wagon-wheels. But the above extract will serve to impress the reader with a sharp sense of the contrast between those early days of small things, and the present car-loads of cased boots weekly going from our huge factories to the distant marts of the country. Let not the pioneers be forgotten. While this leading manufacture was growing up, other enterprises were attempted in town, though with less success. Between 1810 and '14 Thomas and William Coker, from Newbury, started the building of the then new-fashioned bellows-top chaises; and a little later wire-drawing. Peter Rockwood, as early as 1809, established himself in wheelwrighting. Gershom Nelson and his son Samuel had, before this, built the

first horse-wagons used in town, of that stanch old type famous for white-oak springs and enduring strength. William Godfrey, another father of Milford enterprise, set up the cotton-plush hat business in 1820, which had a prosperous run for a short time. In 1822 he introduced and encouraged the tinware manufacture by Lewis Johnson. About the same time he established a line of stage-coaches between Mendon, Milford, and Boston, and afterwards, lines extending to Hartford and Norwich, Conn., connecting the same with steamers running from those cities direct to New York; thus making *through* lines from Boston *viâ* this town to New York, greatly to the public convenience. In 1826 an important carriage, wheelwright, and harness manufactory went into operation under his auspices; also, in 1830, the currying business and leather trade. Meantime two small manufactories of cotton and woollen goods had been started in town: one in Bungay, so called by Ebenezer Hunt as early, perhaps, as 1827; and the other, not long after, in the Centre, by Stephen R. and Parmenas P. Parkhurst. This manufacture had a run of several years in both places, but was doomed to extinction. Pecuniary losses, fires, etc., desolated them. During this general period a succession of traders flourished in town, chief among whom were Benjamin Godfrey, Pearley Hunt, John Clafin, jun., and their successors in the Centre, and Samuel Penniman and his at South Milford.

Among the principal successors of the fore-mentioned pioneers in the boot and shoe manufacture down to the present occupants of the field, the following may be named: John Mason, Eleazer Parkhurst, Luther Clafin, Henry Ball, several sons of Ariel Bragg, Homer T. Ball, Seth P. Carpenter, Chapin & Mann, C. C. Daniels, Obed, Austin, Edward and David Daniels, John Goldsmith, Hunt & Cheney, Jeremiah Kelley, Cephas Lawrence. O. B. Parkhurst, Andrew J. Sumner, Orison Underwood, Otis Thayer, Dexter Walker. Silas Tingley, Emory Walker, Samuel Walker, Geo. S. Bowker, Washington Ellis, Elias Whitney, Amasa Parkhurst, Wm. H. Sadler. Curriers and leather dealers, Godfrey & Mayhew. These names and several others appear in the little primer directories of 1846 and '47, issued by Wm. A. Hayward,—the first things of the kind ever printed in town. A few of them have continued to the present day; but the majority have either died, left town, or ceased from business in this line. In the Directory, published by A. D. Sargeant for 1856, I find advertisements as follows: "Eames & Hathaway, manufacturers of all kinds of machines for making boots." "Godfrey, Colburn, & Co., boot manufacturers, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Central St., Milford, Mass." "A. C. Mayhew & Co., manufacturers and wholesale

dealers in boots and leather, Milford, Mass., and No. 9 Elm St., Boston." "O. Underwood, Battles Brothers, boot manufacturers, Pearl St., Milford, Mass." "Aaron Clafin, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in boots, shoes, and leather, 94 North St., Boston; manufactory, Central St., Milford, Mass." "A. B. Vant, boot manufacturer, Pearl St., Milford, Mass." "Calvin Barber, boot manufacturer, Central St., Milford, Mass." "Comstock, Cole, & Co., commission merchants, and wholesale dealers in boots, shoes, and leather, 89 and 91 Pearl St., Boston, Central St., Milford, Mass." "Elbridge Mann, manufacturer and dealer in boots, shoes, and leather, No. 76 Pearl St., Boston; manufactory, Main St., Milford, Mass." "George Jones & Son, boot manufacturers, Charles St., Milford, Mass., etc." Then follow, of the same general tenor, the advertisements by Austin Daniels, Mellen C. Bragg, James H. Barker, Alden & Harrington, Otis Thayer, H. O'Brien, Dennis Eames, Obed Daniels, H. T. Ball, B. Hayward, John Goldsmith, Bragg & Birch, Willard Bragg, Elias Whitney, Cole & Brother, Nathan Doty, etc. Our next Directory, by C. C. Drew, appeared on a much larger scale in 1869, thirteen years later. In that some of the foregoing names are missing, several are continued, and some new ones take position. Among the latter are George B. Blake & Co., 81 Central St.; F. A. Bragg, Braggville; D. G. Chapin, 72 Central St.; Clement, Colburn, & Co., North Bow St.; Clafin & Thayer, 66 Central St.; Cochrane & Thayer, 50 Central St.; C. B. Godfrey & Co., 52 Central St.; Munroe A. Goldsmith, Purchase St.; Henry & Daniels, Central, near Depot; E. Mann & Son, 229 Main St.; A. J. Sumner, 66 Purchase St.; Zimri Thurber, 62 Purchase St.; Underwood Sons & Fisher, Pearl St.; Walker, Johnson, & Co., North Bow St., corner of Jefferson. Then follow numerous collateral and kindred advertisers, whose names and branches I omit. I have thus partially traced the chain of actors in this enterprising manufacture from humble pioneer times to the present, so that the reader, in spite of changes and my omissions, can form a tolerable idea of its progress.

I will add some statistics from a few of our larger establishments, just to show the magnitude of their recent operations. Some of these are in the direct line of the manufacture, and a few of them correlative.

Clement, Colburn, & Co. are the leading firm. They manufacture men's, youths', and boys' kip and calf boots, also California mining-boots. They have ample buildings and machinery, employ during the busy season 500 hands, all males, work up a proportionate amount of stock, and turn out annually 20,000 cases of boots (12 pairs to the

case), first quality of goods, worth over \$500,000. Average number of months given employment, 11; average wages paid, \$1.75 to \$2 per day.

Johnson, Rust, & Co. (formerly Walker, Johnson, & Co., who started 1864) manufacture numerous styles of finest quality goods, calf and kip, for Southern, Western, and the New-England markets, also a superior article of Hungarian, nailed, screwed, and quilted boots for miners, supplying large orders from Colorado, Utah, California, and New Mexico. Their main building is 85 by 40 ft., and 5 stories high, with ample steam-power and improved machinery. They have several subsidiary buildings for their employees. They employ 260 workmen, and pay out annually for labor \$100,000. They work up per year 70,000 sides of kip leather, valued at \$125,000; 5,000 sides oak sole leather, valued at \$33,000; 12,000 sides red sole leather, valued at \$42,000, and additional stock valued at \$25,000. The resulting product is 12,000 cases of boots, valued at \$325,000. At the same time they run a factory at Randolph, Mass., in which they employ 100 workmen, and manufacture a high grade of hand-screwed, machine-sewed, and pegged calf boots and shoes. They have a store at 116 Summer St., Boston, where they sell largely, not only their own goods, but on commission for other manufacturers.

Houghton, Coolidge, & Co., of Boston, Moses Walker, superintendent, run a factory 90 by 40 ft., 5 stories, with an appendant shop 35 by 20 ft., 2 stories, and all helpful machinery. They manufacture wax and kip boots, employ over 500 operatives during the busy season, pay them \$100,000 wages per annum, work up stock to the value of \$250,000, and turn out 17,000 cases, valued at \$350,000.

Clafin & Thayer run a factory 115 by 42 ft., 4 stories, have 250 employees, manufacture 120,000 pairs boots and shoes valued at \$200,000, and give 12 months' employment. They have the usual modern facilities of power and machinery.

Elbridge Mann operates a factory 172 by 36 ft., 5 stories, with a boiler-house 30 by 20 ft., and an engine of 20 horse-power. He manufactures boots and shoes of ordinary quality, employs 200 hands, works up over \$80,000 worth of stock, and turns out an annual product of 10,000 to 15,000 cases, valued at \$250,000. Since burnt out.

John P. Daniels runs a factory 115 by 30 ft., three stories, having power and machinery to the value of \$5,000; makes kip and thick boots; pays out to operatives \$50,000 per year; works up \$80,000 worth of stock, and produces goods to the value of about \$135,000.

I have not deemed it necessary to procure statistics from several other enterprising manufacturers, because the foregoing is sufficient

to show the amazing contrast between the humble beginning and present magnitude of the boot and shoe business in our town. I will, however, subjoin a somewhat interesting account of two correlative establishments, which have grown into importance within the last few years.

The first of these is that of Estabrook, Wires, & Co., for the manufacture of their "clinchng screw" and various other useful articles. Competent judges have pronounced the whole unique and unrivalled, in general and in detail. The design of this patent clinching screw is to fasten boot and shoe soles, which it does to perfection. These enterprising manufacturers invented and patented their screw some years ago, and for a while executed their work chiefly by hand; but such was the demand created by its extraordinary merits as fast as known, that they soon applied their inventive genius to the production of the machinery necessary to more rapid execution. They perfected such machinery, and can now exhibit to the admiration of beholders a series of automatic workers that not only demonstrate their own superior mechanical ingenuity, but enable them to fill promptly their constantly multiplying orders from all parts of the country. The usual average of each machine is one hundred and fifty screws per minute, with the capability of doubling that number if desired. The superior excellence of these screws has rendered their manufacture a triumphant success. Even the War Department of the United States, having thoroughly tested them, indorses and patronizes them. Besides this leading production of their establishment, Messrs. Estabrook & Wires turn out first-rate crimping-brakes, forms, sinks, tables, sticks, and steels, seam rubber legs, boot and shoe trees, turning-jacks, etc., all in considerable quantities, and bearing the warranty stamp of their names. The driving force for their machinery is a steam-engine of thirty-five horse-power, and all their buildings and appliances are in prime condition.

The other rather notable establishment, in the same neighborhood, is Greene Brothers' heel factory. It belongs to Messrs. Geo. M. and Randall B. Greene. They manufacture boot and shoe heels, and are said to have the largest concern of this kind in the United States. These heels are made of upper-leather remnants, purchased wherever obtainable, and brought in immense quantities by railroad-cars to their factory-doors. They turn out 1,500,000 pairs of heels annually. By ingenious processes they form these heels, extract from them all their greasy substance, and utilize, in one way or another, all the scrap-leather that comes into their possession. The most worthless remains are used as fuel to feed their engines. They find an ample

market in Boston, Lynn, and numerous boot and shoe towns, for all the heels they can manufacture. In two recent months they sold to soap and candle makers no less than 112,000 lbs. of their extracted grease, — a mere incidental of their operations. They began business in 1867 with 4 employees, and have now 100.

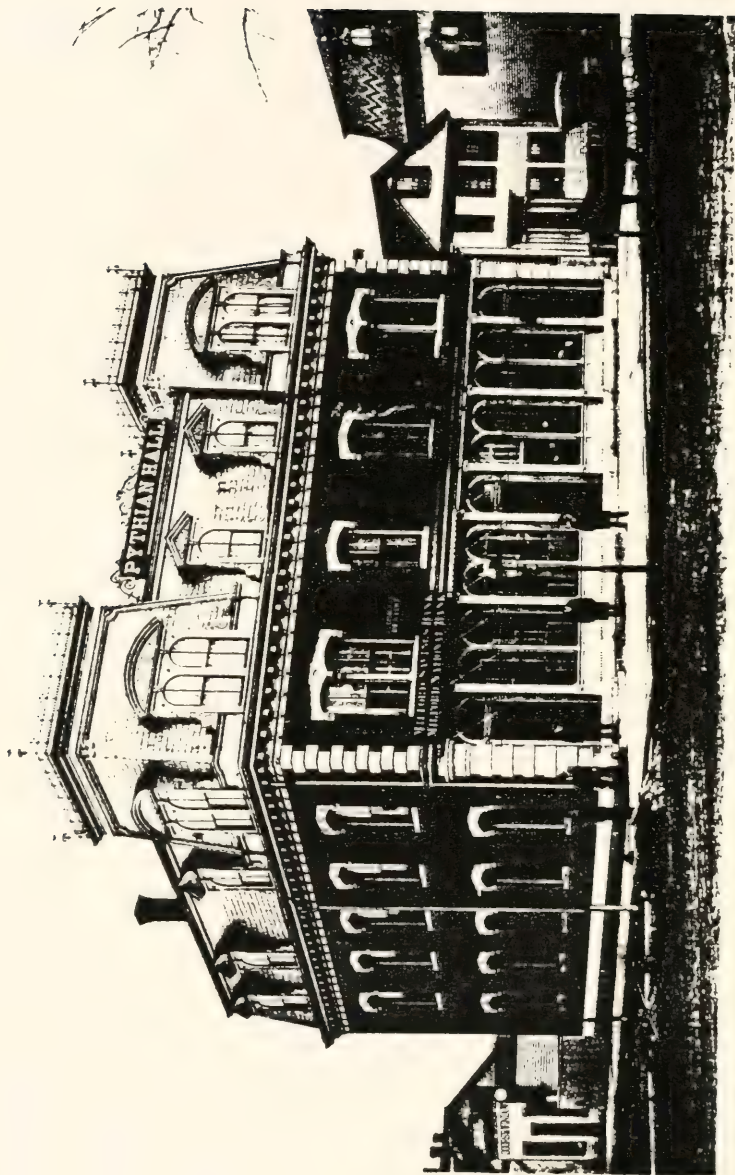
There is another branch of business that ought not to be passed over in silence. I refer to the straw-goods manufacture. Samuel Penniman, Jr., *alias* Maj. Saml., a man of sterling enterprise at So. Milford, introduced this business as early, I think, as between 1810 and '12, not much later starting his Bellingham cotton and woollen factory. His store was a central depot for straw braid to a wide circle of population at least ten miles in diameter. He purchased largely, and stimulated thousands of fingers to braid for him. He manufactured straw bonnets, but on how large a scale I am not well enough informed to state. He died in the prime of middle age, and was succeeded in trade by his son and Samuel Leeds. I believe his successors made the same manufacture one of their specialties for several years. Later, John Claffin, Esq., and his son Aaron, carried it on to some extent, with Nahum Legg as their mechanical superintendent. Still later, Joel Holbrook and wife, in the Bear Hill district, pursued it on a moderate scale. Within the last fifteen years it has been prosecuted with various success by Benj. H. Spaulding, with and without co-partners. At length he has raised it to such a height of importance that he operates a factory 100 by 40 feet, several stories high, well supplied with effective machinery, employs about 400 hands of both sexes, and manufactures goods to the value of \$200,000.

We come finally to the manufacture of cotton and woollen machinery at Hopedale. This bright and beautiful village is situated a mile and a half westerly from the town centre on Mill River, toward the frontier of Mendon. In its whole length and breadth it must have nearly one hundred dwelling-houses and six hundred inhabitants. It was founded in 1842 by the Hopedale Community, grew thriftily till that Community relinquished its unitary arrangements in 1856, and still more thriftily from that time to the present. From the beginning, its leading people have distinguished themselves more and more by mechanical genius and manufacturing enterprise. Here are four strong firms operating, besides their minor subsidiaries, — all more or less connected in their pecuniary interests and co-operating in their industrial results. These firms are : (1) George Draper & Sons, whose special province includes a host of valuable improvements in cotton and woollen machinery, such as temples, Sawyer spindles, Draper's

filling spinner, double spinning-rings, steps and bolsters, patent motions for looms, Thompson oil-cans, shuttle-guides, etc. (2) The Hopedale Machine Co., manufacturers of improvements in cotton machinery, special machinists' tools, patent warpers, spoolers with patent steps and bolsters, etc.; George Draper, president; William F. Draper, treasurer; Joseph B. Bancroft, superintendent. (3) Dutcher Temple Co., sole manufacturers of Dutcher's patent temples, Kayser's patent temples, Murkland's carpet temples, etc.; George Draper, president; F. J. Dutcher, treasurer and secretary; W. W. Dutcher, agent. (4) The Hopedale Furnace Co., whose business is to manufacture and furnish to order iron castings of all descriptions.

The Hopedale Machine Co. occupies the most northerly of the water-privileges, and has a principal shop 220 feet in length by 66 in width, and three stories in height. Its machinery is driven by a motor-force derived from a Leffel turbine wheel, and, when scarcity of water requires it, by a steam-engine of 50 horse-power. The next privilege below is occupied by the Dutcher Temple Co. and its adjuncts, with ample buildings, water and steam power, and many ingenious contrivances (some of them wonderfully constructed) to facilitate its operations. The foundery, with all its appurtenances, stands closely adjacent on the west side of the canal, and the ring-shop only a few feet south of the temple-shop. Nearly a mile further south is another valuable privilege, with a capacious shop chiefly devoted to the elaboration of the famous Sawyer spindle, owned by Dea. A. A. Westcott, and managed in connection with the interests of Geo. Draper & Sons. The dams, ponds, canals, anti-fire apparatus, offices, supplementary shops, outbuildings, and manifold conveniences up and down the river, can be appreciated only by judicious observers.

A vast majority of the cotton-mills in the United States, and many woollen-mills, have adopted these Hopedale improvements to a greater or less extent; and their proprietors are reaping therefrom a rich harvest of profits. Foremost among them are the temple, Sawyer spindle, the Rabbeth spindle, and the adjustable spinning-rings, — three notable patents. The temples are in universal use in the United States, Mexico, South America, and to a considerable extent in Europe. Leading manufacturers have demonstrated to their satisfaction that the spindle yields an enormous saving in power, labor, cost, etc. The number of these spindles already introduced and in use is over 1,200,000. The rings, too, have proved a great success. The number of these furnished and in satisfactory use exceeds



BANK BLOCK.

1,500,000. But the multitude of less conspicuous articles sent forth from these Hopedale laboratories are distributed far and wide over the country, and roll up a formidable aggregate of mechanical production, usefulness, and wealth. In good times all these establishments together employ nearly 350 hands, meet a monthly pay-roll of \$12,000, and make aggregate sales to the amount of more than \$500,000 per annum. The different kinds of machines and appliances manufactured here, with and without patent securities, must number at least 100. Since the foregoing was penned, these Hopedale manufactures have vastly increased with improvements made by new inventions, large structures erected, and a continual expansion of operations.

Milford Centre is, of course, the commanding locality, both of population and business. There the three railroads have their *foci*, the stores distribute their various merchandise most extensively, the boot-factories abound, and spacious buildings afford their manifold accommodations. Of blocks distinctively so styled, and kindred buildings, there are the following: Arcade block, 95 to 101 Main St.; Bank block, Main; Bay State block, 102 to 108 Main; Blunt's block, corner Franklin; Central building, 86 Main; Church block, 43, 45, 47, 49 Main; Exchange block, Main, corner Exchange; Gleason's building, School, corner Spruce; Grant block, 174 Main; Hayward's Exchange, 137, 139, 141 Main; Irving block, 143, 145, 147 Main; Jefferson block, 90, 92, 94, 96 Main; Lincoln block, School, corner Pine; Mechanics' block, 138, 140, 142 Main; Phenix building, 3, 5, 7 Main; Thayer's block, Main; Union block, 73, 75, 77, 79 Main; and Washington block, 150, 152 Main.

There are the two banks, — the Milford National, organized March, 1865, with a capital of \$250,000, and the Home National, organized May, 1872, with a capital of \$130,000; also the Savings Bank, incorporated in 1851, — a solid and reliable institution; also the Fire Insurance Co., in successful operation. There are the chief market-places, lawyer's offices, judicial resorts, municipal headquarters, the highest educational privileges, the public library, the lecture-halls, the principal churches, the places of amusement, and now, most pretentious of all, the new Music Hall. There, too, is the telegraph office, some twenty-five years in operation, and also its youthful rival, the telephone establishment. There is the "Milford Journal" office, and our other chief printing-houses; and there we find the seats of our numerous fraternal, charitable, and reformatory associations, the residences of our physicians, surgeon-dentists, and official authorities. There, indeed, cluster most, though not all, the fruits of the town's enterprise, wealth, intelligence, and general progress.

CHAPTER XIV.

TOWN BY-LAWS, LAWSUITS, CRIMINALITY, ETC.

By-Laws of the Town.—Why, how, and when established; copied in Full.—Remarks on their Enforcement and General Operation.

Important Lawsuits and Reports of the Same.—Compiled and prepared for this Work by Thomas G. Kent, Esq., with a Brief Introduction and Explanatory Notes by the Author.—Some Historical Facts and Interesting Legal Adjudications presented by Mr. Kent.

The Criminal Status of Milford since a Town.—The Population shown to have always been comparatively free from Capital Crimes and Gross Misdemeanors, though with enough of Offences and Disorders to deplore.

BY-LAWS OF THE TOWN.

I SUPPOSE these By-Laws are substantially the same as those of most large towns in the Commonwealth, and chiefly borrowed from older approved codes. They were rendered necessary by similar causes as elsewhere; and, having been legally established in 1871, were published in pamphlet form to the extent of several hundred copies. To preserve them in more permanent form for use and reference, I incorporate them into this volume *verbatim* and entire. Those relating to "Truant Children," etc., adopted in 1864, are also given, as in the aforesaid pamphlet.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER, SS.

At the Superior Court, begun and holden at Worcester, within and for the County of Worcester, for Criminal Business, on the second Monday of May, being the eighth day of said month, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and until the nineteenth day of said month,

By the Honorable

FRANCIS H. DEWEY,
One of the Justices of said Court,

and on the twenty-second day of May, A.D. 1871, and during the remainder of said term,

By the Honorable

ROBERT C. PITMAN,
One of the Justices of said Court.

BY-LAWS OF THE TOWN OF MILFORD.

"1. If any person shall revel, use obscene language, quarrel or commit any manner of mischief, or otherwise behave in a disorderly manner in any street, highway or gangway, or in any building or other public place in said town to the disturbance or annoyance of the peaceable inhabitants thereof, or any portion of them, or shall aid, assist, encourage or promote the same to be done by any other person or persons, he shall be fined not less than two dollars, nor more than twenty dollars.

"2. If any person shall fire or discharge any gun, fowling piece or firearm, or make any bonfire or other fire in any street or public place in said town, he shall be fined not less than two dollars nor more than twenty dollars.

"3. If any person shall set fire to any fire-works, composed of gunpowder, fulminating powder, or spirits of turpentine, or other combustible matter, as an ingredient, or shall throw any such lighted fire-works without license of the Selectmen first obtained therefor, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars.

"4. If any person shall ride, drive or lead any animal, or move or trundle any vehicle upon any sidewalk in said town, except light carriages for the conveyance of children, unless for the purpose of necessarily crossing the same, or who shall allow any animal or vehicle belonging to him or under his care to stand on such sidewalk, or who shall saw, split, or cut any fire wood or lumber on such sidewalk, shall be fined not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars.

"5. If any person shall suffer or permit any horse or other animal, carriage, or vehicle of any description, belonging to him, or under his care, to stand or stop upon any cross walk in said town, for any other purpose except the taking up or setting down of passengers, or for any longer time than shall be necessary for such purpose, he shall be fined not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars.

"6. If any person shall place or cause to be placed, or shall suspend, or cause to be suspended from any house, shop, store, lot or place, over any street, any goods, wares, or merchandise whatsoever, or any other thing, so that the same shall extend or project into the public highway more than one foot, unless the same shall be at least eight feet above such street or highway, shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than ten dollars.

"7. No awning or sign shall be placed or continued over such sidewalk, unless the supports and every part of such awning or sign shall be at least eight feet above the sidewalk, without the written permission of the Selectmen therefor, which shall state the time such obstruction may be allowed, and every person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall forfeit and pay a fine not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars.

"8. Whenever any such sidewalk becomes obstructed, or made impassable by reason of the erecting or repairing of any building, or of the doing of any work, the person doing or causing the same to be done, shall place

or cause to be placed a good and convenient temporary walk around such obstructions. Every violation of the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars.

"9. If three or more persons shall stand in a group or near to each other, on any sidewalk in such a manner as to obstruct a free passage for foot passengers, after a request to move on, made by any police officer or constable, they shall be fined not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars each.

"10. If any person shall play at ball, or throw balls or stones or snowballs or foot balls, or throw any missiles by hand or otherwise, within any of the streets or public places of said town of Milford, shall be fined not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars.

"11. If any owner or person having for a time the use of any horse or other animal, shall ride, drive, or permit the same to go at an immoderate rate, so as to endanger persons standing or passing in said streets, highways or public places in said town, every person so offending therein, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence not less than five dollars, or more than twenty dollars. Provided further, that all unnecessary riding or driving any horse or other animals, at a faster rate than eight miles an hour, shall be considered a violation of this By-Law.

"12. If any person shall throw or deposit, or cause to be thrown or deposited in any street, highway, or public place, any coal dust, soot, ashes, cinders, shavings, hair, shreds, manure, oyster, clam or lobster shells, or any animal or vegetable matter, or substance whatever, he shall be fined not less than one dollar, or more than twenty dollars.

"13. If any person shall coast or run down in, into, across, or along, any of the streets or highways in said town, on any hand sled, board or other thing upon the snow or ice, he shall for each offence, be fined not less than one dollar, or more than five dollars.

"14. Every person who shall for the purpose of erecting or repairing any building, erect or cause to be erected any staging, or deposit any building materials or rubbish, or remains of any old building, in such manner as to obstruct the passage over more than one half part of any street or highway in which such staging is erected, or such building, materials, rubbish or remains of any building are deposited, without the written permission of the Selectmen therefor, shall be fined not less than two dollars, nor more than twenty dollars.

"15. In erecting any building situated on any street or highway, or doing any other work, no person shall place or deposit, nor suffer to remain in any part of such street or highway, any lumber or other building material, nor any rubbish or remains of any old building for any longer period than may be necessary from time to time, for the prosecution of the work which may be going on, and in case any lumber or other building materials, or any rubbish or remains of any old building, must of necessity remain after dark, a sufficient light shall be kept over or near the same throughout the whole of the night, so as to give sufficient notice to all persons passing in or through such street or highway. Every person violating any provision of

this section, shall be fined not less than two dollars, or more than twenty dollars.

"16. If any person shall tie or fasten any horse, cattle, or team, to any of the trees planted in any public highway or street, or on any public lands in said town, for shade or ornament, or any thing put up for the protection of said trees, he shall forfeit and pay for each offence, a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than ten dollars.

"17. If any person shall maliciously, wantonly or carelessly throw down, extinguish or otherwise injure any lamp or lantern, erected for the purpose of lighting any street or highway in said town, whether the same shall have been erected by the town or any corporation, or by any individual, or who shall light such lamp without proper authority, shall be fined not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars.

"18. If any person shall maliciously, wantonly or carelessly, daub with paint, cut, deface or otherwise injure any public lamp or lamp post, trees, fences, buildings, or other objects useful or ornamental, shall be fined not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars.

"19. If any person shall throw a carcass of any dead animal, into any of the ponds, streams or waters within the limits of said town, or if any person shall leave any such carcass of any such animal to decay on the surface of the ground, or insufficiently buried therein, near any building or any road, or other highway in said town, he shall pay for every such offence, a sum not less than five dollars, nor more than ten dollars.

"20. If any person shall at any time whatsoever, empty into any public street or highway of said town, any part of the contents of any sink, cesspool or privy, shall be fined not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars.

"21. If any person or persons shall, between the first day of May, and the first day of November, in any year carry into or through any public street or highway, any part of the contents of any sink, cesspool or privy, in any cart, wagon or other vehicle whatever, except between the hours of ten o'clock in the evening and sunrise, shall be fined not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars.

"22. If any person or persons shall, at any time whatsoever, carry into or through any such public street or highway, any part of the contents of any sink, cesspool or privy, in any cart, wagon or other vehicle which shall not be effectually covered and water-tight, shall be fined not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars.

"23. If any cart, wagon or other vehicle whatsoever, having therein the contents of any sink, cesspool or privy, shall be permitted to stand (except while loading), in any such street or highway, the owner or owners, driver or drivers of any such cart, wagon or other vehicle, shall be fined not less than two dollars, nor more than ten dollars.

"24. It shall be the duty of all owners or occupants of halls or other rooms of public entertainment or amusement in this town, to have all the doors of exit from said rooms swing out when they open, if the same can be done; but if said doors do swing in, then at the time of opening of said

rooms or halls for the reception of the public, it shall be the duty of said owners or occupants to open said doors to their fullest extent, and to secure the same in that position with locks until the close of said entertainment or public gathering. Any person or persons violating this By-Law, shall forfeit and pay for each offence, not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars."

"At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Milford, qualified by law to vote in elections and in town affairs, holden this, the tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, the said inhabitants, voted to adopt the foregoing By-Laws, as By-Laws for the town of Milford.

"Voted, that the Town Clerk present said By-Laws to the Superior Court for approval.

Attest :

LEWIS FALES, *Town Clerk.*

"The foregoing By-Laws of the town of Milford, being presented to the Court at the present term, are examined and approved by the Court.

Attest :

JOHN A. DANA, *Assistant Clerk.*

A copy, Attest :

JOHN A. DANA, *Assistant.*

A true copy, Attest :

LEWIS FALES, *Town Clerk."*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"WORCESTER, ss.

"At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Milford, qualified by law to vote in elections and in town affairs, holden this, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixty-four, by adjournment from the eighth day of said month, when the said inhabitants voted to adopt the following By-Laws, proposed by the School Committee as amended, viz:—

PROVISIONS, ARRANGEMENTS, AND BY-LAWS OF THE TOWN OF MILFORD, CONCERNING TRUANT CHILDREN AND ABSENTEES FROM SCHOOL :

"SECTION 1. Any of the persons described in the first section of the "Act concerning truant children and absentees from school," approved on the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, upon conviction of any offence therein described, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or by confinement for a term not exceeding two years in the place hereinafter designated.

"SECT. 2. The Selectmen shall annually, in the month of March, appoint three persons, who shall alone be authorized, in case of violation of these By-Laws, to make complaint and carry into execution the sentence thereon, and who shall be known as Truant officers, and who shall receive for their services the same rate of compensation as Constables of the town receive for

their services : *provided*, that for the present year said Truant Officers shall be appointed immediately after the adoption and approval of these By-Laws.

"SECT. 3. In case a Truant Officer shall find any person between the ages of seven and sixteen years, belonging to any of the public schools in said town of Milford, during school hours, wandering about in or near any street, square, common, lane or by-way, or at any public place of resort or amusement, without sufficient excuse for this absence from school, he shall apprehend such person, and take him to his school in case he shall not deem it proper to file a complaint against the offender, and shall forthwith notify the parent or guardian of the child of his doings in the premises.

"SECT. 4. The Truant Officers shall keep a true record of their proceedings—of the number of offences noticed, complaints made, acquittals or corrections had, and the punishments awarded therefor, and the names of the parties dealt with, together with the names of their parents or guardians, a copy of which, with a statement in detail of the cost to the town of their services, and the amount of fines, received, shall be delivered to the School Committee annually, on or about the fifteenth day of February; and the School Committee shall incorporate the substance of these records into their reports, for the information of the town.

"SECT. 5. The Reform School of Worcester is hereby assigned and provided as the institution of instruction, house of reformation, or suitable situation mentioned in section second of the Act aforesaid.

"SECT. 6. The Justice of the Court having jurisdiction in the cases arising under these By-Laws shall receive for his services the fees allowed by law in criminal cases.

Attest :

LEWIS FALES, *Town Clerk.*

"A true copy of Town Record.

Attest :

LEWIS FALES, *Town Clerk.*

"SUFFOLK, ss.

Superior Court, Oct. Term, 1864.

"The foregoing By-Laws of the Town of Milford are approved.

CHARLES ALLEN, *Chief Justice.*

A true copy, Attest :

LEWIS FALES, *Town Clerk.*"

ENFORCEMENT, ETC.

So far as I am informed, the foregoing by-laws have been as well respected, enforced, and operatively salutary as those of any other municipality. There are always more or less persons in every community who transgress its laws. Most of these do so through ignorance, inadvertence, or unmalicious self-indulgence; the minority from sheer lawlessness or wilful viciousness. Our town is no exception. As a general rule its authorities have wisely avoided needless severity, and relied more on moral than legal enforcement's, reserving the latter for obviously hard cases. The result has been general

good order, and fewer criminal outrages than in some communities claiming a more puritanic religious and civil standing. What may be called the frolicsome spirit of our population is, perhaps, more difficult to restrain than the brutal vices. This is seen sometimes in *fast* exploits, fun-making, high good times, and especially in the 4th of July racket-patriotism of "Young America." The last is a good-natured but mischievous nuisance here, as elsewhere generally, and very difficult to abate; but, on the whole, Milford, though lively, is a law-abiding community.

IMPORTANT LAWSUITS AND REPORTS OF THE SAME.

The matter of this section is an acceptable contribution from the pen of Thomas G. Kent, Esq., one of our ablest lawyers. I welcomed the same appreciatively, and present it to the reader exactly in his own words and legal phraseology. The great controversy between our two parties, "Town Party" and "Parish Party," to which Mr. Kent refers in his opening paragraph, has been more or less distinctly alluded to in preceding chapters of this work, particularly in Chap. X., on Religious Societies. The litigation which was evolved by this controversy, as well as other suits included in the reports collated by Mr. Kent, raised some subtle and important law questions, the adjudication of which had not merely a local interest, but a wide-spread one throughout our Commonwealth and country. This section will, therefore, be valuable, not only to the people of our own town, living and yet unborn, but to many outside readers of our history. How muchsoever the discords and litigations which began here in 1819 were to be deprecated for the unhappiness attendant and consequent upon them, they were certainly overruled for good. The intense rivalry they inspired increased enterprise, disciplined mind, drew in earnest immigrants, stimulated business, multiplied wealth, created new social centres, and advanced both physical and mental progress. Thus we may reverently adore and trust that all-wise Providence which never permits evil to frustrate his all-comprehending benevolence.

MR. KENT'S ARTICLE.

The history of a town is hardly complete without a record of its litigation. The strife at the time may cause anger and bitterness; but the result may serve to stimulate, and in the end to develop, the energies, and advance the prosperity, of both parties and of the whole town. Such has been the effect in Milford. A memorable controversy, about threescore years ago, brought into existence the old

brick town-house, the old brick church, and the lower town hotel. Only those cases that have been of sufficient importance to be passed upon by the highest court, and that are found in the published reports, are inserted here. The attempt has been to collect all those cases where the town was directly or indirectly interested since its incorporation. Of course no suits between private parties are included.

The cases are given in the order of their dates :—

MILFORD *vs.* WORCESTER (7 Mass. 48, 1810).

In this action the settlement of Rhoda Temple, alleged by the plaintiff to be the wife of Stephen Temple and mother of their six children, was in controversy.

It was agreed that Stephen had his legal settlement in Worcester, and also that Rhoda and the six children belonged to Worcester if Stephen and Rhoda were lawfully married. The dispute related to the legality of the marriage.

It was proved that Stephen and Rhoda, in 1784, resided in Upton, that there was recorded in Upton a certificate of their intention to marry, and that some time in that year they went together to a tavern in Upton, produced their certificate, and that one — Dorr, Esq.,¹ a justice of the peace, happened to be present. They requested him to marry them; but he, for some cause, refused “to take an active part.” The parties, however, bent on marriage, remained in the room where Esquire Dorr was present; and Stephen declared that he took Rhoda as his lawful wife, and she declared that she took him as her lawful husband.

Some of the testimony tended to prove that Dorr encouraged the parties in this; but he denied it. The jury found against the validity of the marriage. The case went to the full court, upon the question whether the mutual engagement of the parties in this case to take each other for husband and wife in the room where a justice of the peace was present, he not assenting, but refusing to solemnize the act, was a lawful marriage; and the court decided that it was not.

Hastings for plaintiffs, Lincoln for defendants.

(This rule has been modified by later statutes, and by the court in *Myers v. Pope*, 110 Mass. 314).

MILFORD *vs.* BELLINGHAM (16 Mass. 107, 1819).

This action was brought to recover the expense of supporting Bess Corbett, a negro woman. Nothing was in controversy except the

¹ Probably Joseph Dorr, Esq., of Mendon.

settlement of the woman. She was originally the slave of Dr. Corbett of Bellingham. The defendant town claimed that Dr. Corbett had given her to his grand-daughter, Esther Messenger, when she married Col. Frost of Milford.¹ In proof of this they relied on the declarations of Dr. Corbett at the time Bess left his house for that of Col. Frost, and on those of Esther, the wife of Col. Frost. The latter denied that Bess ever belonged to him or his wife as a slave. The jury found for the defendant town, and there was a judgment against the town of Milford.

Same counsel as in last case.

Thus far the records show lawsuits only with stranger towns, foreign wars, as it were, which would not be likely to engender much personal feeling; but about this time there broke out a controversy among the inhabitants, a sort of civil war, that shook the town to its centre, and created a hostility that for many years found its way into the public business and social relations of the inhabitants, that even to this day has not been wholly obliterated.

The original difference was semi-religious. The Town, from its foundation in 1780, had year by year raised, by taxation of all its inhabitants, a sufficient sum to support the minister of the First Congregational Parish. The town-meetings had always been held in the meeting-house.

But it so happened, after a time, that the rigid doctrines preached by the Rev. David Long were not acceptable to all the people, principally to those residing in the lower village and towards the North Purchase; and they separated or seceded from the old parish, and formed themselves into a new society, and soon after built the brick church. The Parish, which was in existence prior to the incorporation of the town, thereupon assumed to control the meeting-house, and sold it; and it was removed from its former site near the spot on which the present edifice stands, and made a part of the hotel then standing near the present location of the Mansion House.

This action was prolific of lawsuits. First came *Milford vs. Godfrey* and others (1 Pick. 91, 1822).

This lawsuit was prosecuted to see whether the Town, or the Parish, owned the meeting-house. The land on which the meeting-house stood was conveyed to the Precinct, in 1748, by Ichabod Robinson, the meeting-house having been previously built. In 1780, upon a petition of the Precinct, the territory embraced therein was created the Town of Milford. From that time till 1815, a period of thirty-five years, the meeting-house was occupied by the Town for its town-meetings,

¹ Amariah Frost, jun., to whom I have nowhere else seen the title Col. given.

and all parochial affairs were managed by the Town. The Town employed the minister, enlarged and repaired the meeting-house, and employed a person to take care of it; and the Parish did not meantime choose officers or otherwise actively organize. In 1815 they did so organize, and from that time forward they kept the key of the house in their possession, and in 1818 they removed the old meeting-house, and erected a new one. The action was trespass for this removal. The defendants, who acted under the authority of the Parish, claimed that the Town had no such title as would enable them to maintain their action. The court decided, that, although the affairs of the Parish had been conducted in the form of town-meetings, yet that the Town acted in these matters rather as the agent of the Parish than on its own account; that the acts of the Town in relation to the meeting-house were done in their parochial capacity, and therefore gave them no right in their municipal character; and that the use of the house for public municipal purposes could give no right of property, nor was it any thing like exclusive possession while the society had the use of it every sabbath for the purposes for which it was built; and the plaintiffs were non-suited.

Lincoln and Newton for plaintiffs, Hastings and Mills for defendants.

The meeting-house, in which all town-meetings had hitherto been held, having been removed, the place of holding future town-meetings became matter of controversy. The representatives of the Parish, who still held control of the old building, offered to permit the Town still to use the same building in its new place; but the other party, irritated by the removal, rejected this offer, and secured a vote of The town to build a new town-house, under which vote the old brick town-house was built. There were then no buildings on the east side of Main Street from the present location of Central Street to the Hopkinton R. Rd. crossing, save a small Masonic Hall and a barn. After the town-house was built, the Parish party refused to pay their tax assessed for the year 1819, including the expense of the new town-house. The tax-collector seized the property of individuals, usually a horse and chaise, and these were advertised and sold at auction on the site of the present Mansion House Park, amid great excitement; and so the tax was collected. But this was not the end of it. The parties who had submitted to the sale of their property sued the assessors, Henry Nelson, David Stearns, and James Perry, for carrying away their goods, alleging that the tax was void.

Thus arose the case of *Thayer vs. Stearns and others* (1 Pick. 109,

1822); and the question first raised and decided was merely technical. It was this. The plaintiff claimed that there was no evidence that the meeting at which the defendants were chosen assessors was duly held. The constable's return on the warrant was dated the day the meeting was held, in which he certified only that he warned the inhabitants by posting up copies, without saying at what time. The original warrant had been lost, and the defendants offered to prove by verbal testimony that a paper purporting to be a copy of the warrant was duly posted in the time and manner required; but the court below held this evidence to be inadmissible, and there was a verdict for the plaintiff: but the full court reversed this decision, and there was a new trial. The following year, the case, having been tried again, went to the full court, and was decided by a judgment for the plaintiff, on these grounds: 1st, that the town, State, and county taxes were included in one assessment (since allowed by a change of statute); and, 2d, that the valuation on which the assessment was based was not lodged in any office of the town-clerk or assessors, as by law was required. This was a test case, deciding the whole tax for that year to be illegal; and the assessors thereupon proceeded to pay out of their own pockets all the money that had been collected by compulsion on the tax of that year.

Then followed the case of *Henry Nelson vs. Milford* (7 Pick. 18, 1828). The Town in 1824 voted to assess the tax of 1819 over again, and to collect the same, taking the receipts of such as had voluntarily paid the former tax in discharge of their liability, and to pay over to Henry Nelson and others the sums they had advanced and paid for the use of the town. In 1825 the Town reversed, revoked, and repealed said vote; and this suit was brought on the strength of the first vote as a promise on good consideration. The court held, that, without the first vote or some special promise, the action could not be maintained, but that the vote of 1824 was a binding promise on good consideration, and that the same could not be revoked so far as it related to the Town tax, but so far as it covered money paid for State and county purposes it was without consideration, and void.

Hastings for plaintiff, Rawson and Newton for defendants.

WORCESTER vs. MILFORD (18 Pick. 379, 1836).

This was an action to recover a small sum paid by the plaintiff town to the trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum for the support of Russell Cheney. It was conceded that Russell Cheney had a legal settlement in Milford; but the defendants sought to avoid their liability on the

ground that they were not seasonably notified. The facts were agreed, and the court held that the defendants were liable.

Merrick for plaintiff, Hastings for defendants.

MEDWAY vs. MILFORD (21 Pick. 349, 1838).

The town of Medway was called upon to assist, and did assist, Asia Madden and his family as paupers, whose legal settlement was in Milford.

Notice having been given to Milford, they forthwith proceeded to settle the matter. They paid the town of Medway at the rate of one dollar a week for the past expense, and arranged with one Joseph Desper to continue to support the family in Medway at their expense. The statutes provided, that if the pauper was removed within thirty days after notice from the town rendering support, that such town should not receive more than one dollar a week from the town in which the pauper had his legal settlement. Pursuant to the said agreement with Joseph Desper, the pauper was not removed, and the town of Medway sought to recover the actual expense of his support without regard to the statute limitation and the above settlement; but the court held that the settlement was conclusive, and refused to open the matter.

Metcalf for plaintiffs, Washburn for defendants.

CORNELIUS T. DAY vs. MILFORD (5 Allen, 98, 1862).

The plaintiff sought to recover damages to his person, resulting from the fall of an awning projecting over the street. A heavy fall of snow took place a few hours before the accident.

The rule adopted by the court was, that the town would be liable under such circumstances, if the awning had been, for the space of twenty-four hours before the happening of the accident, so frail that in the winds, rains, and snows ordinarily occurring in this climate, it was likely to fall, and did fall from such cause, although the direct cause was snow which fell thereon less than twenty-four hours before; and the verdict was for the plaintiff.

Dewey and Staples for plaintiff, Bacon and Aldrich for defendant.

MILFORD vs. HOLBROOK (9 Allen, 17, 1864).

This suit arose out of the same accident described in the last case, and was brought to recover of the owner of the building to which the defective awning was attached the amount of the judgment against the town in that case. At the time said first suit was brought, said Holbrook was notified to take upon himself the defence of that suit;

but he failed to do so. The defendant sought to avoid his liability, on the ground that the tenants who occupied the premises were liable, and that he was not; but, under the peculiar facts of the case, the court held him liable, and the verdict was for the plaintiff.

Same counsel as in last case.

WAREHAM *vs.* MILFORD (105 Mass. 293, 1870).

An action to recover for money paid for the support of Davis Dunham as a pauper. The question was on the fact of the settlement of Dunham. He resided in Milford for ten years together, and paid taxes for five years within that time; but the defendants contended that he did not thereby gain a settlement, because that, during that time, his wife received some aid from the public authorities of Fall River. It appeared that the same was furnished without said Dunham's knowledge, and he has never been called on to pay the same.

The court held that the facts did not prevent his gaining a settlement in Milford, and there was judgment for the plaintiff.

Miller and Ames for plaintiff, Fales for defendant.

ALLEN C. FAY AND OTHERS *vs.* MILFORD (124 Mass. 1878).

The plaintiffs were owners of lots in Vernon-grove Cemetery, belonging to the town. When this cemetery was established, a town cemetery, near the railroad depots, ceased to be a burying-place; and the remains interred therein were removed to other cemeteries, but mostly to Pine-grove Cemetery, under a vote passed in 1859, "that the Town will give in exchange lots in the new cemetery free of expense to those holding lots in the old, and remove the remains of friends from the old to the new, or to any other cemetery as may be desired, free of charge under their supervision and direction if desired."

In 1861 the Town adopted a code of by-laws for the management of the Vernon-grove Cemetery, and among other articles the following was adopted: "All moneys received by the trustees for the lots in this cemetery, and the avails of all lots received in exchange for said lots, shall constitute a fund for the purpose of defraying the expense of repairing and improving the avenues, walks, and public grounds in the cemetery." The Town, in 1867 and 1869, had sold the old cemetery near the depot for a large sum: and the plaintiffs claimed that the passage of said article as one of the by-laws constituted a contract on the part of the Town with all the lot-owners in the new cemetery, that the proceeds of the sale of the old lot should be applied to the keeping the avenues, etc., in the new cemetery in repair;

but the court held that said by-law did not constitute a contract on the part of the Town, and the action was dismissed.

Nelson for plaintiffs, Kent for defendant.

In the suit of First Congregational Parish of Milford against the town of Milford, the plaintiff claimed that the old burying-ground on School Street belonged to the parish, and brought this suit to recover possession. The defendant, the Town, denied,

1st, That the Parish ever owned the land.

2d. They claimed that if the Parish did own the land at the date of the incorporation of the town, the property forthwith vested in the Town, the Town had appropriated the property to a municipal purpose, which prevented it from reverting to the Parish.

3d. They claimed that the Town had acquired a valid title by adverse possession.

The case was tried without a jury in March, and the court has now ordered judgment for the defendant, the Town. The case was determined on the ground of a valid title in the Town by adverse possession.

Bacon, Hopkins, and Bacon, and H. E. Fales, for plaintiff; T. G. Kent and Geo. G. Parker for defendant.

CRIMINAL STATUS OF MILFORD SINCE A TOWN.

I have once or twice alluded to this matter, and intended to collect reliable information from judicial records and traditional sources, with a view to show the criminal status of our population during the century now closing. I was prompted to this by a knowledge of the fact that in former times, and to a certain extent recently, some of our neighboring towns have inclined to cherish a prejudice to our discredit as a hot-bed of moral depravity. This prejudice had its origin in the sincere belief that heterodoxy and heresy, such as began to prevail here three-quarters of a century ago, must tend to gross licentiousness. A new ground of suspicion to the same effect followed the great influx of Irish Catholics. But results have not justified the prejudice from either of these dreaded causes. So far as what may be called *civil morality* is concerned, I feel warranted, by my inquiries and observations, in stating that no municipal population in this general section of the Commonwealth has been freer from gross criminality than ours. Murders, highway robberies, rapes, burglaries, and brutal personal outrages have been comparatively few and far between on our territory from 1780 to 1880. I think almost any town in our vicinity can easily reckon up a greater number. This is no cause for boasting, though it is for thankfulness that our inhabitants

have been no worse, considering that their neighbors were so confident that they must be uncommonly vicious. We have had quite enough of the smaller crimes and disorders to humble us, as well as to tax our resources of repression and reform. But even these cannot be deemed exceptionally predominant or aggravated. Whatever be the cause, there seems to be in our municipal atmosphere very strong elements of justice, humanity, and benevolence; and though these are not strong enough to overcome the causes of vice, recklessness, and folly, they certainly do diminish those brutal and cruel passions which often co-exist in some communities side by side with great religious stringency. Instead, therefore, of presenting any broad array of criminal statistics to show the relative moral laxity of Milford and its neighbors, I will content myself with the foregoing suggestions, and with appending an article from the "Milford Journal" of 1879, which I presume was inspired, if not verbally indited, by our worthy Justice, C. A. Dewey, Esq., of the District Police Court. Its shades are darker than I could wish, but on the whole tinged with rays of hopefulness.

CRIMINAL RECORD OF MILFORD FOR THE PAST YEAR (1879).

"The annual returns of the Third District Court of Southern Worcester, just made out, show in some respects a highly gratifying state of affairs, and that the criminal population is not increasing. The district includes Milford, Mendon, and Upton.

"The number of complaints made for assault has been only thirty, — considerably less than for any other one year during the last twenty, forty-one being the lowest in any previous year. During ten years of that time, the average number of cases of assault has been over ninety, — that is, over three times the number of the past year.

"The number of cases of drunkenness has been steadily diminishing, the last three years. The number the present year is three hundred and four, while it was four hundred and twenty-eight three years ago.

"The number of cases of larceny is nineteen, — certainly not a large number, though it has only been exceeded five times during the last twenty years.

"The criminal business of the court generally has been smaller than any previous year since 1867.

"This record of crime for a score of years is worthy of notice, and affords matter for reflection and satisfaction in a peace-loving community.

"During the ten years when the largest number of assaults occurred, the average cases of drunkenness were one hundred and forty-four per year; and the other ten years when assault cases were infrequent, the number of intoxicated persons averaged two hundred and eighty per year. The last seven years the assault cases have been few, and the cases of drunkenness

more, the assaults averaging forty-eight, and the cases of intoxication three hundred and thirty-four. This would apparently indicate that it is not unwise to arrest a person when intoxicated, and if this is done there is less liability of his committing an assault.

“The general record is even better than it appears; as the district was only formed five years ago, and since then Upton has been included, and a small portion of business has come from that town.”

If the causes of intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors could by any means be overcome and done away, a very large proportion of the criminality confessed in the foregoing report would no longer oblige us to blush with shame even for petty offences.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS AND PARTICULARS.

Our Voluntary Associations, organized for Various Purposes. — 1. The Merely Secular; "Horse-thief Detecting;" the "Agricultural;" the "Medical;" the Pecuniary, Industrial, and Literary. — 2. The Fraternal; the Masonic; Odd-Fellowship, etc. — 3. The Reformatory; Temperance Societies, etc. — 4. Mutual Benefit Societies. — 5. The Religious and Semi-religious Organizations; Social and Amusemental Characteristics.

Abandoned Home-Sites, Descent of Farm-Lands, Local Changes, etc. — Descriptions and Historical Particulars of Thirty-seven Abandoned Home-Sites in Different Parts of the Town. — The Numerous Changes in Ownership of Real Estate. — The Few Persons who now inherit Real Estate in the Fourth Generation, etc. — Four Specimens of Numerous Changes in the Ownership of Homesteads. — Original Land-owners of Milford Centre.

Real Estate ever owned by the Town, and Interesting Chronicles. — Table I., showing all the Parcels conveyed to the Town. — Table II., all the Parcels conveyed from the Town. — Divers Interesting Chronicles. — Innholders, and Retailers of Spirituous Liquors.

OUR VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS, ORGANIZED FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

BANKING, railroad, fire-insurance, and other monetary corporations have been noticed elsewhere, excepting the Gaslight Co. and a few other business organizations. The Gaslight Co. was incorporated in 1854. It is managed by a president, directors, treasurer, and superintendent; has a capital of \$80,000 or more; and has several miles of pipe, extending even to the upper machine-shop at Hopedale. Since the above was written, the Milford Water Co. has been organized under a special act of General Court. This Water Co. originated in a Reservoir Co., formed in June, 1880, for the benefit of Charles river mill-owners, and to protect Milford against loss by fire. Subsequent changes developed it into its present importance. It has a chartered right to issue capital stock to the amount of \$100,000, and to bond the works to the amount of the actual cash paid in. Moses Joy, jun., has contracted to build and complete the works on or before July 1, 1882. The enterprise is in rapid process of execution, and is one of great promise.

It was organized in March, 1881, with Moses Joy, jun., C. W. Shippee, John P. Daniels, E. L. Wires, and Charles F. Claffin, as directors; Moses Joy, jun., as president; J. P. Daniels, treasurer; and Charles W. Shippee, secretary.

I pass over a few minor corporations, and come to those institutions which I have denominated voluntary associations. These are quite various in their character and objects, ranging from merely secular to religious, through the scale of philanthropic, fraternal, and morally reformatory.

Of the merely secular we have the following: "The Horse-thief Detecting Society," organized Dec. 21, 1795, including in its scope several neighboring towns. It has three hundred members in Milford, Mendon, and Bellingham, is officered by a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, and has a pursuing committee of five in each of the three towns. Its funds had accumulated to the amount of over four thousand dollars, until recently, when the bulk of it was divided among the members. "The Worcester South-east Agricultural Society" was incorporated in 1860. Its area of membership includes also several neighboring towns. It has seven hundred members, officered by a president, numerous vice-presidents, a secretary, and treasurer. Annual meeting first Thursday in Dec. It owns (or did until recently) a capacious hall and riding-park, and holds its annual fair on the last Tuesday and Wednesday of September. "Milford Farmers' Club" was organized 1859, and incorporated 1870. Its general object is indicated by its title. Its annual meeting for the election of president, secretary, and treasurer is held on the first Monday in January. Fair held first and third Saturdays of every month, at Farmers' Exchange, on the Town Park. "Thurber Medical Association," organized June 9, 1853. Its membership extends over the adjacent towns, and consists of physicians belonging to the Massachusetts Medical Society. Object, professional improvement and social intercourse. Rooms, 107 Main St Meetings once a month, Thursday on or before full moon. Officers elected annually in October; viz., a president, secretary, and treasurer. Fund, \$600, the income devoted to purchase of books. Library, two hundred volumes. A number of other secular associations have arisen from time to time, and after a while been dissolved, — some mainly pecuniary, and others literary, such as "Mill River Loan Fund Association," incorporated 1854; "Landholders' Protective Association," organized 1855; "Young Men's Lyceum and Debating Club," organized 1853; "People's Lyceum," organized 1850; "Knights of St. Crispin, Lodge No. 5," organized Sept., 1867; "Milford Dramatic Union," organized Nov., 1873. Most of these and several kindred organizations of minor importance are now defunct.

Of fraternal, philanthropic, and charitable associations we have the following: —

The Masonic. — “Montgomery Lodge of F. & A. M.,” chartered 1797, formerly located in Medway; regular meetings, Thursdays on or before full moon. “Mount Lebanon Royal Arch Chapter,” chartered 1824, also formerly located in Medway; regular meetings, Thursdays after full moon. “Milford Commandery of Knights Templar, chartered 1859; regular assemblies, the fourth Monday in each month. There is also a “Masonic Mutual Relief Society” of more recent date, whose object is indicated by its title. “Charity Lodge” was the first Masonic body in town. It was chartered in Mendon, June 13, 1803, and installed there soon afterwards. It was removed to Milford, 1815, and continued in operation till somewhere not far from 1830, at the culmination of the great Anti-Masonic excitement in this State, when its charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge. Its records and jewels perished in the conflagration which afterwards destroyed the Masonic Temple on Tremont St., Boston.

The Odd-Fellows. — “Tisquantum Lodge, No. 46, I. O. of O. F.,” chartered 1844; charter renewed 1871; meetings every Monday evening at 8 o’clock, in Odd-Fellows’ Hall; number of members, one hundred and forty. “Quinshepang Encampment, No. 20,” chartered 1867; renewed 1871; number of members, seventy-five; meetings, first and third Thursdays in each month. These associations guarantee important benefits to their members in case of sickness or death. There is also a stronger County Association.

Other Mutual Benefit Societies. — Knights of Pythias, “Bay State Lodge, No. 51,” organized April 14, 1870; regular meetings, every Tuesday evening, in Pythian Hall. “Division No. 7, Ancient Order of Hibernians.” Object and character of the institution: “The members of this order declare that the intent and purpose of the order is to promote *friendship, unity, and true Christian charity* among its members, by raising or supporting a stock of money for maintaining the aged, sick, blind, and infirm members, for legitimate expenses of the order, and for no other purpose whatsoever.” Membership confined wholly to Roman Catholics. Formerly it was restricted to Irish and those of Irish descent. Recently this restriction has been taken off. Number of members, eighty-five. Officers, a president, vice-president, treasurer, recording secretary, financial do. and assistant do. It was organized March 23, 1873, with but seventeen members. It pays to its members while sick \$5 per week and doctor’s bills, \$50 at death to the widow or nearest relative, to defray funeral expenses, and from a death-fund \$2 per member in aid of the bereaved family. Its funds at interest and other property in hand amount to \$4,454.

"Mutual Relief Association," instituted Nov. 15, 1870. Object and character, "to secure such relief and present support to the widow or heirs of each and every deceased member, by the faithful payment to said heirs or assigns of such sums of money as shall be derived by the payment of one dollar (\$1) by each surviving member; and we, the undersigned, hereby pledge our sacred honor, that we will not wilfully do any thing that shall tend to defeat the above object." Number of members, three hundred and thirty-five; officered by a president, two vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer (both in one), and an executive committee of nine, including the president and vice-presidents.

"Milford Lodge, Knights of Honor, No. 692," organized July 18, 1877; present membership, forty: meets first and third Wednesdays in each month, at Pythian Hall, Bank building. Officers, a dictator, vice do., reporter, financial do., treasurer, chaplain, guide, guardian, sentinel, medical examiner, etc., all chosen and installed once in six months. Object, "purely that of insurance, or a means of furnishing a person's family with the means of subsistence after the death of its head." Any person of good moral character, twenty-one years of age, after passing a satisfactory medical examination, may become a member. Initiation fee, \$1, paid into the widows' and orphans' fund. Insurance guaranteed by the whole order, seventy-five thousand in number, by process of assessment on the entire membership; securing \$2,000 to the widow or orphans of every deceased member within thirty days after death.

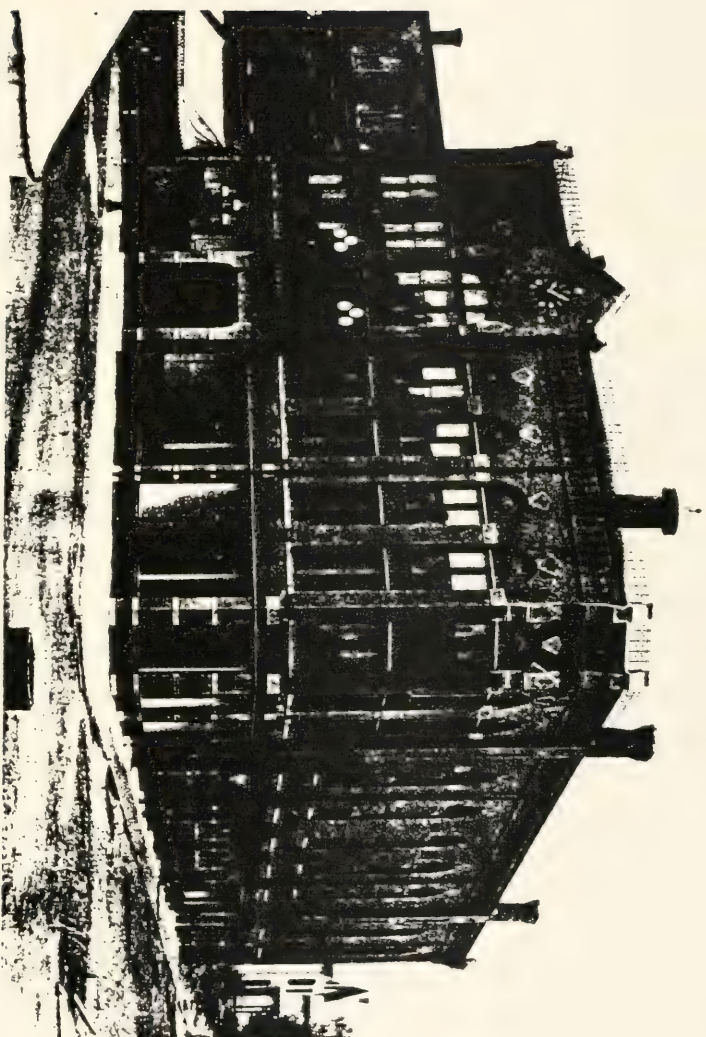
Temperance Societies. — Of these there have been many in town since the rise of the Temperance reform, bearing different titles. Most of them ceased, one after another, to maintain an active organization. Just how many now exist of the old type, I am not informed. Of the modern type we had instituted Aug. 6, 1868, "Division No. 51, Sons of Temperance," perhaps now defunct; "Fidelity Lodge, No. 21, Independent Order of Good Templars," instituted Sept. 14, 1863, still vigorous; "Hopedale Lodge, No. 237," same order, instituted Feb. 1, 1867, recently dissolved; "Claffin Lodge, No. 259," same order, instituted July 11, 1867, now defunct; "Elmwood Lodge, No. 129," same order, instituted at So. Milford, 1872, still active; "Catholic Temperance Association," organized 1859, still in prosperous activity. More recently, one or two "Temperance Clubs" have been organized, with a numerous membership; but I am not in possession of the necessary data to describe them properly. All, or nearly all, of these new-type organizations were instituted with mutual-benefit provisions. Milford has a strong minority of citizens pro-

fessedly devoted to the Temperance cause, but the majority seems to uphold the licensed sale of intoxicating liquors with a decisive preference.

Religious or Semi-religious Associations. — “Milford Bible Society,” organized Oct., 1857, as a branch of the New York Bible Society, with “the same object; viz., to place the Bible within the reach of all.” It is in prosperous and successful operation. “Young Men’s Christian Association,” organized Nov., 1867; object, “the mental, moral, and spiritual improvement of its members.” It holds regular meetings every month, has a respectable constituency, is well officered, and is prosperous. The several religious societies, as elsewhere stated, have their subservient social organizations for various purposes, which I need not here specify by name and object.

SOCIAL AND AMUSEMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Although the distinctions of race, rank, and class exist among us, and perhaps with increasing definiteness, yet there is a predominant sociality and fraternity of feeling throughout the town. The population has, for the most part, always inclined to common humanity, equality, sympathy, and friendly social intercourse. There has ever been a general fondness for congenial, convivial, and amusemental gatherings. A “good time” never came amiss, and its repetition was never long delayed. In the olden days they had their huskings, quiltings, rural dances, play-parties, and jovial sports. Next came the travelling jugglers, sleight-of-hand performers, caravans, and other showmen. Dramatic exhibitions and theatrical plays, by home troupes, commenced as early as 1825 in the brick meeting-house. Balls of more fashionable style and importance came into vogue, and came to stay. And now scarcely a week passes without more or less of social entertainment in the forms of theatrical performance, musical concert, excursion, fair, levee, club-feast, base-ball, or some one of the thousand modern amusements. Even the churches, as well as moral reform societies, have gone into the practice of getting up various sorts of “good times,” to raise funds, please their Sunday schools, and increase their congregations. Whereunto this will grow remains to be seen. There has recently been completed a spacious and elegant music-hall, erected expressly for theatrical and other amusemental purposes. Heretofore the Town-Hall, Washington Hall, Lyceum Hall, Irving Hall, and others of less note have afforded the only accommodations of this nature. We have some staid, plain-living people, who think they can manage to enjoy mortal existence with a somewhat smaller spice of artificial amusement, and who



FRED. SWASBY, *Architect.*

MUSIC HALL BLOCK.

are disposed to mind their own business in a more quiet way ; but they are not exactly in fashion. Although there are some vicious amusements, and doubtless many abuses of innocent ones in town, which ought to be abated, its civil morality will average fairly with that of most other communities, even of some who claim to be much more Puritanical. It has no excess of the dangerously criminal classes, albeit we are not exempt from misdemeanor ; and there is room for great improvements a long way this side of the millennium.

ABANDONED HOME-SITES, DESCENT OF FARM-LANDS, LOCAL CHANGES, ETC.

Principal among abandoned home-sites, known to me, are the following described : —

No. 1. — On E. Main St., coming from Holliston, on Appleton Bragg's farm, a dozen rods or more east of the St., are the cellar remains of the old Kilburn home, once inhabited by the first Josiah Kilburn, and perhaps by his father John, the ancestor of all our Kilburns. This home dates back to 1725 or thereabouts, and then controlled a large farm, extending southerly along the highway into the hollow at the foot of the hill, this side of the Nathan Keith place, in our day so called. It continued to be inhabited by a daughter of Josiah Kilburn, sen., till 1831, when Col. Ariel Bragg bought it, with its remaining one acre, of Deborah Kilburn.

No. 2. — On the west side of the same St., a little above the Nathan Keith place, is the Eldad Atwood cellar-hole and well, plainly preserved. I think I have been told that Eldad's father dwelt there before him, but am not certain. If so, the home dates back anterior to 1750. Eldad himself mortgaged his place to the town in 1811, being in needy circumstances. He died in 1814. Just when his habitation was demolished, I have not been told.

No. 3. — The Wiswall place, on the same St., north side, half a mile farther towards the Centre, is well known to our older people. It was inhabited first by Thomas Wiswall, as long ago, probably, as 1725 ; next by his son Timothy and wife, who were an aged couple living there in 1824, when I first came into town. He d. there in 1830, and a few years later the house was demolished. Its remains are quite noticeable and distinct.

No. 4. — On the same St. and side of it, coming towards town, nearly opposite the lane that leads by Mrs. L. B. Felton's to Medway St., at the foot of the hill, are the cellar-holes of Lt. Joseph Gibbs's home. These remains are so obscure that they cannot be recognized without some search. They were formerly noticeable on account of

numerous Balm of Gilead trees near them. The straightening of the road in 1803, or thereabouts, left the site a little back in the southern skirts of Rocky Woods. In 1769 Dr. Wm. Jennison sold this place to Lt. Joseph Gibbs with some seventy acres of land. Of whom Jennison had it, or who dwelt there aforetime, if anybody, I have not informed myself. But the dwelling-house and its appendages were of respectable rank, and continued to be inhabited, with fair surroundings, down to 1813, perhaps a little later. Gibbs d. in 1805, and Stephen Kilburn dwelt there in 1813. Date of demolition not ascertained.

No. 5. — On the Daniell place, now owned by L. B. Felton's heirs, we find a cellar-hole and remains of chimney. The old house was occupied by Oliver Daniell and wife, aged people at my coming into town. It was probably built by Josiah Partridge as early as 1725, who sold it, with large accompaniments of land, to Jasper Daniell, father of Oliver, in 1737. Date of demolition must be subsequent to 1831, in which year Oliver and wife both died.

No. 6. — Near the junction of Mt. Pleasant and Central Sts., a little way towards Beaver St., there are conspicuous foundation remains of a once considerable mansion. In 1742, when the selectmen of Mendon laid out what is now Mt. Pleasant St., Ephraim Daniels dwelt there. But who preceded or succeeded him, or when the place was abandoned, I am as yet uninformed. Ephraim Daniels d. at sea in 1747. It must have been inhabited until several years later.

No. 7. — The Cobb-orchard cellar-hole, famous as a school-district bound, is situated in an obscure spot, once accessible by a bridle-path from Howardtown, formerly so called, out to Sherborn road. It is an ancient home-site, said to have been once inhabited by a family named Lewis, and afterwards by Capt. Samuel Cobb, the father of Col. Ethan Cobb. From Capt. Samuel it took its name, and probably his family last dwelt there; though of this I am not certain. It was shown me some months since by Mr. Jno. P. Daniels. I judge it to lie about one-third of a mile south by west from the Chessman mansion on Bear Hill.

No. 8 is on Cedar St. towards Hopkinton, on the estate now owned by John Hicks, and formerly by Moses Adams. There are the remains of a once large and substantially-built house, long inhabited, and I presume erected by Samuel Bowker. In his days the locality was in Hopkinton; but it was brought within our limits by re-adjustment of town-lines in 1835.

No. 9, on Deer St., west of the Wild-cat Mill-pond, long stood the

ancient domicile of Wales Cheney. There I ministered at his funeral in 1825. He d. aged ninety-two. His son Alexander, after building him a new dwelling-house, must, I think, have demolished the paternal home many years ago. What remains to indicate the site, I have not been to see.

No. 10 is on Cedar St., easterly of Pine-grove Cemetery, near where Superintendent Miller's hot-house stands. — an old cellar-hole. As nearly as I can learn, Jonathan Whitney dwelt there on his first coming into our territory. He m. a dr. of Elder John Jones, in 1727, and probably took up his abode on this spot about that time. Of this, however, I am not quite certain; but if he did not build the house on this site, I have found no hint who his predecessor was. The dwelling was afterwards tenanted many years by Edward Desper, latterly spelled Despeaux, the father of Jason. Jesse, etc., well known to our elderly people. It was demolished over half a century ago, for I saw nothing of it when I first came into town.

No. 11 is a cellar-hole one-fourth of a mile or more towards the Centre, on the west side of the same street, northerly from the Catholic cemetery, on a bend of the old road adjacent to Cedar Swamp. This bend was left several rods northerly by the present street as straightened a few years since. I have tried in vain to ascertain the original owner of this home and its successive occupants. It may have belonged to the estate of Thomas Gage, or to that of Thomas Tenney. I must leave the matter in obscurity.

No. 12 is on the north side of the old turnpike, opposite the Bicknell Cemetery, formerly called the Dr. Thurber Burying-ground, close to our southern line. There we find the cellar and chimney rubbish. There is some reason to believe that this site was first inhabited by John Albee and his wife Deborah (Thayer), before 1710; but this is not certain, — only probable. Joseph Corbett, youngest son of the first Dr. John Corbett, who married John Albee's dr. Deborah, is known to have dwelt there many years. They probably inherited the place from her father. They were the grandparents of Ichabod Corbett, well known to our townsmen over fifty years old. His grandparents brought him up, and perhaps gave him the homestead. Anyhow, he owned and dwelt in it a long time. The ancient domicile was standing in 1824, for I attended the funeral of a child there during that year. It was then in a dilapidated state, and must have been taken down not long after.

No. 13 designates two cellar-holes on Plain St., opposite the Gas-kill Race-course that existed several years ago. Its poplar-tree or two and lilac shrubbery have long rendered it noticeable. The build-

ings must have been gone, I think, nearly half a century ; as I do not recollect seeing any dwellings there during the last forty years. I have not yet mastered the history of this home-site to my satisfaction. It has been called the Stocklard place, one or two generations of that name having been many years dwellers there. I am told that they were preceded by one of the Rockwood families, and that they had some successors. Jeremiah Stoddard, sen. and jun., came from Hingham to this town, in 1782, and both dwelt on these premises with their respective families, but who built the houses, I know not.

No. 14 is on Warfield St., plainly observable to attentive passers, on the south-westerly side of the way. It is called the Abijah Warfield place. He was the father of Obadiah, Elijah, and Ebenezer, and grandfather to James M., William, David, etc. I have understood the place was originally owned by one of the Wheelocks, the father of Mrs. Abijah Warfield. If so, the house was probably built by him. It was a very substantial fabric, and was demolished but a few years ago.

No. 15 is on the Lowell Fales place, near the junction of Mellen and Plain Sts., on the northerly side towards the Fales residence. Long ago the road now called Plain St. is said to have run just west of this site, nearly in range with the Fales barn, and so northerly on the edge of the sandy ridge, nearly out to the junction of Plain and Mill Sts. This site is hardly perceptible, but of undoubted existence. It is a very ancient one, but I have been unable to master its history. It may have been the home of the first Obadiah Wheelock, who, I believe, once owned the adjacent lands. Let some antiquary study the case.

No. 16 is on the south side of Mellen St., nearly opposite to what was sometimes called the School-house Common. It is perceptible, but not very distinct. I suppose it to have been the home of Benjamin Albee, sen., the gt. gt. grandfather of our Joseph and Stephen Albee. It has been abandoned perhaps a century.

No. 17 is on Howard St., about twenty rods south of the widow Pond place, long so called, near the river. I have but once examined it. From what I have heard, I presume it must have been the home of John Rockwood, say one hundred and fifty years ago. He was a grandson of John Rockwood, one of the original Mendon proprietors, who handed down to his posterity extensive "layings-out" of land on our territory.

Two old cellars have been described to me as existing on the south side of Mellen St., in the vicinity of the Henry Mellen place, now owned by Albert Ham ; but I have not seen them, nor obtained

any clew to their original ownership. I am told that they are not more than five or six rods inland from the street, and about forty rods apart. They must have been the homes of first settlers in that neighborhood, and it would be interesting to learn who those settlers were.

No. 18 is near the junction of Plain and Mill Sts., on the west side. This was the dwelling-place first of David Hayward, and afterwards of his only son Ephraim. It must be one hundred and thirty years old. The house was abandoned as a dwelling fifty years ago, I think, and the shell used by Lowell Fales as a carpenter's shop. It has been demolished perhaps twenty years or thereabouts.

No. 19 is on Cortland St., several rods north-westerly of its junction with South Main, on the north-easterly side. Joseph Johnson dwelt there at one time, and after him Nathan Fletcher. When built or when abandoned, I am not informed.

No. 20 is on the same street, south-westerly side, fifty rods perhaps north-westerly of the last mentioned. It would be hardly discoverable by a stranger, but was pointed out to me by Mr. Hurley, a near dweller, who, I believe, now owns the land on which it is situated. I am told, on good authority, that it was the home of Stephen Chapin before he bought the place on Main St. where he died.

No. 21 is on the same street and side of the street, on a flat at the foot of the hill. An obvious hollow in the ground and an old well mark the spot. The venerable Dea. Peter Rockwood told me that Obadiah Wood, father of Nathan Wood, dwelt here at one time.

No. 22 is on the southerly side of Main Street, on high land of Charles F. Chapin, nearly opposite the plaster-covered house built by the late Sylvanus Adams. It is quite obliterated, and I should never have found it without a well-informed guide. Here dwelt the first William Cheney for many years, who took up common land and settled on it in 1706 or 1707. Probably the house was of cheap construction, and did not attain a very old age. I suspect it was abandoned for one on the opposite side of the street; which, however, is untraceable.

No. 23 is on the east side of Hopedale St., some forty or fifty rods south of where it crosses Main. It is completely obliterated, and I should not have known the spot had not the late Henry Chapin certified it. The site occupied the swell of land ten or fifteen rods northerly of Thomas Moore's cottage. There dwelt and died Seth Chapin, jun., one of the wealthiest men on our territory at his death in 1740. His eldest son Josiah, grandfather of Henry above named, occupied the premises some years until he built anew near the site

now occupied by Samuel Walker's mansion. Date of demolition never told me.

No. 24 is the site of the "Old Jones House" in Hopedale, believed to have been built in part by Elder John Jones about the year 1703. It was greatly enlarged by him and his son Joseph in 1735. Its historic fame has given it much celebrity. It was demolished in October, 1874; and its remains have been nearly swept away.

No. 25 is on Freedom St., north-westerly of Hopedale Village, on the easterly side of the street. It is not conspicuous, but plainly discernible. This was for several years the home of Joseph Marshall. He came from Holliston not far from 1750; and, having purchased small parcels of land of Joseph Jones and others hereabouts, built himself a modest dwelling on this site. He does not appear to have remained very long here. I think the place was ultimately bought by one of the Jones family, and became incorporated into the so-called "Jones farm." What successive owners or tenants occupied it meantime I have not critically inquired.

No. 26 is the "White place" so called, which was once a short distance from the road that led across Mill River, nearly west from Ransom J. Clark's on Green St. to the Eight-Rod Road near its junction with Mill St. That road was long ago discontinued, and this site left to commemorate itself by its ruins. These are now to be found in the open pasture owned by Albert Gaskill, which formerly belonged to the Esek Green farm. I suppose the site must have been abandoned before the road was discontinued, which was in 1791. The house was built and long occupied by descendants of Joseph White, one of the most eminent original proprietors of Mendon. I have not traced out the particulars.

No. 27 is the Ramsdell place, on John Mann's estate, close to the Eight-Rod Road, near where it was crossed by Post Lane. It was the home of Moses Ramsdell some years before the incorporation of Milford, and long afterwards. There he raised up a large family, most of whom emigrated from town. His son Saul, however, remained, inherited the estate in part, and died in the old domicile at an advanced age in 1836; as I know, from the fact of attending his funeral. The time-shattered house must have been abandoned soon after. The ruins are there; and one or two Lombardy poplars still stand, conspicuous indicators of the departed habitation.

No. 28 is another Ramsdell place, on the same road, half a mile or more northward. It is on land now owned by William Bancroft of Hopedale, really a wood-lot. Its history is obscure. I viewed the

ruins some time ago. They are unmistakable, but indicate a small and cheaply-constructed home. From all I can learn, it was built and occupied for a while by Moses Ramsdell, jun. It was an undesirable location, and he had good reason to quit it for a more congenial neighborhood. It was probably sold, and the frame removed, perhaps seventy-five years ago. Particulars not ascertained.

No. 29 is on what we may call the north fork of Freedom St., not far from the "Salt Box" (of undignified memory), on the opposite side of the way. I never viewed it, and judge, from descriptions given, that the remains, though obvious, are not very distinct. I understand this to have been the home of Josiah Nelson previous to 1784, and later of his son Paul for a few years; still later it was occupied by tenants. When and by whom the domicile was built or demolished, I have not been told.

No. 30 is the Cutler place, on an old discontinued "Drift-Way or Bridle-Road," that led from what is now Freedom St., north-easterly, over the Cutler bridge, towards the Dea. Rawson place. David Cutler was its most prominent early owner, and dwelt, in 1760, where the ruins now are. Then said "Drift-Way" was laid. I have never been there to inspect the site, but am told that it is situated on a north-easterly line from the Cutler bridge, forty rods or more in the direction of the Rawson estate. I suppose the Cutler place descended to his heirs, was sold out to different purchasers, and ere long passed out of the family name. The house is said to have been tenanted last by one Pease, who had Indian blood in his veins. I have not been told the date of its final abandonment.

No. 31 is on Freedom St., above Felix Kearney's place, in the pasture, on the south side of the street, forty or fifty rods easterly of Kearney's new dwelling-house. There we find plain indications of a cellar, and not far off an old well. The ruins are much obliterated, and show that the site was long ago abandoned. It is believed to have been the cheaply-constructed home of the first Benjamin Wheaton, an early settler, and contemporary of Elder John Jones. He owned a tract of land thereabouts and eastward of not less than eighty acres, perhaps in all a hundred. The Scammell farm comprised the bulk of it; having been purchased of one Sleman, who bought it of this Benjamin Wheaton, or his son of the same name. Dr. Samuel Scammell is said to have lived here a while after he purchased the place.

No. 32 is somewhat off of any present road, but nearest to that part of Highland St. northerly of Laurel, almost to the woods on the west side. I have never visited this site, and can locate it but

awkwardly ; yet I know from the records, as well as verbal testimony, that it is a reality. It was the home of Dearing Jones, a nephew of Elder John. He came from Hull soon after 1730, acquired several parcels of land, in all sixty acres, and built him some sort of a dwelling-house, where now remain what we may call a cellar-hole and two wells, as I am told. He died in 1745, and his brother Abraham of Hull settled his estate. I suppose the place was sold not long afterwards, and his lands absorbed by adjacent proprietors. How soon the buildings disappeared I have never heard.

No. 33 is on the same street, next northward of the Cleveland estate, known in our time as the Amasa Leland place. He bought it of David Gage in 1817. This site is some rods inward from the street, on the west side. There dwelt Moses Gage, the father of David, etc. This Moses was called "jun." in 1760, and probably his father may have preceded him in the same home. Moses, sen., was married to Sarah Nelson 1737, and d. 1774. Moses, jun., d. in 1802.

No. 34 includes two sites on the same street further northward, on land now owned by Augustus Thayer, nearly opposite to each other. The old chimney of the easterly site stood in monumental ruin many years, and, for aught I know, stands yet. Here lived, long ago, Phinehas Davis, and near by, on the other side, his son Moses. If I understand the laying-out record of what now makes the larger portion of Highland St., one Daniel White inhabited this locality in 1749. If so, it is probable that he built the oldest of the two homes. Phinehas Davis m. Molly Gage 1764, and d. 1822. Moses Davis m. Bethia Beal 1790, and d. 1838. Who have occupied these Davis places since, I am not informed.

No. 35 is the cellar-hole of the second Josiah Kilburn's dwelling-house, in which he dwelt when I first came into town, over fifty-seven years ago. It stood on the south side of the old road to Medway. Most of that road was discontinued soon after, being superseded in 1835 by the new road, now called Medway St. Ferguson St. reopened the westerly end of the old road up to within forty or fifty rods of the ruins under notice. Hiram Kilburn, son of the second Josiah, built the house on Medway St. now owned by Thomas W. Wood, nearly south of the ancient domicile, perhaps one hundred rods, more or less, from it. I suppose he must have demolished the old dilapidated house soon after building his new one. I suspect the old house was built long before it came into possession of Hiram's father. I leave to others the task and pleasure of searching out its builder.

No. 36 presents the remains of John Thwing's home. His house

and tannery stood on the "Drift-Way," so called, leading from Post Lane, by the present Hopedale Cemetery, out to Elder John Jones's. John Thwing, gt. grandfather to our Almon Thwing, m. Merce Jones, dr. of Elder John, not far from 1728. He first dwelt in what is now Milford Centre, but soon afterwards settled in the neighborhood of his wife's father, on the aforesaid "Drift-Way," a short distance from Post Lane. The ruins are on the south end of a hill which at one time bore the name of "Bannock Hill." The old tan-vats are nearly obliterated, but the cellar is distinctly cognizable. The house was of the underground style; and the open part of the basement was used as a currier's shop, whilst the family dwelt above. It would appear, however, that he owned another dwelling-house, a little to the south-east, on the north side of Post Lane, not far from a small tenement now belonging to Samuel Walker; and the records leave me a little puzzled to decide whether he probably dwelt at different times in both these houses. In 1766 he sold a considerable part, if not all, his real estate, in two parcels, — one parcel to Gershom and Josiah Nelson, and another to his son-in-law, Samuel Torrey. From this date I have lost the track of him, but hope to find it before I complete my Genealogical Register, which is to constitute Part II. of this work.

No. 37 is on Howard St., on the left-hand side, about one-third of a mile south-easterly from Alonzo J. F. Howard's. There dwelt Bazillai Albee, one hundred years ago and downward. Whether either of his five sons occupied the place after him, I know not; but it is probable. When it was abandoned, I have not ascertained; perhaps sixty or seventy years ago.

Here I close this list of abandoned home-sites; omitting several, some of which may seem quite as worthy of notice to those acquainted with them as most of the thirty-seven described.

DESCENT OF LANDS AND LOCAL CHANGES.

Very few of the homestead lands of Milford ever descended in the same family lineage to the fourth generation, a comparatively small number to the third, and the majority not even to the second. The possession of real estate has, for the most part, been quite fickle and transitory. Our population has been largely migratory, — coming and going. Some towns can boast of numerous homes now inherited by the sixth or seventh generation. Not so ours. The only inheritors of the fourth generation I can now think of are the following named: Ekl. Daniel Corbett, and Dea. Daniel, his only son. after him, owned several hundred acres in North Purchase, of which, I am informed,

Charles P. Corbett, *gt. gt. grandson* of the first named, owns thirty-eight acres. Of the large farm once possessed by Ebenezer Sumner, *sen.*, in the No. Purchase, his *gt. grandsons*, Andrew J. and Albert M. Sumner, retain their hold on less than thirty-five acres. Elias Whitney, *sen.*, became possessed, in 1764, of perhaps the identical homestead, in Bear Hill district, now owned by his *gt. grandson*, our present Elias Whitney. It is a farm of about sixty acres. The Ebenezer Holbrook estate, in the same district, has gone out of the name, with the exception of about twenty acres, owned by his grandson, Horace Holbrook. Whether Eliphalet, the *gt. grandfather* of Horace, owned this land, I am not certain, but rather think he did. If so, it is in the hands of the fourth generation; if not, it belongs to one of the third. In what was at one time called Howardtown, considerable portions of real estate remain in possession of the ancient lineage, though but fractions of the many hundred acres once possessed in that neighborhood by the first, second, and third generations of the Haywards. (For it must be understood that our Milford Howards were all Haywards till some of them took a fancy to call themselves Howards.) Samuel Hayward, one of the rich Mendon proprietors, took up much land within our territory, and largely endowed several of his sons with portions of it. Hollis Howard, with his sisters, Mrs. Montague and Mrs. Bowker, present inheritors, are of the sixth generation from Samuel Hayward, the original Mendon proprietor; viz., Samuel, Jonathan, Samuel, Warfield, Abijah, and Hollis. And Alonzo J. F. Howard is of the seventh generation in the same line; adding to Warfield Joel, Joel, Alonzo. This is the only case in town of lands continuing so long in one lineage.

Charles F. Chapin and his sister, Mrs. Obed Daniels, inherit lands which once belonged to Seth Chapin, *jun.*, and have been mostly owned by Chapins for one hundred and fifty years; but as these inheritors are descendants of Joseph Chapin, a brother of Seth, *jun.*, through Ephraim and Amos, they can hardly be reckoned as continuators of more than the third generation, beginning with their grandfather, Ephraim. About the same may be said of the Col. Ichabod Thayer place and its present inheritors, who are of the third, or, perhaps in part, of the fourth generation. So the Seth Thayer place, in part, lingers in the hands of the fourth generation, through female descent. Besides the few forementioned homesteads, I know of no others to place in the same category, i.e., belonging to the present generation.

To give the reader an impressive conception of the mutability of real-estate ownership in town, I will present a few specimens. There

is what, a few years since, we called the Elihu Perry place, long a homestead of some seventy acres. Mendon proprietors laid it out to Eld. John Jones, who sold it to Abijah French, who sold it to John Hill, he to Aaron Merrifield, he to Elihu Perry, from whom it descended to his son Dana Perry, who sold it to Thomas Thaine, he to E. D. Draper, he to Stephen Cook, he to Amos Cook, he to Moses Harris, etc. Here is another specimen, the Zuriel Howard place, so called for many years of the present century. Mendon proprietors laid it out to Capt. Seth Chapin; i.e., thirty acres of the home part in 1707, and more at other times. He sold out to Josiah Wood, he to Gershom Nelson, from whom it descended to his son Nehemiah Nelson, who sold it to Barnabas Rawson, he to Joseph Penniman, he to John Hill, he or his heirs to Ralph Earl, he to Ephraim Chapin, he to Zuriel Howard, and his heirs to Sylvanus Adams, whence it descended to his son Abner. Another, — the place on our south-westerly border, now owned by Lewis B. Gaskill. I think he had it of his father, Nahum, or grandfather, Samuel Gaskill, who had it of James Allen or heirs, who had it of Alvan Allen, who had it of George Kelley or his heirs, who had it of (perhaps) Jeremiah Kelley, or through him of William Sheffield, who had it of David How, who had it of James Wood, who had it of Benjamin Wheelock and sons, who had it of Matthias Puffer or heirs, who had it of the first Benjamin Albee or heirs, who had it of the town of Mendon over two hundred years ago. One more, — the Capt. Ezra Nelson place, so called for many years. The successive owners have been Mendon proprietors, Angel Torrey, heirs of Angel Torrey, Ebenezer Torrey, Josiah Nelson, his son Ezra Nelson, his heirs, Thomas Thaine, Elbridge G. Cook, Orison Underwood, John S. Mead, Mrs. Hepsie W. Chapman, wife of Nathan Chapman, Herbert Mosely, and now George W. Cromb. This is the last and present owner. A majority of the homesteads throughout the town have changed owners much after the same fashion.

REAL ESTATE EVER OWNED BY THE TOWN, AND INTERESTING CHRONICLES.

The following tables show all the parcels of real estate ever owned by the Town, so far as I have been able to ascertain. Table I. shows all the parcels that ever came into the Town's possession, from whom, when, the premises, consideration, for what use, and particulars of record. Table II. shows all the parcels sold out and conveyed by the Town to other owners, to whom, when, the premises, consideration, and particulars of record. I believe Worcester Registry contains all the records.

TABLE I. — *Real Estate conveyed to the Town.*

From whom.	When.	Premises.	Consideration.	Use.	Record.
Jonathan Jones (prob.)	Voted 1781,	Few square rods	Not given.	Pound . . .	Not on record.
Samuel French	April 26, 1786,	8 acres 52 rods	£49 19s.	Not given . .	B. 99, p. 400.
Ephraim Twitchell	1 1798,	Strip of land	25s.	Burial-ground	No deed found.
Dea. Nathaniel Rawson	1 1798,	Small place .	Not given.	For Jno. Lessure	No deed found.
Elijah Albee	Jan. 20, 1801,	66 rods	\$2 00	So. burial-ground,	Deed not recorded.
Peter Brown	April 10, 1801,	4 acres and b'dings,	76 94	Mortgage . .	B. 143, p. 643.
Elijah Thayer	April 7, 1809,	81 rods	50 62½	Burial-ground	B. 183, p. 485.
Eldad Atwood	April 1, 1811,	3 pieces and b'd'gs,	150 00	Assistance . .	B. 183, p. 483.
Caleb Cheney	Aug. 29, 1811,	10½ acres, etc.	241 50	Assistance . .	B. 183, p. 485.
Nathaniel Bennett	March 23, 1812,	Small piece .	Exchange lots.	Pound . . .	B. 183, p. 184.
Elijah Albee	April 19, 1813,	Quan. not named	\$300 00	School Dist. No. 6,	B. 211, p. 143.
Darius Sumner	July 13, 1819,	1½ acres	\$5 nominally.	For town-house	B. 236, p. 378.
Amariah Daniels	Feb. 17, 1825,	119 ac., b'd'gs, etc.	\$3,500 00	Asylum . .	B. 249, p. 33.
Darius Sumner	March 31, 1830,	12½ rods	50 00	School Dist. No. 1,	B. 271, p. 415.
Phineas Fames	Jan. 31, 1832,	6 rods . . .	35 00	School Dist. No. 3,	B. 286, p. 379.
Josiah Ball	July 4, 1832,	2,700 feet .	Gift.	School Dist. No. 2,	B. 288, p. 458.
Joseph Albee	Sept. 10, 1836,	80 rods . . .	\$10 00	So. burial-ground,	B. 319, p. 256.
Samuel Oliver	Nov. 13, 1837,	12 acres 38 rods	300 00	For burials, etc.	B. 329, p. 507.
Darius Sumner	June 17, 1841,	15 rods . . .	150 00	School Dist. No. 2,	B. 365, p. 100.
Silas Parkhurst	June 24, 1841,	12 rods . . .	24 00	School Dist. No. 10,	B. 367, p. 357.
John Hero	May 1, 1840,	9 rods . . .	10 00	School Dist. No. 8,	B. 385, p. 5.
William R. Bliss	Feb. 24, 1844,	5 rods . . .	50 00	Engine-house .	B. 386, p. 333.
Aaron Clafin	Quitclaim	the	last	mentioned.	B. 386, p. 334.
Academy Proprietors	Aug. 13, 1841,	Buildings and land,	825 00	School Dist. No. 3,	B. 394, pp. 232-47.
Amariah Taft	May 1, 1845,	¼ acre . . .	20 00	School Dist. No. 7,	B. 404, p. 123.
Gershom Twitchell	May 11, 1849,	1 acre . . .	1,005 00	High School .	B. 459, p. 17.
Ellis Sumner	- 1849,	2 acres . . .	200 00	No. burial-ground,	No deed nor record.
Otis Thayer	May 22, 1854,	On Thayer and Main Sts..	575 00	School-lot . .	B. 526, p. 616.

Samuel Gaskill	June	1, 1855,	109 rods	68 12	So. Milford sch.-lot,	B. 532, p. 202.
Leonard Chapin	April	26, 1858,	Not specified	180 00	School-lot	B. 603, p. 493.
Jno. P. and Austin Daniels,	April	20, 1858,	61 $\frac{3}{4}$ rods	200 00	School-lot	B. 603, p. 495.
John Goldsmith	July	1, 1857,	Not specified	5 00		B. 603, p. 496.
Meliah M. Marsh	April	27, 1858,	Not specified	180 00	School-lot	B. 603, p. 497.
Horatio M. Nelson	April	27, 1858,	24 rods	275 00	School-lot	B. 603, p. 498.
Abel Albee	May	2, 1859,	21 acres 23 rods	1,680 43	V. G. Cemetery	B. 624, p. 355.
William S. Fales	April	27, 1858,	25 rods	450 00		B. 620, p. 220.
James Conlin	Sept.	11, 1860,	64 rods	360 00	School-lot	B. 632, p. 122.
Abigail Twitchell	Sept.	28, 1860,	Quitclaim	Not given.	High-school lot	B. 634, p. 97.
Charles Chapin	March	21, 1863,	Land, etc.	\$9 00	Taxes	B. 662, p. 551.
Patrick Farrell	March	24, 1863,	Land, etc.	47 15	Taxes	B. 662, p. 553.
Michael Kelley	March	21, 1863,	Land, etc.	7 34	Taxes	B. 662, p. 556.
Emmons Twitchell	July	1, 1863,	15 acres	10,000 00	Park	B. 668, p. 188.
James Corbett	Sept.	5, 1864,	Land, etc.	13 14	Taxes	B. 692, p. 108.
Thomas De Lancy	Sept.	5, 1864,	Land, etc.	11 52	Taxes	B. 668, p. 110.
John Horner	Sept.	5, 1864,	Land, etc.	18 43	Taxes	B. 692, p. 111.
Thomas Murry	Sept.	5, 1864,	Land, etc.	15 13	Taxes	B. 692, p. 114.
Daniel Tyler	June	29, 1864,	$\frac{1}{4}$ acre	50 00	School-lot	B. 694, p. 65.
Lorenzo Ball	July	13, 1865,	62 acres	2 82	Taxes	B. 708, p. 5.
Emmons Twitchell	April	26, 1864,	72 rods	800 00	School-lot	B. 710, p. 280.
Izabella C. Chapin	May	1, 1866,	65 rods	375 00	School-lot	B. 726, p. 441. ^a
Ebenezer and Geo. Draper,	June	7, 1867,	Land	250 00	School-lot ^a	B. 749, p. 523.
Michael A. Blunt	Jan.	8, 1868,	Land	700 00	Engine-house	B. 759, p. 228.
Serena Bragg	Jan.	29, 1869,	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ rods	75 00		B. 781, p. 580.
Mary Fiske	Aug.	29, 1869,	Lot	450 00		B. 826, p. 604.
John Sullivan	Aug.	11, 1873,	Tract	205 00		B. 844, p. 586.
George Draper	Nov.	12, 1873,	Small piece	50 00	Engine-house	B. 911, p. 383.
Edwin A. Albee	March	10, 1874,	Lot	94 25	Taxes	B. 922, p. 207.
Ella Cook	March	10, 1874,	Lot	23 85	Taxes	B. 922, p. 209.
John Pettis	March	10, 1874,	Lot	19 45	Taxes	B. 922, p. 212.
Edward Walpole	March	10, 1874,	Lot	50 25	Taxes	B. 922, p. 214.
Appleton Bragg	March	18, 1875,	Estate	140 92	Taxes	B. 950, p. 532.
Sullivan, Jones, etc.	March	18, 1878,	A lease	-		B. 1,027, p. 183.

^a See Town votes April 2, 1798, and Jan. 31, 1798.

^a See also B. 776, p. 15.

TABLE II. — *Real Estate conveyed by the Town.*

To whom.	When.	Premises.	Consideration.	Record.
Elijah Thayer.	March 2, 1787,	8 acres and 52 rods	£49 19s.	B. 101, p. 432.
Daniel Wedge ¹	May 5, 1794,	Gore of land	Exchange of pcs.	Deed nor record found.
Edmund Bowker	April 13, 1812,	3 acres	\$85 00	B. 183, p. 486.
Deborah and Mercy Kilburn	April 4, 1831,	1 acre and dwelling	118 89	B. 281, p. 246.
Oliver B. Parkhurst	Sept. 7, 1841,	2 parcels, 5 acres +	125 00	B. 363, p. 130.
Newell Nelson	March 24, 1849,	Burial-lot	1 00	B. 480, p. 430.
Joseph Albee	May 7, 1856,	3,322 feet	125 00	B. 566, p. 378.
Obadiah W. Albee	May 21, 1856,	Old schoolhouse site	25 00	B. 574, p. 307.
John S. Horton	July 13, 1863,	Burial lot	12 00	B. 679, p. 169.
Elbridge Mann	May 8, 1867,	Lot on Main St.	1,000 00	B. 747, p. 371.
Albert Wood	Sept. 26, 1867,	Lots quitclaimed.	Taxed lands.	B. 755, p. 502.
Gerry W. Cochran	June 1, 1869,	Tract near depot.	\$4,125 00	B. 789, p. 590.
Mary Fiske	Aug. 29, 1870,	Tract on Congress St.	250 00	B. 825, p. 144.
Congregational Parish	Sept. 3, 1870,	Piece on Congress St.	133 33	B. 825, p. 146.
Woonsocket Railroad	Sept. 1, 1867,	Tract S. side Central St.	3,500 00	B. 879, p. 69.
Amariah A. Taft	June 5, 1874,	Release Gates estate	16 00	B. 926, p. 639.
Amariah A. Taft	April 14, 1875,	Lot on Grove St., etc.	104 00	B. 955, p. 37.

¹ See vote of the town May 5, 1794.² See B. 692, pp. 109, 111, 114.

INTERESTING CHRONICLES.

A vague tradition says that a savage murder was committed on the southern slope of Bear Hill, about a hundred and seventy years ago, by a band of Indians under a chief named Long David; that they killed one Albee, and burnt his mangled corpse on a noted rock there; and that one Hayward avenged Albee's death by clandestinely shooting Long David. It says that he accomplished this, and buried the body so artfully, that the Indians were completely mystified; and, though they heard the report of Hayward's gun, and strongly suspected him, he deceived them by pretending to have killed a bear, and showing them a fresh bear-skin. I have tried in vain to authenticate this tradition, and must confess my doubts of its truth.

1781. — Books for the record of births and deaths procured; but the blank leaves of the Precinct Book were used to record the Town's proceedings in till 1797.

The first pound ordered to be built on a site selected by a viewing committee, "a little north-east of the meeting-house by an oak-tree;" supposed to have stood just behind where Blunt's store-block now stands. The pound afterwards removed. (See farther along.)

"Voted to forego Robert Mingoe's rates, past, present, and to come." He was a poor negro, who had been a slave. In 1784 a similar vote was passed, exempting Andrew Dewner, another poor colored man, from paying poll-taxes.

Assessors allowed two shillings per day for nine days' service in taking the valuation; three dollars each; nine dollars total.

1782. — Weights and measures procured. Stocks for the punishment of petty offenders ordered by vote to be procured, but nothing further about them appears on record.

Swine were allowed, by annual vote, to run at large till 1799, "if yoked and rung according to law;" and the custom was adopted of honoring several newly-married husbands with the office of *hog reeve*.

Deer reeves were annually chosen down to 1794; and, being a mere honorary office, it was usually conferred on venerable elders, deacons, or quite aged citizens.

1793. — Constables first required to give bonds as collectors of taxes.

1794. — First plan of the town ordered to be taken. Col. Ichabod Thayer, Lt. Ephraim Chapin, and Lt. David Stearns, committee. Joseph Sumner, their surveyor. Another plan 1830.

1797-98. — A bounty voted for the destruction of crows: one shilling per crow, sixpence per young crow, and twopence per egg; provided, always, that the victim be taken within our town-limits.

1799. — Small-pox inoculation allowed under wholesome restrictions, and one or more pest-houses opened. One of these is said to have been the old Bowker place on So. Main St., near where Plain St. forks off.

This year a sort of charity tax was voted to aid Phinehas Eames in rebuilding his house, destroyed by fire March 31, in which his son and two journeymen perished. Sum voted, three hundred dollars; payment to be voluntary. Lieut. Ephraim Chapin, special collector; he with Col. Ichabod Thayer and Lieut. David Stearns made a committee of relief and assistance. The tax believed to have been cheerfully paid in full.

1806. — The hateful old custom of vendueing the poor abolished by vote, moved and persistently urged by Ariel Bragg.

1810. — Kine-pox vaccination first authorized by Town vote.

1811. — Nathaniel Bennett permitted to remove the old pound from near his premises (now owned by Capt. Waldo C. Perry, 174 Main St.) to its present location, on certain conditions, with which he complied.

1825. — Town farm and asylum voted and provided for.

1826. — Voted to pay the assessors ten shillings each for making taxes this year and last.

1828. — On proposition to divide the county; yeas eighty-eight, nays two.

1835. — First attempt, by motion, to have the selectmen refuse approbations for license to sell intoxicating liquors. No vote reached.

Passed over the old customary article in town-warrant about permitting swine, neat cattle, and horses running at large, — long a dead formality. Never afterwards repeated.

Good stone monuments ordered on Mendon line.

The hearse-house removed from its old position.

1837. — Sullivan Sumner, town treasurer, authorized to receive the town's proportion of the U. S. surplus revenue, and a part thereof appropriated to pay town debts.

1838. — Fire-wards first chosen.

1841. — Tithingmen finally ceased to be chosen.

All useless books and papers in the town-clerk's office ordered to be sold at public auction.

1842-43. — Reports of selectmen and overseers of the poor first ordered printed, to the number of five hundred copies.

1843. — Selectmen instructed not to approbate any one for license to retail intoxicating drinks, and a committee appointed to suppress illegal sales. Similar action taken in 1852.

1848, July 1. — The Branch R. Road from Framingham to Milford opened with jubilant celebration and general rejoicing.

1849. — The lock-up in old town-house voted.

1851. — The assessors allowed a dollar and a half per day for services.

1853. — Voted to build a new town-house; committee's report on plans accepted; building committee of seven chosen, and instructed not to exceed the cost of thirteen thousand dollars.

1854. — Voted, if the Legislature will set off a new county, and make Milford its county-seat, to furnish county accommodations for ten years.

Future town-warrants ordered to be published in "Milford Journal" at a cost not exceeding ten dollars per annum.

School districts abolished as corporate bodies.

Fire department established, according to recent act of the Legislature.

Voted five hundred dollars towards expense of getting a new county.

Selectmen authorized to light the streets as they think proper.

1855. — About mid-summer telegraphic communication established, and the first office opened in the Mansion House.

1856. — Gas-lamp posts, to the number of twelve, ordered to be set up in Main St.

1858. — Town-clock donated by John Erskine, Esq., and an appreciative vote of thanks passed for the same.

The town-library established by vote.

1868, Aug. 1. — The Milford and Woonsocket R. Road opened.

1872, Dec. 24. — The Milford and Hopkinton R. Road opened.

1880, April 1, or soon after. — The Bell Telephone introduced into town by the Central Mass. Telephone Co., and numerous patrons obtained. The lines extend to Hopedale, and afford marvellous facilities for business communication. It is said that conversation can be carried on between Boston and New York almost as freely as if the persons were in the same room.

INNOLDERS AND RETAILERS OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

According to the license records of the Court of General Sessions for Worcester County, Capt. Daniel Lovett was the first licensed retailer of spirituous liquors on our territory, as early as 1734. He was a son of James Lovett, and bro. to the wives of Ebenezer and Joseph Sumner. I think he must have dwelt on Main St., nearly opposite the Mansion House, or thereabouts. He probably kept a

small grocery store, or something of the kind. Samuel Thayer, and after him Phinehas Lovett, occupied the same premises, and were licensed retailers in succession.

Our first inn was opened, under regular license, by Ichabod Robinson in 1746, just south of the Lovett place, on what afterwards became famous as the *Col. Godfrey Tavern Stand*, or closely adjacent. The same year, if I do not mistake the records, John Thwing took out license as an innholder for a single year. But where he kept, I am puzzled to guess; possibly at his house on Post Lane; possibly elsewhere. He was afterwards licensed as a retailer. Robinson's inn was regularly licensed and kept open till 1756 or 1757; his widow keeping it some little time after his death, which took place in 1756.

In 1757 Dr. William Jennison bought the now Obed Daniels place of Joshua Chapin, fitted it up, took out license, and opened it as a tavern. This was our second inn. This continued till 1767 or 1768, when Jonathan Jones from Holliston received license as innholder at the old Robinson stand. There he is understood to have continued till 1784, when he sold out to John Robinson, a son of Ichabod, who succeeded him as "landlord." Meantime the So. Milford Pennimans appeared on the stage. Samuel Penniman became a licensed innholder at the four corners in 1778. And I think another of the Pennimans was a retailer, perhaps at the Parkman place in 1769. Of this, however, I am not quite certain. Samuel, the innholder, was known as "Lieut.," or more commonly as "Landlord Penniman." His must be numbered as our third inn. It continued several years as a tavern-stand, perhaps down to Samuel Penniman, jun's., time. All the way through this period the Centre and So. Milford had plenty of retailers.

Samuel Warren appears to have opened some sort of retailing establishment at the Maj. Chapin place in 1788. This was already, or presently became, an inn, and was kept as such by Samuel Warren, jun., and Josiah Nelson, jun., in co.; then for some time by Josiah Nelson alone. When President Washington passed through this town in 1789, he halted at this inn long enough to refresh his horses. And tradition says that Rev. Amariah Frost and others paid their respects to him during his brief stop. This, then, must be reckoned our fourth tavern-stand. Between 1770 and 1798 I find on the license record as retailers the names of Joseph Gibbs, Amariah Frost, jun., John Kilburn, Elias Penniman, Samuel Warren, Elias Parkman, James Mellen, Jacob Town, and Benjamin Godfrey, etc. Godfrey now became innholder, and greatly improved the ancient stand;

being not only a large trader, but a popular landlord. It is claimed for Lieut. Joseph Gibbs, first named of these licensees, that he was the earliest storekeeper in this vicinage entitled to be called a merchant; that is, I suppose, in respect to the extent and variety of his goods. Col. Godfrey, who was his son-in-law, soon assumed the establishment, and greatly expanded its mercantile importance.

In 1799 Pearley Hunt appears on the record as a licensed retailer, having for a considerable time before entered on the career of a merchant at the Godfrey store, and subsequently removed to his location near Charles-river Bridge. From that time Col. Godfrey continued innholder till 1806. During this period of eight years the Centre had for retailers Nathan Parkhurst, Moses Green, Joel Hunt, Stephen Kilburn, Abner Wight, and John Claffin, jun. At So. Milford the innholders were the Pennimans and Elias Parkman, partly at the Corners, and partly at the Parkman place; the one place retailing when the other furnished public entertainment. In 1806 we find Benj. Godfrey, John Claffin, jun., and Elias Parkman licensed innholders.

1807. — John Claffin, jun., and Elias Parkman, innholders; Joel Hunt, Pearley Hunt, John Wood, Saml. Penniman, jun., retailers.

1808. — Same as last year, only adding Benj. Godfrey and Abner Wight as retailers.

1809. — Luther Claffin becomes an innholder with Elias Parkman. Retailers the same.

1810. — Innholders and retailers the same as last year.

1811. — The same innholders. Samuel Penniman, Benj. Godfrey, and Jared Rawson, retailers.

1812. — Innholders, John Claffin, jun., and Elias Parkman. Same retailers.

1813. — S. Milford innholding ends; John Claffin, jun., innholder at the Centre; Samuel Penniman and Pearley Hunt, retailers.

1814. — The same as last year. 1815 same, only adding Sylvester Dean to retailers.

1816. — Admiral Albee, innholder; retailers same as last year.

1817. — Same as 1816.

1818. — Jno. Claffin, jun., innholder; Admiral Albee, P. Hunt, S. Dean, and Samuel Leeds, retailers.

1819. — A new inn opened at Sumner's. Sullivan Sumner and Daniel Hemmenway, innholders; retailers unchanged.

1820. — Same innholders and retailers as in 1819.

1821. — Sullivan Sumner and Admiral Albee, innholders; Albee also a retailer, and Otis Boyden; the other retailers the same.

1822. — S. Sumner, innholder ; S. Dean and S. Leeds, retailers.

1823. — S. Sumner and John McWales, innkeepers ; John McWales, S. Dean, S. Leeds, and P. Hunt, retailers.

1824. — S. Sumner and Nahum Legg in the taverns ; same retailers, excepting that Jno. Claffin, jun., takes the place of Wales.

1825. — S. Sumner and John Claffin, jun., innholders ; Samuel Plumb added to the retailers.

1826. — Same as last year, only dropping Plumb, and adding Samuel Penniman as retailers.

1827. — Lewis Johnson and Orrin Sumner appear as retailers.

1828. — S. Sumner still remains at the lower inn, and Aaron Claffin keeps the upper one ; retailers the same.

1829. — All the same as last year, except Whitman Bates as retailer at So. Milford.

1830. — Nearly the same innholders and retailers.

I have not thought it advisable to pursue the line of innholders and retailers further, as I have come down to a period within the memory of the older living generation. Whoever may be curious to complete this topic of our history can find the data on record in Worcester.

CHAPTER XVI.

SUCCESSION OF CIVIL OFFICERS, ETC.

Opening Explanatory Statement. — "The Easterly Precinct" of Mendon, before becoming a Town, honored with its Share of Municipal Offices. — Concerning Wardens, Deer Reeves, and Tithingmen, whose Offices became sooner or later Obsolete. — A Table of Milford's Legal and Actual Voters since Incorporation. — Lists of the Principal Town Officers and the Years in which they served, omitting the Minor Grades below Overseers of the Poor. — Military, Religious, and Educational Officers referred to as presented in their Own Distinctive Chapters. — The Names of all our Moderators during the Century, and the Years when they presided once or more. — Our Town Clerks and Treasurers during the Century. — Our Selectmen and their Years of Service. — Our Assessors and theirs. — Our Overseers of the Poor and theirs. — Representatives sent to General Court. — Delegates to Consultive and Constitutional Conventions. — Senators to General Court living in this Town. — Governors, Councillors, etc. — Eminent Natives of the Town that rose to Official Distinction. — Our Justices of the Peace. — Police Court and Officers. — Our Post-offices and Postmasters. — Our Lawyers. — Our Physicians.

I PRESENT in this chapter the succession of our principal civil officers since the incorporation of town in their several departments and functions. Military, educational, and religious officers will be found duly specified in their appropriate chapters. I have taken for granted that such official lists would not only be interesting to many curious readers, but in some respects historically valuable. My chief difficulty has been to decide how far to extend this civil list in respect to grades of officers; but I have concluded to leave out most of the lower grades, as comparatively unimportant, and too numerous for my space. Whether I have wisely included too many or too few of the grades, may be honestly questionable with different minds. I could only follow my own judgment. Before separation from Mendon, I infer from the records that our "Easterly Precinct" had its reasonable share of public offices in the parent town. After incorporation, certain classes of officers, annually chosen for a time, were ultimately dropped, either because the laws were changed, or because they became useless. Thus two or more wardens were annually chosen for half a dozen or more years. These officers were overseers of the poor; and the law made it their duty to govern, inspect, and take care of all persons in town employed at the workhouse, however sent

there, to keep them strictly at work, and to punish idle, disorderly, and refractory ones by moderate whipping or setting them in the stocks. In 1782 this Town chose Lt. Joseph Gibbs and Capt. Saml. Warren as wardens. In other years several were chosen, who appear to have been quite responsible citizens; but they had little or nothing to do in their official line, and so their office became obsolete. Deer-reeves were annually elected down to 1794; but the deer had ceased to need looking after, and the office was only nominal. It was usually conferred on venerable church elders, deacons, etc. Tithingmen were in older times of considerable dignity in guarding the sanctity of the sabbath, keeping unruly youngsters in order during public religious services, and watching over civil morality. More or less exemplary citizens were annually chosen to this office for many years; but either good manners outgrew the need of them, or the town conscience grew too lax to insist on the functions of such dignitaries. In 1839 it was voted to pass over the election of tithingmen. In 1840 several were chosen, but since then none.

Before I proceed to present our lists of civil officers, perhaps I ought to exhibit what may be called the elective or voting forces of the town at different periods since its incorporation. I cannot do this with absolute accuracy, for want of authentic data; but I can do it with proximate general correctness, by guess-work in part and estimation from recorded bases. At incorporation in 1780 our population was 760 souls, which, allowing five to a family, would give 152 families, — probably a fair estimate. Reckoning one voter to a family, there would have been not over 152 voters in town. Starting from this point, I will tabulate, from such reliable data as I possess, the proximate number of our legal and actual voters for such years as I have found convenient, not more than ten apart. I take the *actual* voters from the town records of ballots cast, in the years specified, particularly for governor of the State, which in most cases gives the largest number cast, with certain exceptions, during those years. I will also give the population for the same years, accurately or by estimate.

YEAR.	Population.	Legal Voters.	Votes for Governor.	Notes, etc.
1780 .	760	152	None this year.	Not organ'd early enough.
1781 .	nearly same.	nearly same.	29	John Hancock.
1785 .	790 probable.	158 probable.	(Reg. Deeds) 74	Benjamin Read.
1789 .	800 probable.	160 probable.	Governor 54	John Hancock.
1795 .	850 probable.	170 known.	Governor 47	Samuel Adams.
1800 .	907 known.	175 probable.	Governor 75	Gerry 67, Strong 8.
1805 .	930 probable.	198 probable.	Governor 113	Sullivan 70, Strong 43.
1810 .	973 known.	180 probable.	Governor 141	Gerry 100, Gore 41.
1815 .	1,050 probable.	190 probable.	Governor 140	Dexter 107, Strong 42.
1820 .	1,160 known.	230 probable.	122	Eustis 84, Brooks 38.
1825 .	1,250 probable.	245 at least.	127	Morton, all but 4.
1830 .	1,360 known.	270 at least.	173	Names not noted.
1835 .	1,500 probable.	300 at least.	178	Morton 108, Everett 70.
1840 .	1,773 known.	354 at least.	390	Morton 217, Davis 173.
1845 .	2,800 probable.	575 at least.	460 or more.	Names omitted.
1850 .	4,819 known.	900 at least.	583	Names omitted.
1855 .	7,489 known.	1,397 at least.	867	Names omitted.
1860 .	9,132 known.	1,500 at least.	939	Names omitted.
1865 .	9,108 known.	1,490 at least.	(1864) 1,170	Names omitted.
1870 .	9,890 known.	1,630 at least.	951	Names omitted.
1875 .	9,818 known.	1,681 at least.	1,261	Names omitted.
1878 .	9,818 known.	1,944 at least.	1,512	Names omitted.

1879, 1880, and 1881 not supposed to vary much from 1878.

This table must pass for what it is worth. I would gladly have made it entirely accurate, but was so baffled in my researches as to leave many points more or less uncertain; though, I think, so nearly proximate to the facts as to preserve the essential usefulness of the specifications. I leave critics to rectify detected errors. It will be seen how large the disproportion is between *legal* and *actual* voters.

I will commence my list with our moderators. There has been a general average of perhaps six or seven town-meetings a year, commencing May 1, 1780. Sometimes only three in a year, but oftener from six to twelve, have been held. At certain of these the selectmen legally preside, but at the others a moderator is specially chosen. The following-named gentlemen have served at least once in each year specified, and some of them several times.

MODERATORS.

Joseph Dorr, Esq., of Mendon, at the original organization, May 1, 1780.

Dr. Samuel Leslie Scammell, 1780, '81, '83, '88.

Daniel Wedge, 1780, '82.

Jonathan Jones, 1780, '82.

Capt. Saml. Warren, 1780, '81, '82, '86.

Capt. Gershom Nelson, 1780, '82, '85.

Edward Rawson, Esq., 1780, '81.

Col. Ichabod Thayer, 1781, '84, '85, '86, '92, '94, '96, '98, 1800, '01, '03, '12.

Col. Samuel Jones, 1782, '89, '90, '91, '92, '94, '95, '96, '97, 98, '99, 1800, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '17.

- Noah Wiswall, 1783, '87.
Dea. Seth Nelson, 1783, '84.
James Sumner, Esq., 1784.
Adams Chapin, Esq., 1785.
Col. James Mellen, 1785, '89, '90, '92, '93.
Eld. John Chapin, 1786, '87, '93.
Lt. David Stearns, 1787, '88, '99, 1809, '10, '11, '15.
Amos Shepherdson, 1787.
Capt. Nathl. Parkhurst, 1804, '07, '13.
Lt. Ephraim Chapin, 1788, '89, '94, 1800.
Col. Saml. Nelson, 1807, '08, '09, '12, '13, '16.
Pearley Hunt, Esq., 1808, '11, '12, '14, '19, '21, '22, '38.
Esek Green, 1812.
Ebenr. McFarland, 1811.
Majr. Levi Chapin, 1816, '18.
John Clafin, Esq., 1817, '18, '29.
Col. Ariel Bragg, 1819, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '34, '36, '37.
Dr. Gustavus D. Peck, 1824, '25.
Nahum Legg, 1819, '25, '26, '32.
Col. Saml. L. Scammell, 1825, '26, '27, '28, '29.
Newell Nelson, Esq., 1831.
Capt. Sylvester Dean, 1829, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '40, '41.
Isaac Davenport, Esq., 1829, '38, '42, '44, '47.
William Godfrey, 1832, '35.
Clark Ellis, Esq., 1830, '31, '32, '35, '37, '39, '49, '51, '52, '55.
Col. Sullivan Sumner, 1833, '42.
Majr. Clark Sumner, 1833, '38, '43, '44.
Capt. Henry Nelson, 1834, '36, '38, '39, '40, '41, '43, '44, '48, '56.
Hon. Lee Clafin, 1835.
Capt. Rufus Thayer, 1835.
Artemas Thayer, 1835.
Henry Ball, 1835.
Aaron Clafin, 1835, '40, '54.
Amasa Leland, 1836.
John McWales, 1836, '41, '53.
Ellis Sumner, Esq., 1836, '42, '44, '46.
Col. Peter Corbett, 1838.
Africa Madden, 1839.
Capt. Albert Newhall, 1840.
John Erskine, Esq., 1841.
Dexter Walker, 1841.
Seth P. Carpenter, Esq., 1842.
Charles F. Chapin, Esq., 1842, '49, '55, '59, '60.
Alfred Bragg, 1845, '46, '47.
John M. Parkhurst, 1847.
Andrew J. Sumner, Esq., 1845, '48, '49, '51, '58.
James R. Davis, Esq., 1848, '57, '60, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '70, '71,
'72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78.

Col. Lewis Johnson, 1848.
 Henry Chapin, 1849.
 Charles K. Scribner, 1849.
 Simpson Bixby, 1850.
 George Crocker, 1850.
 Otis Parkhurst, jun., Esq., 1850.
 John G. Gilbert, 1850.
 Elias Whitney, 1851.
 Appleton Bragg, 1852.
 Charles Leland, 1852.
 Gen. Orison Underwood, 1852, '54, '56, '58, '59, '61, '62, '64, '67.
 Willard Bragg, 1852.
 Edwin Battles, 1854.
 Rev. James T. Woodbury, 1853, '54, '55, '59.
 Herman H. Bowers, 1855.
 Hon. Aaron C. Mayhew, 1843, '49, '53, '57, '59, '61, '62, '63, '66, '73.
 Leonard Hunt, 1842.
 Col. James H. Barker, 1858.
 Amos Holbrook, Esq., 1860.
 Capt. Elbridge Mann, 1860.
 Bartholomew Wood, 1860.
 Dr. A. C. Fay, 1861.
 Hon. Winslow Battles, 1862.
 George Draper, 1863.
 George B. Blake, 1867, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '74, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81.
 William Spencer, 1869.
 Stephen J. Onion, 1870.
 Albert C. Withington, 1877.

TOWN CLERKS.

Caleb Cheney, 1781, '82, '83, '87, '88; and also treasurer.
 Samuel Jones, 1784, '85, '86, 1807 to 1816.
 Adams Chapin, 1789, '90, '91, '92 to 1807.
 John Clafin, jun., 1816, '17.
 Newell Nelson, 1818 to '26.
 Clark Ellis, 1826 to '29.
 Isaac Davenport, 1829 to '37.
 Newell Nelson, again 1837 to '43.
 John Erskine, 1843 to '48.
 Leander Holbrook, 1848.
 John Erskine, again 1849, '50.
 Charles F. Chapin, 1851 to '55, '56 to '59.
 William B. Burbank, 1855.
 Lewis Fales, 1859 continuously to '81.
 Lewis Hayden, 1881.

TOWN TREASURERS.

David Stearns, 1787 to 1826.	Sullivan Sumner, 1837, '38.
Gustavus D. Peck, 1826, '27, '33.	George Howe, 1839 to '42.
Samuel L. Scammell, 1828, '29.	John Mason, 1842 to '55.
John Clafin, jun., 1830, '31.	D. P. Walbridge, 1855.
Lee Clafin, 1832.	Leonard Hunt, 1856 to '59.
Sylvester Dean, 1834 to '37, '59 to '64.	Ethan C. Clafin, 1864 to '81.

SELECTMEN.

I believe the law requires that boards of selectmen shall consist of not less than three members. Our common number has been five, with perhaps now and then less or more. As Milford was incorporated in the midst of the Revolutionary War, two or three of the early boards of selectmen were constituted the town's "Committee of Correspondence," so called. All, or nearly all, the towns in the Commonwealth chose such a committee every year from the outbreak of that war to its close, the particular official duty of which was to consult and act in harmony against the common enemy. This understood, I will proceed, omitting titles, and putting the names abreast:—

Jesse Whitney, 1780.	Seth Thayer, 1784.
Caleb Cheney, 1780, '88, '94.	Ephraim Chapin, 1784, '87, '88, '94, 1801.
Warfield Hayward, 1780.	Ephraim Parkhurst, 1784.
Ebenezer Read, 1780.	Abraham Jones, jun., 1784.
Stephen Albee, 1780.	Ichabod Thayer, 1785, '92, '98, 1800, '03, '12.
Gershom Nelson, 1781.	Robert Corbett, 1785.
Samuel Warren, 1781, '86, '95.	Moses Chapin, 1785.
Elias Penniman, 1781.	Nathl. Parkhurst, 1785, '91, '95, '99, 1800, '04, '05, '07, '13.
Aaron Merrifield, 1781.	Daniel Wedge, 1785.
Elijah Thayer, 1781, '94, '96, '97.	John Chapin, 1786, '87.
Samuel L. Scammell, 1782.	Mordecai Day, 1786.
Oliver Daniell, 1782, '87, '88, '91, '93, '96, '97, '98.	Daniel Hunt, 1786.
Adams Chapin, 1782, '89, '94, '96, 99, 1803.	Benjamin Godfrey, 1786, '92, '98.
Michael Madden, 1782.	Ebenr. Sumner, 1787.
David Stearns, 1782, '91, '93, '99, 1806, '10, '11, '15.	Luke Kelley, 1787.
Jona. Jones, 1783.	Obadiah Wood, 1788.
John Robinson, 1783.	Amos Shepherdson, 1788.
Noah Wiswall, 1783.	Samuel Jones, 1789, '90, '95, '96, 1801, '02, '05, '08.
Jesse Hayward, 1783.	Josiah Nelson, 1789.
Josiah Ball, jun., 1783, '91.	Darius Sumner, 1789, '90, '97.
Seth Nelson, 1784, '92.	



Edward C. Carter

- Jonas Parkhurst, jun., 1789, '93, '98.
 Moses Gage, 1790.
 James Perry, 1790, '92, '99, 1800, '02, '06, '07, '10, '11.
 Samuel Nelson, 1790, '95, 1801, '02, '04, '05, '08, '09.
 James Mellen, 1791, '93.
 John Scammell, 1792.
 Elihu Perry, 1793, 1805, '09, '14, '19.
 Samuel Rockwood, 1794.
 Nathl. Legg, 1795.
 Josiah Nelson, jun., 1796.
 Ezekiel Jones, 1796, 1803.
 Phinehas Davis, 1797.
 John Dewing, 1797.
 Ebenezer Sumner, jun., 1798, 1808, '13.
 Edmund Bowker, 1799, 1811.
 George Kelley, 1800.
 John Corbett, 1800, '10.
 Hachaliah Whitney, 1801, '04, '08.
 Robert Sanders, jun., 1801.
 Pearly Hunt, 1802, '06, '09, '13, '14, '19, '20, '21.
 Nathan Chapin, 1802.
 Abel Albee, 1803.
 David Jones, 1803.
 Daniel White, 1804.
 Levi Chapin, 1804, '07, '12, '14, '15, '16.
 John Clafin, jun., 1805, '09, '17, '18, '26, '28, '29, '31, '33.
 Samuel Penniman, jun., 1805.
 Zuriel Hayward, 1806, '12, '29, '30.
 Esek Green, 1807, '10, '12, '20, '23.
 Ezra Nelson, 1807, '13, '16, '20, '22, '25.
 Ebenezer Hunt, 1808, '19, '21.
 Amasa Parkhurst, 1809, '14, '19, '20, '23.
 Ira Cleaveland, 1810, '28, '32, '34.
 Arial Bragg, 1811, '12, '15, '19, '20, '21, '22, '24.
 Abner Pond, 1811.
 Ithiel Parkhurst, 1813, '21, '24.
 Simeon Nelson, 1814.
 John Parkhurst, 1815, '32.
 Henry Nelson, 1815, '34, '35, '39, '41, '53.
 Rufus Thayer, 1816, '17, '26, '27, '33.
 Sullivan Sumner, 1816, '25, '34, '36, '42, '46, '49.
 Samuel Daniell, 1816, '26, '31.
 Nathan Wood, 1817, '18.
 Amariah Daniels, 1817, '21, '22.
 Otis Parkhurst, 1817, '37.
 Artemas Thayer, 1818, '27, '31, '33.
 Silas Parkhurst, 1818, '26, '29, '32.
 Alexander Cheney, 1818, '23.
 Joel Day, 1822.
 Zenas Ball, 1822.
 John Wales, 1823.
 Eli Chapin, 1823, '24, '28.
 Gustavus D. Peck, 1824.
 Luther Haven, 1824, '25.
 Sylvester Dean, 1824, '39.
 Clark Sumner, 1825, '35, '44.
 Lee Clafin, 1826, '30, '34.
 Samuel L. Scammell, 1827, '36.
 Amos Chapin, 1827.
 Rufus Chapin, 1827.
 William Godfrey, 1828, '36, '38.
 Eli Bowker, 1828.
 Clark Ellis, 1829, '31, '32, '34, '35, '47, '48.
 Moses Adams, 1829.
 Amasa Leland, 1830.
 Peter Rockwood, 1830.
 Samuel Warfield, jun., 1830.
 Lovell Clark, 1831.
 Lowell Fales, 1832, '33.
 Rufus Thayer, 2d, 1833.
 Aaron Clafin, 1835, '53.
 John Corbett, 1835, '43, '45, '60.
 John Mason, 1836, '39, '57.
 Hastings Daniels, 1836.
 Isaac Davenport, 1837, '38.
 John Cheney, 1837.
 Dana Perry, 1837.
 Adam Hunt, 1837, '43, '46.
 Ellis Sumner, 1838, '40, '43.
 Seth P. Carpenter, 1838, '44.
 Emory Walker, 1838.

- Dexter Walker, 1839.
 Ziba Thayer, 1839, '54.
 David S. Godfrey, 1840.
 Orison Underwood, 1840.
 Chester Clark, 1840.
 Horatio N. Smith, 1840.
 Elmer Cobb, 1841.
 Joel Holbrook, 1841.
 George Hancock, 1841.
 Joseph Albee, 1841.
 Peter Corbett, 1842.
 Jeremiah Kelley, 1842, '51.
 Elias Whitney, 1842, '49, '50.
 Willard Bragg, 1842.
 Otis T. Nelson, 1843.
 Willard Haven, 1843, '50.
 Hiram Hunt, 1844, '51.
 Horace B. Hero, 1844, '48, '50.
 Whitman V. Cook, 1844.
 Andrew J. Sumner, 1845, '48, '54,
 '53, '59, '63.
 Ira Wight, 1845.
 Stephen Cook, 1845.
 Elbridge G. Cook, 1845, '64.
 Alfred Bragg, 1846, '47.
 Martin Fletcher, 1847.
 Waldo C. Perry, 1849.
 John McWales, 1851, '53, '56.
 Appleton Bragg, 1852.
 Aaron C. Mayhew, 1852.
 James H. Barker, 1852, '58, '59, '61,
 '67, '68, '72, '73.
 Obed Daniels, 1854, '56, '58, '59,
 '61, '62, '63.
 Samuel W. Hayward, 1855.
 John G. Gilbert, 1855.
 Seth C. Shepard, 1855, '60.
 Artemas B. Vant, 1856, '57.
 George B. Pierce, 1857, '61.
 Zelek Darling, 1860.
 George Jones, 1862.
 Leonard Hunt, 1862, '63.
 Henry O. Lothrop, 1864.
 Zibeeon C. Field, 1864, '65, '66, '70, '71.
 John S. Mead, 1864, '65, '66, '70,
 '71, '78.
 William S. Wilkinson, 1864.
 James R. Davis, 1865, '66, '67, '71,
 '74, '75, '76, '80, 81.
 Albert C. Withington, 1867, '69, '72.
 George B. Blake, 1868.
 Lansford B. Felton, 1868.
 Richard Carroll, 1869.
 Stephen J. Onion, 1869.
 Albert M. Sumner, 1870.
 Henry C. Scott, 1872, '73.
 Zimri Thurber, 1873, '74, '75, '76.
 James Bergin, 1874, '75, '77.
 Lawrence Read, 1876.
 Charles F. Chapin, 1877.
 Joseph B. Bancroft, 1877, '78, '79.
 Isaac N. Davis, 1878.
 Matthew P. Callanan, 1879, '80.
 Daniel J. Cronan, 1879, '80.

ASSESSORS.

- Adams Chapin, 1780, '85, '89, '98,
 1801, '02, '06.
 Abraham Jones, jun., 1780, '81.
 Joseph Jones, jun., 1780.
 Daniel Wedge, 1780, '82.
 Jonathan Jones, 1780.
 Samuel Warren, 1780, '84.
 Amariah Frost, jun., 1781.
 Nathaniel Parkhurst, 1781, '97, '98,
 '99, 1800, '09.
 Samuel Jones, 1782, '89, '93, 1803.
 Benjamin Godfrey, 1782, '90, '91,
 '92, '93, '99, 1800, '01.
 Timothy Jones, 1783.
 Elias Penniman, 1783.
 Ebenezer Read, 1783.
 James Sumner, 1784.
 David Stearns, 1784, '85, '86, '88,
 '89, '90, '91, '92, '99, 1800, '02,
 '03, '04, '05, '08, '11, '13, '14,
 '19.
 Elijah Thayer, 1785.
 James Mellen, 1786.
 Josiah Ball, jun., 1786, '87.
 Caleb Boynton, jun., 1787.
 Ichabod Corbett, 1787, '88, '94.

- James Perry, 1788, 1804, '05, '09, '12, '19, '20, '21.
 Ichabod Thayer, 1790, '95, '96, 1811.
 Ephraim Chapin, 1791, '92.
 Darius Sumner, 1793.
 Samuel Nelson, 1794, 1810, '12, '14.
 Robert Sanders, jun., 1794, '95, '96.
 Daniel White, 1795.
 Samuel Penniman, jun., 1796, '97, 1811.
 Edmund Bowker, 1797.
 Ebenezer McFarland, 1798, 1803, '08, '13.
 Simeon Nelson, 1801, '02.
 Pearley Hunt, 1804, '05, '07, '10, '12, '15, '21, '22.
 Ithiel Parkhurst, 1806, '23.
 David Jones, 1806.
 John Claffin, jun., 1807, '26, '27, '28, '30, '31.
 Ebenezer Hunt, 1807.
 Levi Chapin, 1808, '09, '17, '18.
 Ariel Bragg, 1810, '14, '21, '23, '24, '38.
 Esek Green, 1813.
 Alexander Cheney, 1815.
 Zuriel Hayward, 1816, '17.
 Newell Nelson, 1815.
 Nahum Legg, 1816.
 Ethan Whitney, 1816.
 Gustavus D. Peck, 1817.
 Ellis Sumner, 1818, '24, '25, '41.
 Samuel Daniell, 1818, '24, '28, '30.
 Henry Nelson, 1819, '20, '47, '49, '52.
 Amasa Parkhurst, 1820.
 Samuel Leeds, 1822, '23.
 Lee Claffin, 1822.
 Joseph Webb, 1825.
 Artemas Thayer, 1826.
 William Godfrey, 1826, '27, '29, '31, '32.
 Eleazer Parkhurst, 1825.
 Isaac Davenport, 1827, '28, '29, '30, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '43, '46, '48.
 Eli Chapin, 1829, '31.
 Dexter Walker, 1832.
 Clark Ellis, 1833, '40.
 Henry Chapin, 1833, '57.
 Otis Parkhurst, 1834.
 Sylvester Dean, 1834.
 Sullivan Sumner, 1835, '36.
 George Howe, 1835.
 Elmer Cobb, 1836.
 Hiram Hunt, 1837.
 Waldo C. Perry, 1837.
 Jeremiah Kelley, 1838.
 Maynard Bragg, 1839.
 Peter Corbett, 1839.
 Orison Underwood, 1839, '45.
 John Corbett, 1840, '48, '53, '54, '55, '57.
 Isaac C. Haven, 1840.
 John Erskine, 1841, '44, '45, '47, '49, '50.
 Simpson Bixby, 1841, '42, '51, '52.
 Seth P. Carpenter, 1842, '43.
 Aaron C. Mayhew, 1842.
 Oliver B. Parkhurst, 1843.
 Andrew J. Sumner, 1844, '46, '50, '51, '56, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79.
 Elias Whitney, 1844, '54.
 Albert Hunt, 1845.
 John McWales, 1846, '48.
 Leander Holbrook, 1847.
 Charles F. Chapin, 1849, '52, '56, '57, '58, '59, '61, '62, '63, '68, '69.
 Samuel W. Hayward, 1850, '51, '55.
 John Mason, 1853.
 Clark Sumner, 1853.
 Zelek Darling, 1854.
 Alexander T. Wilkinson, 1855, '63, '64.
 Edward Woods, 1856.
 James H. Barker, 1858, '60, '62, '65, '66, '67, '70, '78.
 Leonard Hunt, 1858, '59, '60, '61, '66.
 George Jones, 1859.
 Henry O. Lothrop, 1860.
 Daniel S. Chapin, 1861, '62.
 Seth C. Shepard, 1863.

Homer T. Ball, 1864, '65.	Charles Leland, 1869.
Lloyd H. Cook, 1864.	Almon Thwing, 1870, '71, '72, '73,
Albert C. Withington, 1865.	'74, '75, '76, '77.
Lewis Fales, 1866.	John Pratt, 1871.
Lansford B. Felton, 1867, '68.	Henry S. Bacon, 1873.
Isaac N. Crosby, 1867, '72.	Lawrence Read, 1874, '75.
James H. Putnam, 1868, '70.	Patrick McGarry, 1876, '77, '78, '79.
Jeremiah F. Curran, 1869.	Benjamin Ward, 1879.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

I do not find any officials bearing this title till the year 1826. I presume the oversight of the poor may have been taken at one time by the wardens, at others by special committees, but generally by the selectmen, previous to the year above named. But at that time, when the town's Poor Farm, or Asylum, had been established, it was deemed advisable to have a Board of Overseers. It was voted not to choose any in 1839 and 1840. But with these exceptions, I believe the succession has been regular.

Eli Chapin, 1826, '27.	John Erskine, 1843, '44.
Ira Cleveland, 1826, '27, '29, '42.	Henry Nelson, 1843, '47.
Amasa Leland, 1826, '27, '28, '31,	Theron Holbrook, 1843, '54.
'33, '34.	Cyrus Ballou, 1844, '45, '48, '49.
Artemas Thayer, 1828, '29.	Orison Underwood, 1845.
Lee Clafin, 1828, '30, '31.	George Hancock, 1845, '65, '66.
John Clafin, jun., 1829, '32, '33, '47.	Isaac Davenport, 1846.
Nathan Wood, 1830.	John Goldsmith, 1846.
Rufus Thayer, 1830, '47.	Parmenas P. Parkhurst, 1846.
Samuel L. Scammell, 1831.	John Mason, 1848, '49, '53, '56.
Zuriel Howard, 1832.	Stephen Cook, 1848.
Chester Clark, 1832, '33, '34, '35,	George W. Stacy, 1849.
'36, '37.	Otis T. Nelson, 1850, '51.
Ebenezer Hunt, 1834.	Charles Leland, 1850, '51.
Clark Ellis, 1835.	Henry Chapin, 1850, '51, '52, '53,
Otis Parkhurst, 1835, '41.	'54, '58.
Clark Sumner, 1836.	David S. Godfrey, 1852.
John Corbett, 1836.	Augustus Thayer, 1852.
Elmer Cobb, 1837.	Martin Fletcher, 1855.
Hastings Daniels, 1837.	Ziba Parkhurst, 1855.
Thomas Thaine, 1838.	Oliver B. Parkhurst, 1856.
Leonard Chapin, 1838, '42, '53, '54,	Lyman Maynard, 1856.
'55, '57, '59, '60, '61.	John N. Lilley, 1857, '71, '72.
Jesse Whitney, 1838.	Leonard Hunt, 1857.
Henry Ball, 1841.	Nathan Doty, 1858.
Albert Newhall, 1841.	Jonathan Bliss, jun., 1858.
Arial Bragg, 1842.	Bainbridge Hayward, 1859, '60, '61.

Elias Whitney, 1859, '60, '61, '62,	John Madden, 2d, 1868, '69, '70, '73,
'63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '70, '71,	'74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79, '80.
'72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78.	Oren S. Wheeler, 1869.
Richard Carroll, 1862, '63, '64, '65,	Benjamin H. Montague, 1869, '70,
'66, '67.	'71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76.
William H. Saddler, 1862, '63.	David Nelson, 1877, '78.
Willard Bragg, 1864.	Chester L. Clark, 1879.
Lansford B. Felton, 1867, '68.	George F. Birch, 1880.

Passing over all the remaining grades of common town officers, I will next present our succession of

REPRESENTATIVES TO GENERAL COURT.

None chosen till 1784.	Waldo C. Perry, 1846.
Ichabod Thayer, 1784, '85.	Horace B. Hero, 1848, '52, '55.
David Stearns, ¹ 1787, '88, '89.	Hiram Hunt, 1850.
Samuel Jones, 1791 to 1812, 21 successive years; also 1814.	Charles F. Chapin, 1851.
Pearley Hunt, 1813, '15, '16, '21, '22, '23.	Herman H. Bowers, 1854.
Esek Green, 1819.	Aaron C. Mayhew, 1856, '62.
John Claffin, jun., 1826, '29, '30.	John S. Scammell, 1857.
Samuel L. Scammell, 1827, '30.	Andrew J. Sumner, 1857, '59.
Newell Nelson, 1831.	Elbridge Mann, 1858.
Henry Nelson, 1831, '35, '38.	James H. Barker, 1858, '59.
William Godfrey, 1832.	Henry O. Lothrop, 1860, '61, '62.
Isaac Davenport, 1832.	Daniel S. Chapin, 1860.
Rufus Thayer, 1834.	Charles F. Claffin, 1861.
Lee Claffin, 1834.	Albert A. Cooke, 1863.
Aaron Claffin, 1835.	James R. Davis, 1863.
Sullivan Sumner, 1836.	Zibeeon C. Field, 1864, '65.
John Corbett, 1836.	Joseph B. Bancroft, 1864.
Ellis Sumner, 1837.	Joseph Hancock, 1865.
Otis Parkhurst, 1837.	George W. Stacy, 1866.
Arial Bragg, 1838.	James H. Putnam, 1866.
John Mason, 1839.	Isaac H. Stearns, 1867.
Peter Corbett, 1839.	Alfred A. Burrill, 1868.
Nelson Parkhurst, 1840.	Thomas G. Kent, 1868.
Jeremiah Kelley, 1841.	Bainbridge Hayward, 1869, '70.
Elmer Cobb, 1842.	Lawrence Read, 1870, '73.
Adam Hunt, 1843.	George B. Blake, 1871, '72, '73.
Alfred Bragg, 1844, '45, '47, '50.	Henry C. Skinner, 1872.
	James Bergin, 1874.
	George G. Parker, 1875.

¹ Mr. Stearns received written instructions on certain points of duty drawn up by a special committee of seven citizens, which the Town voted should be read in Gen. Ct. That committee consisted of James Sumner, Ebenr. Holbrook, Daniel Wedge, Ephraim Chapin, Oliver Daniell, Timothy Jones, and Noah Wiswall. Those instructions probably related to constitutional matters.

William H. Cook, 1876, '77.

Augustus S. Tuttle, 1876.

Isaac N. Crosby, 1878.

Silas W. Hale, 1880.

Charles W. Wilcox, 1880.

It should be understood that the year, in all the cases above specified, designates the date of election, not always the year of service. For a long time the political year commenced in May, and the representatives were chosen in May to serve till the next May; but when the political year was constitutionally changed so as to commence in January, the representatives, as well as governor, etc., were elected in November to serve till the next November. Some years the Town voted not to send, and in a few instances no choice could be made for lack of a majority over all; but in 1857 the law making plurality elect came into force. Several changes of constitution or statute have varied the number of representatives that could be sent, either on account of population, or districting with other towns. Hence Milford has sent some years only one, and in others two. I mention these facts that my list of names and dates may not be misunderstood.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS, ETC.

Perhaps I ought to include, under this head, delegates or agents sent to certain consultive conventions, mostly held in Worcester County, immediately following the Revolution, before the new order of things had become fully established. Those were times of dreadful financial embarrassment and distress, on account of paper-money depreciation, high taxes, and the almost utter impossibility of enduring the public burdens. The Shays insurrection was an outbreak caused by these troubles. Hence our Town chose Jonathan Jones, April 2, 1781, "an agent" to sit in a convention to be held on the first Wednesday of that month, "then and there to consider and determine on the merits and grounds of the present uneasiness in the minds of the people of this county, and adopt such measures as may then appear proper." April 15, 1782, Daniel Wedge was chosen for a similar purpose. Aug. 10, 1786, Ephraim Chapin was chosen delegate to a like convention at Leicester. Nov. 13, 1786, "voted that Lt. Ephraim Chapin, delegate to convention, use his influence for a State convention." "Voted that said Chapin lay the proceedings of the convention before the Town before they are laid before the Legislature of this Commonwealth." Jan. 19, 1787, "voted to continue the delegate to convention." Town action and representation of this nature continued till the Shays insurrection had passed completely away.



Yours truly,
William Claflin

Next came the struggle for and against the adoption of the Federal Constitution. For some reasons, which I cannot understand, Milford, like many other towns of the Commonwealth, set its face in determined opposition to the adoption of that Constitution. The convention to consider it was appointed to meet in Boston, on the second Wednesday of January, 1788. The Town chose David Stearns, then its representative in General Court, to sit as its delegate in the State convention. He was chosen Dec. 17, 1787. On that day the Town raised a committee of seven to report what instructions ought to be given Mr. Stearns. It consisted of Daniel Wedge, James Sumner, Ephraim Chapin, Samuel Jones, Timothy Jones, Luke Kelley, and Oliver Daniell. Pending the committee's deliberation, the Town adjourned to landlord Robinson's till 6 P.M. The committee reported that the proposed constitution ought to be rejected, and the delegate instructed accordingly; which was adopted and confirmed by vote of the Town, probably unanimous. So we will set down, —

David Stearns, chosen Dec. 17, 1787, to sit in State convention on Federal Constitution, 1788.

Esek Green, chosen Oct. 16, 1820, to sit in State convention on State Constitution, 1820.

Orison Underwood, chosen March 7, 1853, to sit in State convention on State Constitution, 1853.

SENATORS IN GENERAL COURT.

Arial Bragg, 1843.

Joseph Whitman, 1854.

Albert A. Cooke, 1855.

Winslow Battles, 1861, '64.

Aaron C. Mayhew, 1877, '78.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL, UNDER GOV. BANKS.

Aaron C. Mayhew, 1860, '61.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR.

Aaron C. Mayhew, 1872, Grant and Wilson ticket.

GOVERNOR, AND REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

I presume it can do no one any harm to credit Milford with having bred William Claflin, Governor 1869, '70, '71, and M.C. 8th district 1876, '78, etc.

THE JUDICIARY BENCH.

I may with equal propriety add another of our natives, many years resident in Middlesex County, where he was a judge, and who was

made Chief Justice of Suffolk County Superior Court in 1855; viz., Albert Hobart Nelson, then of Woburn.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

COMMISSIONED BY

Edward Rawson . . .	Gov. John Hancock, March 1, 1781.
Amariah Frost, jun. . .	Gov. John Hancock, March 12, 1785.
“ “ “ renewed . . .	Gov. John Hancock, June 22, 1791.
“ “ “ “ . . .	Lt. Gov. Moses Gill, July 16, 1799.
Samuel Jones . . .	Gov. Samuel Adams, March 2, 1797.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. Caleb Strong, Jan. 20, 1804.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Elbridge Gerry, Feb. 5, 1811.
Adams Chapin . . .	Gov. Caleb Strong, Aug. 23, 1804.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. Caleb Strong, July 3, 1812.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. John Brooks, June 10, 1819.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Levi Lincoln, June 8, 1826.
Nathaniel Parkhurst . . .	Gov. Caleb Strong, Feb. 19, 1805.
Pearley Hunt . . .	Gov. Elbridge Gerry, Feb. 16, 1811.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. John Brooks, Jan. 26, 1818.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. William Eustis, Jan. 17, 1825.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Levi Lincoln, Jan. 6, 1832.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Edward Everett, Jan. 4, 1839.
John Clafin, jun. . .	Gov. John Brooks, Oct. 13, 1819.
“ “ “ renewed . . .	Gov. Levi Lincoln, Sept. 1, 1826.
“ “ “ “ . . .	Gov. Levi Lincoln, Aug. 27, 1833.
“ “ “ “ . . .	Gov. George N. Briggs, Feb. 6, 1844.
Clark Ellis . . .	Gov. John Brooks, June 14, 1821.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. Edward Everett, Sept. 29, 1837.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. George N. Briggs, Aug. 27, 1844.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. George S. Boutwell, Sept. 16, 1851.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Nathl. P. Banks, Sept. 9, 1858.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. John A. Andrew, Aug. 9, 1865.
Gustavus D. Peck . . .	Gov. John Brooks, July 3, 1822.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. John Brooks, Jan. 17, 1823.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Levi Lincoln, Jan. 6, 1830.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Edward Everett, Jan. 6, 1837.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Marcus Morton, Jan. 1, 1844.
Newell Nelson . . .	Gov. Levi Lincoln, Jan. 30, 1830.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. Edward Everett, Jan. 6, 1837.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Marcus Morton, Jan. 1, 1844.
Samuel L. Scammell . . .	Gov. Levi Lincoln, April 11, 1833.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. Marcus Morton, Jan. 26, 1840.
Isaac Davenport . . .	Gov. John Davis, Aug. 24, 1841.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. George N. Briggs, June 1, 1848.
Ellis Sumner . . .	Gov. Marcus Morton, March 18, 1843.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. George N. Briggs, Feb. 6, 1850.

John Erskine . . .	Gov. Marcus Morton, Jan. 1, 1844.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. George N. Briggs, Jan. 7, 1851.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Henry J. Gardner, Jan. 1, 1858.
Seth P. Carpenter . . .	Gov. Marcus Morton, Jan. 1, 1844.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. George N. Briggs, Jan. 7, 1851.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Henry J. Gardner, Jan. 1, 1858.
John S. Scammell . . .	Gov. George N. Briggs, Feb. 2, 1849.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. Henry J. Gardner, Jan. 25, 1856.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. John A. Andrew, Feb. 4, 1863.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. William Claflin, Feb. 1, 1870.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Alexander H. Rice, Jan. 30, 1877.
Leander Holbrook . . .	Gov. George N. Briggs, Oct. 2, 1849.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. Henry J. Gardner, Oct. 29, 1856.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. John A. Andrew, Nov. 14, 1863.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. William Claflin, Nov. 4, 1870.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Alexander H. Rice, Nov. 7, 1877.
Sullivan Thayer . . .	Gov. George N. Briggs, Nov. 5, 1850.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. Henry J. Gardner, Oct. 29, 1857.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. John A. Andrew, Nov. 15, 1864.
Allyn Weston . . .	Gov. George N. Briggs, Nov. 5, 1850.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. Henry J. Gardner, Oct. 29, 1857.
Rufus Brewer . . .	Gov. George S. Boutwell, Feb. 26, 1851.
Otis Parkhurst, jun. . .	Gov. George S. Boutwell, Dec. 19, 1851.
James T. Woodbury . . .	Gov. George S. Boutwell, Sept. 1, 1852.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. Nathl. P. Banks, Aug. 31, 1859.
Aaron C. Mayhew . . .	Gov. John H. Clifford, Feb. 17, 1853.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. Nathl. P. Banks, Jan. 19, 1859.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. John A. Andrew, Dec. 29, 1865.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. William B. Washburn, Dec. 10, 1872.
Lyman Maynard . . .	Gov. Emory Washburn, April 18, 1854.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. John A. Andrew, April 3, 1861.
Edward Ross . . .	Gov. Emory Washburn, July 7, 1854.
Charles F. Chapin . . .	Gov. Emory Washburn, Oct. 2, 1854.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. John A. Andrew, Oct. 7, 1861.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Alexander H. Bullock, Oct. 5, 1868.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. William Gaston, Oct. 7, 1875.
Orison Underwood . . .	Gov. Emory Washburn, Dec. 29, 1854.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. John A. Andrew, Dec. 11, 1861.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Alexander H. Bullock, Dec. 12, 1868.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. William Gaston, Nov. 30, 1875.
Thomas G. Kent . . .	Gov. Henry J. Gardner, Oct. 23, 1855.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. Nathl. P. Banks, Feb. 2, 1859.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. Alexander H. Bullock, Jan. 25, 1866.
“ “ “ . . .	Gov. William B. Washburn, Jan. 15, 1873.
Albert Newhall . . .	Gov. Henry J. Gardner, Jan. 26, 1856.
George G. Parker . . .	Gov. Henry J. Gardner, Oct. 29, 1856.
“ “ renewed . . .	Gov. John A. Andrew, Oct. 28, 1863.

George G. Parker, renewed	.	Gov. William Claflin, Oct. 25, 1870.
" " "	.	Gov. Alexander H. Rice, Oct. 9, 1877.
Andrew J. Sumner	.	Gov. Henry J. Gardner, Feb. 12, 1857.
" " renewed	.	Gov. John A. Andrew, May 12, 1864.
" " "	.	Gov. William Claflin, April 24, 1871.
Lyman S. Clark	.	Gov. Henry J. Gardner, Feb. 26, 1857.
Henry L. Parker	.	Gov. Nathl. P. Banks, Dec. 30, 1858.
Amos Holbrook	.	Gov. Nathl. P. Banks, Feb. 15, 1859.
Charles A. Dewey, jun.	.	Gov. Nathl. P. Banks, March 29, 1859.
" " " renewed	.	Gov. John A. Andrew, July 16, 1861.
Dutee T. Aldrich	.	Gov. Nathl. P. Banks, Nov. 22, 1859.
Abraham Mead, jun.	.	Gov. Nathl. P. Banks, Feb. 7, 1860.
" " " renewed	.	Gov. Alexander H. Bullock, Feb. 7, 1867.
Alvin G. Underwood	.	Gov. John A. Andrew, Feb. 26, 1861.
Lewis Fales	.	Gov. John A. Andrew, April 3, 1861.
" " renewed	.	Gov. Alexander H. Bullock, Mar. 31, 1868.
" " "	.	Gov. William Gaston, March 23, 1875.
Lloyd Halsey Cook	.	Gov. William Claflin, Feb. 3, 1869.
" " " renewed	.	Gov. Alexander H. Rice, Jan. 27, 1876.
James R. Davis	.	Gov. William Claflin, Sept. 28, 1869.
" " renewed	.	Gov. Alexander H. Rice, Sept. 7, 1876.
Lawrence Read	.	Gov. William Claflin, April 13, 1870.
James H. Barker	.	Gov. William B. Washburn, Jan. 30, 1872.
Henry E. Fales	.	Gov. John A. Andrew, Feb. 2, 1864.
" " renewed	.	Gov. Alexander H. Rice, Jan. 7, 1878.
James C. Lovering	.	Gov. John A. Andrew, March 16, 1864.
Zibeeon C. Field	.	Gov. John A. Andrew, March 30, 1864.
Alexander T. Wilkinson	.	Gov. John A. Andrew, April 7, 1865.
" " " renewed	.	Gov. William B. Washburn, Mar. 26, 1872.
William F. Draper	.	Gov. Alexander H. Bullock, Feb. 14, 1866.
" " renewed	.	Gov. William B. Washburn, Feb. 17, 1874.
D. Lucian Wilkinson	.	Gov. Alexander H. Bullock, Oct. 1, 1866.
Hamilton B. Staples	.	Gov. Alexander H. Bullock, Jan. 4, 1868.
Dean F. Battles	.	Gov. Alexander H. Bullock, Feb. 11, 1868.
Daniel Wright	.	Gov. William B. Washburn, Jan. 29, 1873.
Lewis Hayden	.	Lt. Gov. Thomas Talbot, June 2, 1874.
James E. Walker	.	Gov. William Gaston, April 20, 1875.
Henry C. Scott	.	Gov. Alexander H. Rice, March 8, 1876.
Leander Holbrook, jun.	.	Gov. Alexander H. Rice, Jan. 30, 1877.
Joseph H. Wood	.	Gov. Alexander H. Rice, April 17, 1877.
Frank J. Dutcher	.	Lt. Gov. Thomas Talbot, June 23, 1874.
William M. Parker	.	Gov. Alexander H. Rice, June 29, 1877.

Perhaps some few more recent appointments.

THE POLICE COURT AND ITS OFFICERS.

By the politeness of Judge Charles A. Dewey, I have been furnished with the following brief history of our police court and its officers : —

“For many years before there was a police court, cases [civil and criminal] were tried before Clark Ellis and John Erskine [whose names appear in the foregoing list of justices]. A police court was established in May, 1854, under the name of the Police Court of the Town of Milford; and John S. Scammell, Esq., was appointed as the first justice. Judge Scammell retained the office but little more than one year, when he resigned, giving way to the special justice, Lyman Maynard, who held the court for the ensuing two months. The vacancy was filled in Sept., 1855, by the appointment of Sullivan Thayer. Judge Thayer continued in office till June 30, 1859, when he also resigned. He was succeeded by Ebenezer Bradbury of Newburyport, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives. Judge Bradbury held the office till June, 1861, when the court was abolished; the Legislature having passed an Act by which the matter was submitted to the Town. Adin B. Underwood, T. M. Daggett, W. P. Burbank, Henry L. Parker, and George Bradbury were successive clerks of the police court; but in 1860 the office of clerk was abolished.

“From July, 1861, to March, 1864, criminal cases were tried before C. A. Dewey, trial-justice, and civil causes before various justices of the peace.

“In March, 1864, the police court of Milford was re-established, no provision being made for a clerk. Charles A. Dewey, Esq., was appointed standing justice, and Abraham Mead, Esq., special justice.

“In July, 1872, this police court also was abolished, and in its place was established the Third District Court of Southern Worcester, the judicial district including the towns of Milford, Upton, and Mendon. Judge Dewey was again appointed standing justice, and James R. Davis, Esq., and Charles E. Whitney, special justices; which offices they all continue still to hold.”

Among the officers for some time conspicuous in bringing business before the courts are Deputy Sheriffs Joseph D. Hunt, Samuel W. Hayward, and Augustus W. Keene.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

Until the spring of 1814 our town had no post-office, and probably received most, if not all, of its mail matter through the office at Mendon Town. March 7, 1814, a post-office was established at South Milford, designated simply as Milford, and Samuel Penniman appointed postmaster. His successor was Samuel Leeds, jun., appointed May 20, 1818. His successor was C. M. Penniman, appointed Jan. 4, 1827. Meantime, largely through the exertions of Pearley

Hunt, Esq., the post-office first designated as Milford Centre was established, and he appointed postmaster, Feb. 10, 1823. He kept it in his own mansion, still standing in the westerly corner formed by the junction of Pond and Main Sts. There was then a considerable number of citizens, who, for various reasons of a controversial nature, did not favor the new office, and for a while put themselves to cost and trouble in having their mail-matter brought to them from Penniman's. I am told that Esquire Hunt's first quarterly return to Government was only about one dollar. But time wrought its wholesome changes, and the day of small things was gradually succeeded by cheering results. Feb. 12, 1829, after much effort, the titles of the two post-offices were changed. Milford became *South Milford*, and Milford Centre simply *Milford*. The succession of postmasters following the change of designation has been as follows:—

At So. Milford.

	APPOINTED.
Josiah N. Daniell	Oct. 8, 1834.
Purcell Penniman	April 9, 1836.
Aaron C. Cook	March 21, 1840.
Jesse E. Razee	Aug. 29, 1843.
Henry S. Ballou	July 23, 1845.
Alexander Ballou	Nov. 28, 1845.
Samuel W. Gilbert, jun.	May 29, 1849.
Edwin S. Thayer	April 5, 1852.
Alvan A. Sweet	Dec. 3, 1852.
Samuel W. Gilbert, jun.	Dec. 27, 1854.
Stephen D. Angell	April 7, 1865.
H. B. Fisk	July 11, 1867.

At Milford.

	APPOINTED.
Pearley Hunt	Feb. 12, 1829.
Hiram Hunt	May 2, 1844.
William Crocker	June 4, 1849.
Zelek Darling	Feb. 7, 1853.
Edwin Willis	May 20, 1853.
Zelek Darling	June 21, 1854.
James H. Barker, April 19, 1855; re-appointed, March 25, 1856, and March 26, 1860.	
Adam Hunt	April 20, 1861; again July 7, 1865.
James H. Barker	Nov. 17, 1866.
George Porter Woodbury	March 28, 1867.
George G. Pond	April 21, 1869; again March 18, 1873.



Mr. H. C.

At Hopedale.

APPOINTED.

Established, and Ansel H. Harlow	May 13, 1861.
George Draper	Jan. 5, 1863.

All our post-offices are useful, paying, and profitable, but of course that in the Centre pre-eminently so. When we compare our mail accommodations with those of 1814 and the preceding years, the contrast seems amazing, but perhaps not more so than some other contrasts in the great change of circumstances.

I have deemed it proper, as a closing appendix, to add a list of our lawyers and physicians.

OUR LAWYERS.

John S. Scammell commenced 1840, and still continues.
 Leander Holbrook, sen., commenced 1847, and still continues.
 Allyn Weston commenced 1851, remained but a few years.
 Thomas G. Kent commenced 1853, and still continues.
 Adin B. Underwood commenced 1854, removed to Boston 1856.
 Hamilton B. Staples commenced 1855, removed to Worcester 1869.
 George G. Parker commenced 1856, and still continues.
 Henry E. Fales commenced 1863, and still continues.
 Charles A. Dewey commenced 1866, and still continues.
 James R. Davis commenced 1870, and still continues.
 Leander Holbrook, jun., commenced 1877, and still continues.
 Gustavus B. Williams commenced 1877, and still continues.
 Joseph H. Wood commenced 1877, and still continues.
 Others, not recollected, may have sojourned in town transiently.

OUR PHYSICIANS.

I shall include three or four as virtually *ours*, though residing a few rods outside of our territorial limits, because they practised largely among our inhabitants. I begin with

Allopathists.

John Corbett, sen. (corner of now Bell), commenced about 1703 or 1704; d. 1726.
 John Corbett, jun. (corner of now Bell), commenced about 1727; d. 1794.
 Samuel Leslie Scammell, sen. (from Eng.), commenced about 1738; d. 1753.
 Samuel Leslie Scammell, jun., commenced about 1760; d. 1805.
 John Scammell (set. finally in Bell) commenced about 1782; d. 1845.
 Elias Penniman (So. Milford; little practice) commenced about 1745, to 1784; emigrated.
 Daniel Thurber (Mendon side So. Milford) commenced about 1787; emigrant; d. 1836.

Elias Parkman (So. Milford; little practice) commenced about 1794; d. 1828.

Lazarus Ball (hardly to be reckoned) commenced about 1785; d. 1827.

Isaac Brigham, perhaps commenced about 1792; d. 1825.

Gustavus D. Peck perhaps commenced about 1810 or 1811; left 1835 or 1836.

Albert J. Bellows (with Dr. G. D. Peck), perhaps 1828 to 1830; transient.

Addison S. Peck (with and after his fr. G. D. Peck), perhaps 1833 to 1837 or 1838; transient.

Allen C. Fay commenced 1836; d. 1880.

James Fiske commenced 1835 or 1836; d. 1843.

Francis Leland took Dr. Fiske's place about 1843, and left for the war 1861.

John Barnes (from Eng.) commenced here 1854, and still continues.

William M. Parker commenced 1858, and still continues.

F. O. Cornish not ascertained; brief continuance.

John W. Hutchins not ascertained; brief continuance.

Dixie C. Hoyt not ascertained; brief continuance.

Gustaff L. Friedrich not ascertained; brief continuance.

Charles Warren not ascertained; brief continuance.

William J. Clark commenced before 1872; still continues.

John M. Eaton commenced before 1872; still continues.

Joseph Allen Fay commenced about 1867; still continues.

Thomas W. Flatley commenced before 1872; d. not long since.

John J. Cochran commenced before 1878; brief continuance.

Independent Eclectics.

Butler Wilmarth came to Hopedale 1844; killed at Norwalk Bridge, Conn., 1853.

John H. Hero, now of Westboro', practised briefly about 1850, etc.

Dwight Russell commenced in Mil. 1855, and still continues.

Botanics.

Alexander Scammell commenced 1833; d. 1858.

Mrs. Ann A. Scammell succeeded her husband in his profession many yrs.; now retired.

Royal Cummings, commencement and duration of practice not ascertained.

He was here some time before and after 1869. Since deceased.

One or two others of the same school transiently here.

Homœopathists.

Miss Emily Gay, at Hopedale, several years before and since 1872.

Charles D. Herbert, a little while before and after 1872.

Konrad Schœffer, before and since 1875; and still continues.

Henry Thayer, for a brief residence about 1879; soon removed.

Clairvoyants.

Edwin A. Pratt commenced here 1865 or 1866; still continues.

Mrs. James Elliot, some time before and after 1875.

Joseph V. Partridge, for several recent yrs.; and continues.

Surgeon Dentists.

Albert A. Cooke commenced here 1852; d. 1880.

George L. Cooke, partner twenty yrs. with A. A. Cooke, commenced 1852 to 1854; and still continues.

Gideon Dickinson, physician and dentist, commenced 1857, and still continues.

George P. Cooke, son of A. A. Cooke, and his successor, has been in practice eight or ten yrs.

Female Midwives.

Mrs. Ann A. Scammell, from 1858 downward; now retired.

Mrs. Susan B. Gardner, for about the same period; now retired.

It will hardly be expected that my dates are *exact* throughout the foregoing lists of lawyers and physicians, or that I have included every temporary practitioner. But I have made them as complete and reliable as the data at my command seemed to allow. Many of these professionals will appear in Part II., with their family records and biographical sketches.

CHAPTER XVII.

OUR CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS, ORATIONS, POEMS, ETC.

Indebtedness of the Historian to the Publishers of "The Milford Journal" for their Masterly Reports of both the National Centennial Celebration in 1876, and the Municipal one in 1880. — I. The Most Important Portions of Proceedings selected from their Published Report of the National Celebration; viz., Prefatory Annunciation; Executive Committee of Arrangements; Officers of the Day; the Grand Parade; at the Town-Hall; Mr. Ballou's Address, etc.; On the Park; Evening Entertainment; General Department. — II. The most Important Portions of Proceedings selected from their Published Report of the Municipal Celebration; viz., Preliminary Preparations; Relics and Antiquities; at the Depot Grounds, etc.; the Procession; the Decorations; at the Tent, etc.; Hon. A. C. Mayhew's Remarks; Address of Welcome by Samuel Walker, Esq.; Dinner; Act of Incorporation read by Hon. Henry B. Pierce, Secretary of State; Original Hymn sung; Gen. Adin B. Underwood's Address; Original Poem by Hon. Charles Thurber; Hymn sung; Toasts; Evening Assembly and Rev. Mr. Howard's Poem; Fireworks; Letters of Absent Invitees; Notes and Incidents.

THIS chapter is composed entirely of proceedings which took place at our two centennial celebrations; viz., the national one of July 4, 1876, and the municipal one of June 10, 1880. The publishers of "The Milford Journal," at much expense of effort, and great credit to themselves, issued masterly reports of the proceedings which transpired at both these celebrations. And the historian, as well as general public, owes them a large debt of gratitude for the truthfulness, completeness, and excellence of those reports. I have extracted from their issue of July 5, 1876, and from that antedated June 9, 1880, what I deemed the most important and suitable portions for this chapter. These appear in order under their proper captions.

I. — THE NATIONAL CENTENARY.

PREFATORY ANNUNCIATION.

The one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was, on Tuesday, appropriately and patriotically observed in every part of the United States. From the forests of Maine to the mines and gardens of California, in populous cities and scattered villages, everywhere, the people seemed impressed with the

centennial fitness of the demonstration ; and an unprecedented observance of the day was carried out. In foreign countries and at foreign courts, wherever Americans found themselves, the stars and stripes, as bright and glittering as when only a day old, were raised, and saluted in the style peculiar to the "universal Yankee nation."

In Milford was held the most successful and imposing Fourth of July celebration ever witnessed in this vicinity. Nearly all the residents remained in town during the day, and the neighboring vicinity sent large delegations to witness the ceremonies. From the booming cannon's opening roar at sunrise, until the last rocket in the evening, the exercises were carried out in a manner most thoroughly interesting and satisfactory. The committees in charge labored with indefatigable zeal to make the day's doings successful. The music was excellent ; though we, in common with many others, missed our favorite home-band. As a whole, the parade far exceeded our anticipations. Dinner and speaking were really excellent. Rev. Ballou's address, which we are pleased to lay before our readers entire, is a remarkable effort, considering the limited time allotted him for its writing, and is worthy of preservation as an historical document. In the evening the fireworks attracted a great crowd, who expressed universal satisfaction and approval.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Aaron C. Mayhew.
Charles F. Clafin.
George G. Parker.
W. H. Cook.
John Stratton.
George P. Cooke.
Daniel Hudner.
William F. Draper.
A. Murdock.
T. G. Kent.

E. C. Clafin.
Zimri Thurber.
C. W. Wilcox.
Henry E. Fales.
J. H. Barker.
J. B. Bancroft.
Albert E. Matthews.
James Conklin.
David S. Murphy.

To better facilitate the arrangements, the following gentlemen were selected as —

SUB-COMMITTEES.

Oration, Reading of Declaration of Independence, and other Literary Exercises. — Hon. A. C. Mayhew, W. H. Cook, J. B. Bancroft.

Bells, Salutes, and Fireworks. — Asaph Withington, P. M. Hunt, J. W. Winn.

Music. — Zimri Thurber, Daniel Hudner, C. W. Wilcox, C. J. Thompson

Public Entertainment. — George G. Parker, John Stratton, George P. Cooke.

Finance. — E. C. Claffin, T. G. Kent, C. F. Claffin, G. P. Cooke, John Stratton, S. C. Sumner.

Procession. — H. E. Fales, Lawrence Reade, A. S. Tuttle.

Dinner, Tent, and Grounds. — Z. C. Field, J. H. Barker, A. Murdock.

Police. — J. R. Davis, Zimri Thurber, Lawrence Reade.

Printing, Decorations, and Press. — S. C. Sumner, W. H. Scammell, A. E. Matthews, G. P. Cooke, C. W. Wilcox.

Invitations. — Hon. A. C. Mayhew, W. H. Cook, J. B. Bancroft.

This committee have had the general supervision of the celebration. The following gentlemen were selected as —

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

President. — Hon. A. C. Mayhew.

Toast-Master. — T. G. Kent, Esq.

Orator. — Rev. Adin Ballou.

Chief Marshal. — Gen. W. F. Draper.

THE GRAND PARADE.

MILITARY SOCIETY, CIVIC AND TRADE DEMONSTRATIONS. — TRIUMPHAL MARCH THROUGH A CROWDED STREET BRILLIANT WITH DECORATIONS. — THE LINE IN DETAIL.

After the morning exercises, there was a short respite; but after breakfast the streets began to be crowded again, soon presenting an unusually animated appearance. Those who had business to attend to, hurried by; while those on pleasure bent promenaded up and down, gazing in at the gayly-decorated, rainbow-hued stores, dressed in holiday grandeur.

Early in the forenoon there was a gathering in the vicinity of the park, near the Mansion House; and the several divisions of the procession began arriving.

Promptly on time the procession began forming in line, and was arranged in the following order: —

ESCORT.

Platoon of Police; M. W. Edwards, Chief.

Chief Marshal, Gen. W. F. Draper.

Aids. — Maj. J. H. Barker, Capt. C. W. Wilcox, Capt. William Emery, Lieut. A. S. Tuttle, S. C. Sumner, James F. Stratton, George A. Draper.

Caualcade of 22 horsemen; Eben Draper, Chief.

Fitchburg Cornet Band, 21 pieces; W. S. Russell, Leader.

Mayhew Guards, Co. F, 10th Reg't M. V. M. Lt. W. Walsh in command. Post 22, Grand Army of the Republic. H. J. Bailey, Acting Commander.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Board of Engineers: William Gilman, Chief; Julius Woods, Asaph Withington, Andrew Bagley, Joseph Bancroft, Moses Day.

Washington Engine Company No. 1, 30 men; J. H. French, Foreman.

Wide Awake Hose Company, 16 men; A. Willis, Foreman.

Hibernian Brass Band of Milford, 20 pieces; L. C. Shepard, Leader.

North Star Engine Company No. 4, 32 men; R. L. Johnson, Foreman.

Milford Steamer No. 1, 14 men; Albert Murdock, Foreman.

Excelsior Hook-and-Ladder Company, 14 men; F. J. Powers, Foreman.

Aaron Claffin Steamer No. 2, 14 men; E. B. Washburn, Foreman.

Hopedale Extinguisher, 12 men; Charles E. Pierce, Foreman.

Invited Guests, Officers of the Day, and Executive Committee, in carriages.

THE TRADES.

Hopedale Machine Company.

Hopedale Foundry.

A. S. Tuttle, Furniture.

George G. Parker, Insurance.

ROUTE OF MARCH.

Through Main St., to Hollis, South Main, Main, South Bow, North Bow, Main, Exchange, Congress, Pine, School, Pearl, to the town-hall. The distance is about two and a third miles.

Frequently along the route the procession was enthusiastically cheered. It was the general opinion that it was the handsomest display made in Milford for years, the various organizations presenting a fine appearance.

Arriving at the town-house, the Fire Department, the Grand Army Posts, and Trades withdrew from the procession.

AT THE TOWN-HALL.

REV. A. BALLOU'S ADDRESS.—READING THE DECLARATION.—MUSIC, AND OTHER EXERCISES.

The procession arrived at the town-hall shortly after eleven o'clock. The hall was completely filled; not an unoccupied seat remaining, either on floor or in gallery. The platform was occupied by the officers of the day, invited guests, executive committee, clergymen, Masonic and Ladies' quartets. The Fitchburg Band occupied a position on the right of the platform, and the Milford Hibernian Band on the left. At 11.25 o'clock the first-named organization opened the exercises with music, after which Rev. M. Richardson made an earnest and patriotic prayer. The double quartet sang the "Centennial Banner Song," which was warmly applauded. Hon. A. C. Mayhew then

introduced Rev. E. A. Perry, who read the Declaration of Independence. The reading occupied eleven minutes, and was enthusiastically cheered at its close, being followed with the singing of "Loyal Song" by the Masonic quartet. The president then introduced "the Rev. Adin Ballou, an old and worthy citizen of the town, who will deliver the oration of the day."

REV. A. BALLOU'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND FRIENDS, — This Centennial is a grand climax of civic wonders. It is a vast aggregative celebration of unprecedented national developments. Human history records no parallel to such precocious growth. No former century ever witnessed such magnificent political experiences on the face of the earth. A most wonderful nation, forty millions strong, inhabiting a most wonderful expanse of territory, amid the oceans, recently a waste howling wilderness, but now full of populous cities and towns, — with most wonderful civilized institutions, that challenge the admiration of the world, — stands forth a colossal and florid youth in the amphitheatre of our race, at the age of only one hundred years. The sun never smiled on its rival. In vain we stretch the wings of our imagination to reach the height of these wonders, or to comprehend their scope. Happily we are excused from the attempt. Congress and the President have condescended to recommend that we limit the horizon of our contemplations to our own local municipality. We can comprehend this, and perhaps find its contents sufficiently interesting for a half-hour's entertainment.

CENTENNIAL GREETING.

While, therefore, we do not forget the splendid metropolitan demonstrations at Philadelphia, around the shrines of the world's progress, nor the thousands of kindred celebrations, whose responsive echoes thrill our country, we will content ourselves mainly with what concerns the march of Milford in its upward career. In doing so, its inhabitants have no occasion to be ashamed of their history; for although its beginning was humble, and its short-comings have not been few, it is not least among the thousands of the American Israel. Its improvement will average with that of the nation, and transcends that of many municipalities whose early promise was far brighter.

Here, then, we assemble to-day in the heart of a little territorial area, containing about twelve thousand acres, in the south-easterly section of Worcester County, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, thirty-one miles south-west from Boston, and eighteen miles south-east from Worcester. Its mean level above the tide-waters of the

Atlantic is about four hundred and seventy-three feet, the utmost high-land being nearly six hundred and thirty-eight feet, and the lowest water outlet three hundred and eight. It was the north-easterly portion of the eight miles square purchased for the old Mendon proprietors of the Nipmuck Indian sachems by Moses Payne and Peter Bracket, April 22, 1662. They paid therefor £24. In 1690 the selectmen of Mendon bought of later chiefs the additional territory, ever since called the North Purchase, for £3. We may, therefore, set down the original cost of Milford, as purchased of the Indians, at not more than \$45, — a very cheap piece of real estate, in view of present worth.

Very few settlers occupied this area prior to the year 1700. Then they began to flow over Neck Hill from Mendon in considerable numbers, gradually exterminating the wild beasts and odious reptiles that abounded, felling the heavy forests, and clearing for themselves productive farms on hill-top, valley, and plain.

In 1741 they had become numerous and ambitious enough to form a precinct separate from mother Mendon on the old hill, and were corporately known as the Easterly or Mill River Precinct of Mendon. They forthwith proceeded to settle the Rev. Amariah Frost as their minister, and to erect a meeting-house forty by thirty-five feet, with posts of about eighteen feet in height, suitable for a gallery of the fashion then in vogue.

MEAGRE RESOURCES.

But such was the meagreness of their resources, that their meeting-house was a mere shell at the ordination of Mr. Frost, Dec. 21, 1743, with only a temporary floor and seats, unceiled, unplastered, ungalleried, and without a pulpit; and it took them some ten years to give it a decent completion. That pioneer generation were hardy, industrious, frugal, enterprising people. They were addicted to independence of thought and action, and characterized from the outset by that spirit of dash and drive which has always distinguished their successors. But they had small educational and literary advantages. Down to the national birth in 1776, and until after the precinct became a town in 1780, not a single schoolhouse graced their domain. Their nearest approach to such an attainment was a vote, passed in 1750, to erect an educational edifice sixteen feet square, with seven-foot posts. This vote defaulted; and ten years later, when an attempt was made to renew it, a flat negative silenced the motion. Meantime, with the exception of occasional scanty public schooling granted by Mendon to the people of its outskirts, private rudimentary schools alone were taught within our limits. These were of the humblest sort, and kept in the homely dwellings of the old landholders.

Among the best specimens was one taught in the ancient Seth Chapin house, a little south of Hopedale, the site of which is now quite obliterated, by Alexander Scammell, afterwards Revolutionary adjutant-general. This was in the year 1762, when he was a student in Harvard University. There he had perhaps twenty pupils, seated on rude planks behind extemporized counters, whose rough boards rested on barrels or stout saw-cuts from tree-trunks. Those pupils had rare privileges for their day; which were probably appreciated, improved, and enjoyed as well as our present favored youth do theirs. One of them, talented and apt, became, while yet in his teens, the teacher of a similar institution. This was Adams Chapin, afterwards a man of distinction among his fellow-citizens. In 1766 he was invited by his uncle, Moses Chapin, the ancestral resident and owner of what, in our times, is called the Dea. Nathan Chapin place, just north of our Town Asylum, to be preceptor of a seminary under his roof. In that ancient domicile of humble dimensions, whose doors swung on wooden hinges, and had only wooden latches, with every thing else in keeping, our young principal took charge of his dozen or fifteen pupils, and successfully taught "the young idea to shoot." There again were the seats, counters, and furnishings, even coarser and ruder than those before described at grandfather Seth's. And the text-books, my young auditors, would ill compare with the dainty surfeit you have been accustomed to con and recite from in your commodious schoolhouses. But the learners were neither dullards nor idlers. They made the most of their opportunities. In 1780 the same teacher taught a school of the same sort in the widow Lawrence house, so called, now corner of Green and Elm Streets. It was then owned by a Mr. Sumner. I need only tell that the Rev. Dr. Stephen Chapin, afterward president of Columbian College, in the city of Washington, was then eight years of age, and learned the alphabet in that schoolroom.

Here and there one in those days was privileged to acquire a liberal education, or a partial academic one; but many of the enterprising first settlers could not write their own names, and had to make their mark in subscribing legal documents. And there were men of strong natural ability, holding responsible official trusts, down to and through the Revolutionary War, who had to borrow the skill of the better educated in casting interest, and making out problems in the rule of three. This detracts nothing from the just respect due them for solid worth. It only impresses us with a keener sense of the intellectual progress from their times to our own.

I believe that I ought to mention one gentleman, whose name I did

not at first recall, — Gideon Albee, — a natural mathematician, who could carry any problem in his head, almost, and could beat all schoolmasters for many miles around.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

When we reach the commencement of the centennial period, whose glorious completion we this day celebrate, Milford was still a mere parochial precinct, with less than seven hundred inhabitants. They had thus far multiplied by natural increase and influx from the older colonial settlements. They inhabited comparatively lowly dwellings, situated here and there on more than fifty legally laid town-roads, ways, and bridle-paths. Most of these were crooked and cheaply-constructed thread-lines of communication. The main thoroughfare through our centre was known, in early days, as "the Sherborn road." It led from Mendon Town to Holliston, originally a part of Sherborn, and was a rustic bridle and cart path long before being sanctioned as a regular public highway. It will astonish the present generation to be told the fact, that down to 1800 there were not above twenty-five residences on this Sherborn road, from Mendon line to that of Holliston. Yet it has always been the most populous road within our nearly nineteen square miles of territory.

The inhabitants generally subsisted, before the Revolution and for years afterwards, mainly on the products of their diligent husbandry. There were only a few mechanical craftsmen pursuing their respective avocations, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, tanners, shoemakers, tailors, clothiers, etc. Manufactures were so primitive and crude, that smart wags of neighboring localities contemptuously nicknamed the "Easterly Precinct" Broomshire; implying that it thrived by the manufacture and sale of splint brooms, wrought Indian-fashion from ash and birch saplings. But when they saw Capt. Samuel Warren raise thirty resolute minute-men, and march them well drilled to Roxbury, before the sun had set on the bloody field of Lexington, most of whom served through the war; and that Dr. William Jennison, a chosen delegate to the famous Provincial Congress, was so fired with patriotism as to give the town of Mendon a brass field-piece, — even Broomshire commanded their respect; for Milford never lacked martial patriotism or physical enterprise. So its nickname soon fell into oblivion, and at length it outgrew its early superiors.

Here, then, we may briefly contrast our past with our present. One hundred years ago Milford was a small precinct, having a sparsely settled population of less than 700 souls; to-day it is a flourishing town, with almost 10,000 inhabitants. One hundred years

ago it probably had about 110 families; to-day it has 2,000 families. Then, perhaps, 100 dwelling-houses; now more than 1,500. Then not more than 150 legal voters; now over 2,000. Then not over 150 ratable polls; now more than 2,600. Then a valuation probably not exceeding \$350,000; now one of over \$5,000,000. Then little or no public schooling; now almost 2,400 children and youth liberally provided for in schools of higher and lower grade, at an annual expense of over \$23,000. Milford reports an investment in schoolhouses of \$64,300. It has over a dozen, several of them, beginning with the high-school edifice, eminently substantial and commodious. These significantly confront the cipher of a hundred years ago.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

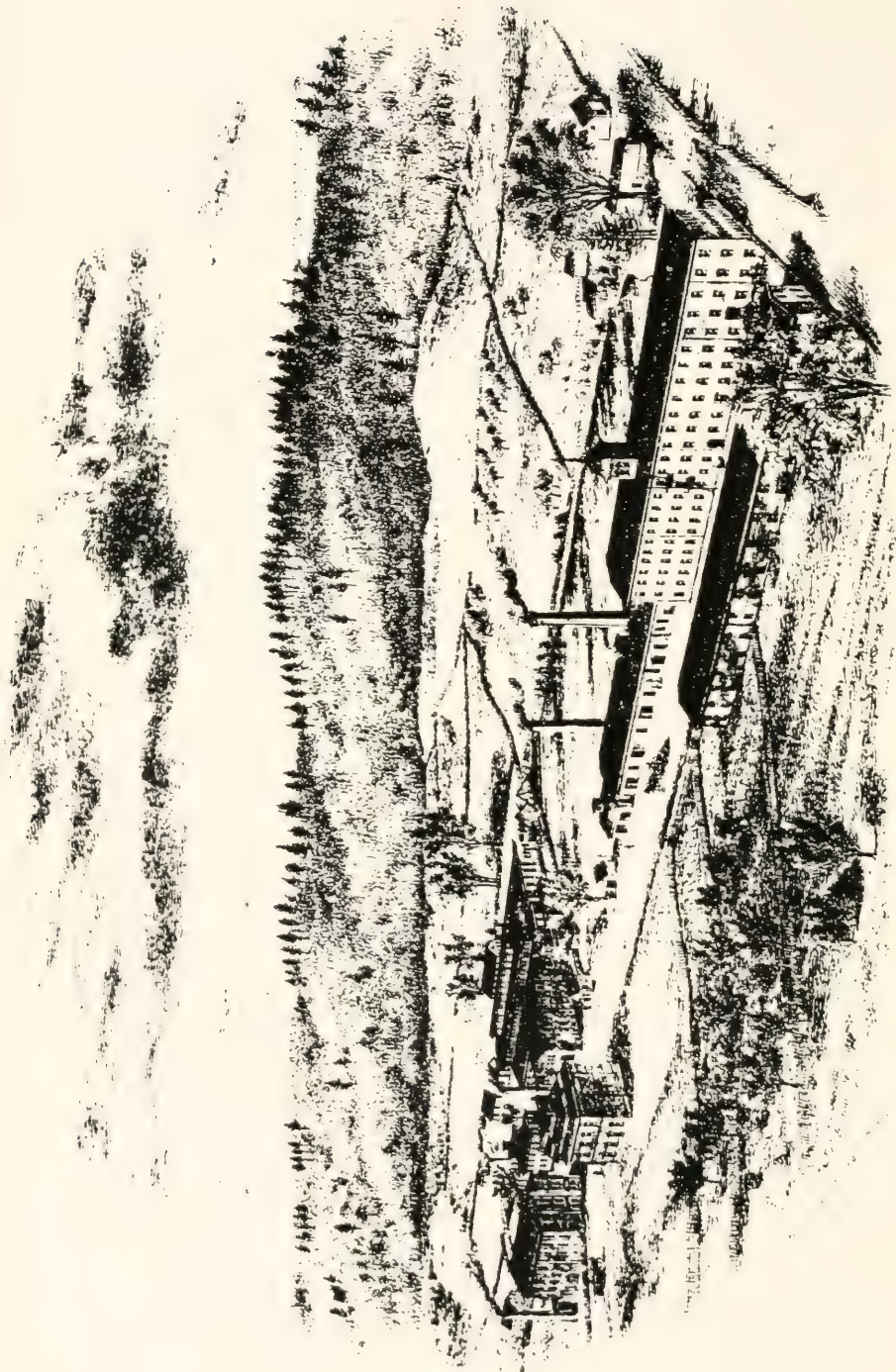
The town supports one high school, with an accomplished principal and two competent lady assistants; six grammar schools, in charge of select principal and assistant lady teachers to the number of fifteen; six district schools, each conducted by a capable mistress; and no less than thirteen primaries, under some seventeen instructresses. These privileges of our rising generation are surmounted by an ample and expanding town-library. How overwhelming the contrast between these advantages and the pitiable ones of departed parental generations!

One hundred years ago our little body politic had one church edifice, 40 feet long by 35 in width, with 18-foot posts; which, down to 1819, served as its precinct and town hall. Now we have six sacred structures, the humblest of them far transcending the old sanctuary, and one of them rising almost to the dignity of a cathedral. Meantime, this spacious hall has succeeded its humbler predecessor, and now affords respectable accommodations, not only for the convenience of civil affairs, but multiform assemblies of every description.

One hundred years ago our poor were let out, either at public auction to be kept by the lowest bidder, or distributed by official arrangement among mercenary care-takers who could promise the cheapest decent treatment. Now they have a spacious and comfortable asylum, under an excellent superintendent and kind matron, where they are better provided for than many who boast a home of their own.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Shall I refer to our three railroads, whose snorting steam-horses take us to Boston, Worcester, or Providence in less time than for-



PAPER WORKS AT HOPKINS.

merly we could ride a few miles into the neighboring towns? Our ancestors were happy to foot it over hill and through dale, wherever occasion called, or to ride on horseback, single or double, or, rising in the scale of luxury, to enjoy conveyances in their memorable springless, hard-jolting, open wagons. Later, the famous old square-top chaise awoke the envious admiration of non-possessors, and then the bellows-top, and so on to our present genteel vehicles. Herein and all about us we behold the strides of progress.

At the beginning of the century we had no post-office. There were but seventy-five in the Union. Old Mendon had one of these, and thence we received all our mail matter. But precious little there was of it, compared with the daily cart-load of letters, newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, etc., which now surfeits the reading appetite. In process of time an office was established at South Milford, then one here in the Centre, and now we have three. In 1776 we had one newspaper in the county, — the old "Worcester Spy," — and no other periodical, not even Thomas's Almanac once a year. Now we have a weekly "Journal" in our midst, far statelier than the early "Spy." And besides thousands of newspapers from all over the land, it is deluged with periodical publications of every description.

HOPEDALE.

In whatever direction we look we are reminded of astonishing changes and growths. There is the thriving little village of Hopedale, not yet thirty-five years of age. Its fine waterfall, first utilized by a colony of beavers centuries ago, and later by the sawmill of the oldest Jones, had long run to waste when, in 1842, a human community, with beaver-like co-operation and industry, commenced the improvements which now command the admiration of beholders. That old farming district, with its four or five landholders and rural dwellings, was a respectable one from the beginning, yea, a historic one!

Thither came the stalwart and pious Elder Jones, closely followed by the enterprising Capt. Seth Chapin, about the year 1700, and hewed them out goodly homes in the wilderness. There dwelt their posterity, and the intermarrying Thwings and Nelsons, people of renown in our early chronicles. Give due credit to the beavers, if you please, who instinctively built the original dam and in it their phalanstery; for they bequeathed a nice meadow to Elder Jones, who thence derived for his hungry cattle their first hay, — probably not the poor bog-grass of these days; rather the nutritious blue-joint of aboriginal times. But however you antedate the more conspicuous recent improvements, a remarkable progress distinguishes

that section of our town. More striking indeed is it here in the Centre. Hither came Benjamin Godfrey, trader, and Pearley Hunt, and John Clafin, jun., also traders. Between 1790 and 1800 they began their career with penny-like capital, but made their mark and flourished. They rendered Milford, even then, a popular mart for a considerable surrounding region. Nowhere out of Boston and Providence could such a variety of articles be bought and sold, whether heavy agricultural produce, groceries, or curious knick-knacks and notions. As we saunter up and down these sidewalks, glancing into elegant stores, kept in stately structures, we wonder how the Milfordians of former generations could be proud of two or three cluttered trading shops; and the comparatively rustic enterprise of their proprietors. But, really, it was more to them than the grander present is to us: they enjoyed it with a keener relish. Nevertheless, the upward march has been wonderful.

We gaze at half a score of commodious boot manufactories, and can hardly realize, what the oldest of us well remember, that little more than a half-century ago the founders of this great manufacture here carried on their business in petty one-story cribs, twelve by sixteen feet in dimensions, or in contracted apartments of ordinary dwelling-houses; and it amazes us to be told that such men as Arial Bragg, Rufus Chapin, Lee Clafin, and others, commenced their career by peddling, even partly on foot, their shoes and boots in single pairs and half-dozens. But such were the facts; and those men were thought "mighty smart" in comparison with the mere primitive cord-wainers, who, like the tailors, carried their "kits" once or twice a year from house to house, far and wide.

MODERN COMFORTS.

Well, we look up at the telegraph-poles, and lo! their wires offer to dart our messages, for a few dimes, with lightning celerity, to far distant cities. No ancestral dreamer ever conjured up such a prodigy. The coal of the Alleghanies, glowing in our stoves all through the wintry months, politely asks us to think of the huge stone chimneys, yawning fireplaces, monstrous backlogs, and blazing wood-piles of our great-grandparents. And what says the brilliant gas that illuminates our houses and streets? It discourses eloquently to the more elderly of us concerning pine-knots, lard saucer-lamps with rag wicks, tallow candles, and their more respectable whale-oil successors. At the same time our dulcet instruments of music bid us not forget the hum of the old superseded spinning-wheels. Finally, we turn to the sombre vale of death. We enter the house of mourning. There we

behold the artistic casket of the dead, decorated with wreaths and bouquets of flowers. We gaze on the elegant and costly hearse, drawn by a splendid span. We move in procession to Pine Grove or Vernon Grove. There we glance at the monuments of the wealthy departed, those polished shafts of American granite and far-fetched Italian marble. Then the dim shades of our forefathers seem to whisper in the breeze, "Such were not our coffins, our burials, our last earthly resting-places!" No, indeed, ye reverend ancestors! Riches have increased, fashions have changed, and luxuries have multiplied, even in the valley of death. They respond with no bitter reproaches; but methinks I hear them say, "Please yourselves; yet remember you are soon to join us in a world where there is no wealth or poverty, save those of mind and moral character." Let us accept their admonition, and profit by it.

I must refrain from the multitude of reminiscences and reflections which throng around me for utterance, but I cannot repress the few whose theme is moral progress. I have dwelt chiefly on physical, pecuniary, political, and intellectual advancements. These, indeed, have been most prominent and striking. "Yes," says the lugubrious critic, "and behold! the world is growing worse every year, more extravagant, vain, dishonest, rascally, and profligate!" Are we sure of this? I prefer the ancient exhortation, "Say not thou, What is the cause that the former days were better than these? for thou dost not inquire wisely concerning this." Howbeit, I have no time to argue. I grant that the world is deplorably bad, at best, and that our own town is no exception; yet have we no moral progress on our record to rejoice in? What was the public sentiment of this town thirty-five years ago, when the apostles of anti-slavery rung out their first clarion notes here? Contemptuously pro-slavery! What is it now? The very reverse. What were the temperance doctrines, customs, and habits of our population less than fifty years since? Universally lax and demoralizing, even inside of our religious organizations. Has there been no reformation? Alas, that its triumphs are still incipient! but by resolute and persistent efforts, its friends have achieved incalculable good. Multitudes rejoice in its march of salvation, and have become its pledged promoters. Shall we account all this as nothing?

Even the proud barbarism of war, whose life-lease on the blood, treasure, and devotion of civilization boasts of centuries yet to run, has been partially meliorated, and forewarned to vacate its long undisputed tenancy. Milford has had its heralds of Peace, few indeed, but resolute, crying, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord," and re-echoing

the ancient prophecy, "He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Small and imperfect as our moral progress has been in this community, it deserves creditable recognition, at least as the beginning and preparation of noble ultimates. Low as we may stand in the scale, I am sure that our religion, philanthropy, charity, and morality, viewed in all their bearings, will compare favorably with those of departed generations. But granting the worst and utmost delinquency that can justly be alleged, what is to be done about it? Are we to content ourselves with effeminate wailings or cynic sneers over the moral degeneracy of our age, and dolorous glorifications of departed virtues? For what remedies do we sigh? Nostrums of hard necessity and privation, such as our forefathers had to endure? Must we go back to their coarse diet, dress, lodgings, and general *regimen*, — ay, and to their schoolless destitution and unkempt religionism, — in order to be holy? I think not. Let us emulate their real virtues, their fidelity to their light and privileges, and their indomitable energy in overcoming the difficulties of their lot.

They exterminated the wolves and rattlesnakes that infested this territory, and turned its rugged forests into fruitful fields. Be it ours to subdue our own wild animal natures, — the ravenous lusts and venomous propensities and crude passions of the carnal man. Let us dwell less in the basement, and more in the upper story of our natures. If we cannot wholly shun or remove the temptations which are incident to material, intellectual, political, and social progress, let us manfully resolve to overcome them by the cross of rational and Christian self-denial. Herein lies the remedy for the present threatening distempers of our whole nation.

THE INDISPENSABLE REMEDY.

To be mighty, and yet meek; rich, and yet not luxuriously effeminate; learned, and yet not pedantic; enterprising, and yet just to all; devotees of liberty, without licentiousness; custodians of revenue, with scrupulous fingers; plenteous in resources of pleasure, yet abstemiously temperate; industrious, plain livers, in defiance of evil fashions; humbly useful, yet self-respecting; patriotic, without bluster; philanthropic, without puffation; compassionate to the suffering classes, without encouraging their vices; reformatory in all directions, and yet studiously conservative of every ancient good; religious, without superstition or bigotry; liberal in faith and practice,

without nothingarian laxity; and, finally, righteous, without being self-righteous; children of the All-Father, and sympathizing fellow-members of the great human family.

CONCLUSION.

This is the sublime march of moral progress that opens before us. It comes next in order to the splendid material, intellectual, and political progress we this day celebrate. Say not it is impossible, unattainable. I tell you it is the will of God, — our duty, our privilege, our destiny. Therefore, let us gird up the loins of solemn resolve, of reason, faith, hope, and charity. Our fathers were the heroes of the past; let us be the moral heroes of the coming age. Let gratitude and sense of responsibility inflame our ambition to achieve a glorious and God-approved future.

Thus, Time's appointed fulness shall unfold
The wondrous scenes by ancient seers foretold;
Which reverend bards in sacred song declare,
And all the saints have sought in prayer.
Our world by Christ-like righteousness renewed,
All hearts with love and peace imbued,
And God's sweet will, with holy gladness done,
By heaven and earth in choral anthem one.

The oration occupied forty-two minutes, and received the closest attention of the audience during its delivery. At its close, the venerable speaker was enthusiastically cheered. Rev. J. B. Robinson pronounced the benediction, and the meeting adjourned from the hall. The procession was re-formed at the town-hall, consisting of —

Police Escort.
Chief Marshal and Aids.
Cavalcade.
Fitchburg Cornet Band.
Mayhew Guards.
Hibernian Band.
Carriages.

The line was up Pearl St., Walnut St., down Congress St., to the park.

ON THE PARK.

DINNER IN THE TENT. — THE TOASTS. — PLAYING BALL. — ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS. — IMMENSE CROWDS PRESENT.

The Yale tent, located near the Congress St. side of the town-park, was supported by four centre poles, and had a seating capacity

of one thousand persons. It was placed in position on Saturday; and from that time until open to the public, was visited by very many curiosity-seekers. The culinary department occupied a temporary building just east of the tent, and proved itself capable of satisfying the hungry processionists who were present.

A new and permanent band-stand was also erected in the park, paid for by citizens about there. The grass being trimmed down, and free rein given to the boys to amuse themselves, the grounds were the great rendezvous of the juveniles; and the cracking and whizzing of the festive fire-crackers, and other amateur pyrotechnics, were continuously heard from early morn until the before-mentioned juveniles were safely tucked in their little beds, "tired 'most to death," and dreaming of our next centennial.

Arrived at the tent, Rev. P. M. Vinton asked divine blessing; and dinner was then partaken of by four hundred or more persons, and was a repast not calculated to reflect discredit upon the caterer, S. Mathewson. Clams and clam-chowder, cold meats, vegetables, pastry, tea and coffee, comprised the bill of fare.

After dinner the double quartet sang Millard's "National Song," and the Fitchburg Band played a patriotic piece. President Mayhew then announced the following

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *Our Centennial Birthday.* It dawns on a race of freemen forty-four millions strong, as thrifty, intelligent, and happy as the sun in its course shines upon.

"God bless our native land."

"Hail Columbia," by the Fitchburg Band.

Responded to by A. A. Putnam, Esq., of Blackstone.

2. *The President of the United States.* Borne into power as the great captain of the age; the hero of Donaldson, Vicksburg, and Appomattox; for eight years he has fostered peace instead of war, and at the end of his time he will lay down his high office with the submission of the humblest civilian.

By Gen. A. B. Underwood.

3. *God Save the Queen* may rouse an Englishman, *St. Patrick's Day in the Morning* an Irishman, *The Watch on the Rhine* a German, and *The Marseillaise* a Frenchman; but to stir the blood of an American, give us

"The star-spangled banner,
O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave!"

By choral and instrumental music.

4. *The Mayflower and its results.* The life of a nation is the life of its individuals.

By Silas W. Hale, Esq.

5. *Ireland and the Irish.* She counts among her great men of the past century, Burke, Grattan, Sheridan, Phillips, Curran, and O'Connell. The world can boast no brighter names to adorn her history.

By Rev. William H. Lhoyd.

6. *The First "Declaration of Independence,"* at Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775, by Capt. Davis and his minute-men; defended there by their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.

By George G. Parker, Esq.

7. *Woman.* Never so charming as when she surrenders her independence.

By W. H. Cook. "Our Fatherland," by the Ladies' Quartet.

The gentlemen of the double quartet were somewhat surprised by the ladies being called upon to respond by music to this toast.

8. *The War Record of the United States.* The war of the Revolution gave her independence; the war of 1812 gave her free ships and sailors' rights; the war of the Rebellion gave her emancipation. Victorious always, she loves peace better than war; but in defence of her rights, let the eagle scream.

By Rev. Merrill Richardson.

9. *The Treaty of Washington.* The greatest diplomatic achievement of the century. Under its provisions sat the most august tribunal of the world to try the cause of the United States against Great Britain. The verdict was for the plaintiff; the judgment a fine of \$15,000,000, which the defendants promptly paid. It made universal peace possible.

By George H. Ball, Esq., of Worcester.

10. *The Mother Country.* We forced her to surrender our independence, but she won't surrender our rogues. Let her keep them all.

By A. E. Wilson, Kentucky.

11. *Our Mother Town of Mendon.* With true filial affection we honor our ancestors.

"Red, White, and Blue," by the Hibernian Band.

12. *Our Patriarchal Guests.* "Venerable men! You have come down to us from a former generation."

By music by the Fitchburg Band.

13. *The American System of Common Schools.*—The bulwark of civil liberty.

By Rev. J. T. Canavan.

14. *Our Beloved Republic.* — A government of the people, by the people, and for the people. It must not perish from the earth.

By Rev. G. W. Stacy. "Sword of Liberty," by Masonic Quartet.

The toasts were interspersed with music by the band, singing, and firing of cannon. Each toast, and its response, was heartily and enthusiastically applauded.

President Mayhew and Toast-master Kent announced the several toasts, adding some facetious and pleasing personal remarks as they introduced the speakers.

At the close of the toasts the Fitchburg Band rendered some good music, and the meeting was concluded.

Mr. Mathewson announced that the tables were free to all who wished to partake of what remained, and many availed themselves of the privilege.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.

BAND CONCERT. — DAZZLING DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS. — A BRILLIANT ENDING OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

At an early hour people began to return to the park, and soon it put on its populous appearance of the afternoon. The peddlers of peanuts vociferated, the cannon roared, the festive fire-cracker snapped, and the hard-hearted small boy with his excruciating tin horn was on hand; carriages and pedestrians mingled in confusion, and not pleasantly, — at least not for those on foot, who were continually in imminent danger of being run over by the teams.

Never before was there such a brilliant display of fireworks in town; the twenty-one pieces being very worthy of special notice, which we have not the space to give. P. M. Hunt had the charge of this feature, and himself and assistants deserve credit for the able manner in which they performed their duty. The following comprises the programme of the —

FIREWORKS.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Salute. | 11. Liberty piece. |
| 2. Fire-balloon ascension. | 12. Shield of love. |
| 3. Rockets and Roman candles. | 13. Bengolas. |
| 4. Polka batteries. | 14. Floral wheel. |
| 5. Floral shell. | 15. Flower-pot. |
| 6. Double mine. | 16. Chinese cross. |
| 7. Chinese brilliant. | 17. Bomb-shell. |
| 8. Gallopade. | 18. Liberty tree. |
| 9. Cross of Malta. | 19. Anchor of hate. |
| 10. Saturn and satellite. | 20. Independence. |

21. *Grand finale*, "Milford."

The concert by the two bands was indeed pleasing, and added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. As a *finale* to the exercises, it was, in conjunction with the fireworks, exceedingly well arranged, and gave general satisfaction.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The general good order that was preserved during the day added much to the enjoyment of the occasion, and there were but few exceptions to the good behavior. The selectmen who were in charge of this department were very ably seconded by the force of constables, who, without attempting to display any petty authority, yet, in every possible way, smoothed all useless obstacles to the public enjoyment. Everybody on the streets, especially strangers, felt the good impression made by the Milford police; and many complimented the force, which, we are assured, will compare favorably with any in the Commonwealth.

II.—THE MUNICIPAL CENTENARY.

PRELIMINARY PREPARATIONS.

At a town-meeting held Nov. 4, 1879, it was voted that a committee of ten be appointed by the moderator to take into consideration the matter of celebrating the centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Milford, and report at the next annual meeting; also, if they recommend such celebration, to report a plan therefor, and take any preliminary steps they may deem necessary. The following gentlemen were appointed: T. G. Kent, A. C. Mayhew, Rev. J. T. Canavan, Gen. W. F. Draper, A. J. Sumner, C. F. Claffin, G. W. Johnson, James Bergin, Z. C. Field, and Samuel Walker.

At the meeting March 1, 1880, M. P. Callanan was chosen in place of Rev. Father Canavan, who resigned on account of leaving town. Four others were added to the committee; and at the April meeting the selectmen, town-clerk, and treasurer were also added.

Twelve hundred dollars was appropriated at the April meeting to defray the expenses of the celebration. The committee reported that "the charter of incorporation was granted April 11, 1780; but we recommend that the anniversary be held June 10, 1880, as more likely to be comfortable and propitious weather."

COMMITTEES.

The following committees had charge of the arrangements : —

General Committee. — T. G. Kent (chairman), Dr. Geo. L. Cook (secretary), Hon. A. C. Mayhew, Gen. Wm. F. Draper, G. W. Johnson, C. F. Claflin, James Bergin, Z. C. Field, A. J. Sumner, Samuel Walker, M. P. Callanan, Benjamin Ward, Dr. Charles Mackin, D. J. Cronan, James R. Davis, Lewis Fales, Ethan C. Claflin.

Invitations. — A. J. Sumner, A. C. Mayhew, T. G. Kent, P. P. Parkhurst, David Nelson.

Reception. — Nelson Parkhurst, James H. Barker, T. B. Thayer, Samuel Walker, Hon. A. C. Mayhew, B. D. Godfrey, S. C. Sumner, Geo. W. Johnson, James Bergin, George Thayer, Ezra Hunt, S. W. Hayward, B. H. Spaulding, E. L. Wires.

Entertainment. — Mrs. M. J. C. Russell, Mrs. Nelson Parkhurst, Mrs. O. B. Parkhurst, Mrs. B. D. Godfrey, Mrs. Angenette Thayer, Miss Mehitable Cleveland.

Procession. — Julius M. Woods, H. J. Bailey, H. B. Thayer, D. J. Cronan, W. H. Carpenter, P. M. Hunt, T. C. Eastman, Joseph F. Hickey, M. W. Edwards, Chester L. Clark.

Salute. — Capt. Wm. P. Miller, Arthur E. Sumner, Maj. A. E. Mathews, Benj. Ward, Sullivan S. Jones, Elias Whitney.

Decorations. — L. H. Cook, Charles F. Chapin, John O'Leary, M. A. Blunt, Gen. Orison Underwood, Jesse A. Taft, Lewis Fales, H. B. Thayer, Adin Ball, D. B. Rockwood, Edward Simonds.

Floral Decorations. — Miss Helen Eames, Mrs. Augustus C. Jones, Miss Helen M. Pond, Mrs. Luther P. Jones, Mrs. Emeline Coffin, Mrs. Geo. L. Cooke, Mrs. Patrick Gillon, Mrs. Jane Whiting, Mrs. G. G. Parker, Mrs. W. F. Draper, Misses Anna M. Bancroft, Mary Ferry, Annie McGowan, Anna McGlynn, Mrs. E. C. Claflin.

Tent. — Willard Bragg, Z. C. Field, G. W. Johnson, H. B. Hero.

Dinner. — Charles F. Claflin, A. A. Taft, Dr. Charles Mackin.

Tickets. — Ethan C. Claflin, Herbert Parkhurst, Clark Ellis, Henry Scott.

Band. — John S. Mayhew, E. Mann, G. W. Bailey, M. P. Callanan.

Vocal Music. — C. J. Thompson.

Printing and Press. — C. A. Sumner, Everett Cheney, James F. Stratton, Lewis Hayden.

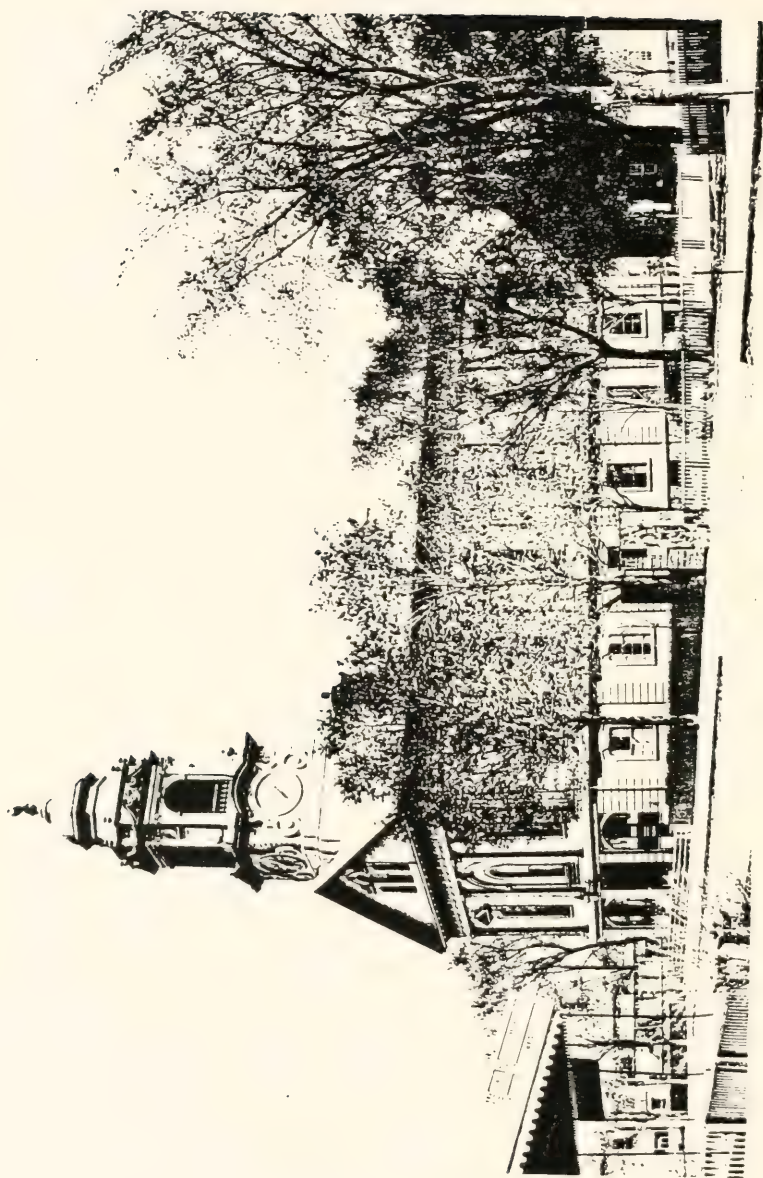
Finance. — Chas. F. Claflin, George Draper, John P. Daniels, I. N. Crosby, E. D. Bancroft, A. Wheeler, P. Lynch.

Toasts. — Charles A. Dewey, T. G. Kent, G. G. Parker, Dr. J. Allen Fay, Leander Holbrook.

Museum and Family Relics. — Mrs. Samuel Walker, Mrs. John Corbett, Mrs. C. J. Thompson, Miss Louisa Thayer, Mrs. Augusta Woodbury, Mrs. Charles F. Claflin, Mrs. Geo. W. Johnson, Mrs. A. B. Vant, Mrs. Z. C. Field, Mrs. J. B. Leonard, Mrs. B. E. Harris.

In Charge of Park. — Ezra Hunt, W. H. Carpenter, Elias Whitney.

TOWN HALL.



Railroad Trains. — A. C. Mayhew, Z. C. Field, Samuel Walker, I. N. Davis.

OFFICERS.

President of the day, Hon. A. C. Mayhew. Vice-President of the day, T. G. Kent. Chief Marshal, Gen. W. F. Draper.

The rain on Monday and Tuesday somewhat dampened the enthusiasm, and delayed the decorations ; but Wednesday's sunshine gave the work of preparation a boom, and matters speedily progressed.

RELICS AND ANTIQUITIES.

The interior of town-hall was beautifully decorated with a centre-piece on the ceiling, from which streamers of bunting ran to the sides in festoons. Along the sides bunting was suspended, being looped up at intervals, and having flags of different nations hanging between the windows. Over the platform was a painting draped with lace and the national flags. The windows were curtained with the standards of different countries, and the gallery was beautifully decorated with flags, lace, and cambric. On the gallery over each door were the ancient and modern names of the town, Wapowage and Milford. Portraits of old residents, whose descendants are numbered among the most prominent citizens of the town, were grouped upon the walls. Among the portraits, which were oil-paintings, were the following : Sarah Brown, great grandmother of the Parkhurst family ; Mrs. Amasa Parkhurst, Henry Nelson, born 1786 ; Catherine Nelson, born 1789 ; Rufus Chapin, born 1787 ; Dr. G. D. Peck and wife, and their son Andrew J. Peck ; Pearley Hunt and wife, and their son Hiram, eighteen years of age ; Mr. and Mrs. Darius Sumner, Rufus Thayer and wife, his father and Arba Thayer, brother of Rufus (Rufus Thayer was the father of Otis Thayer, and his many descendants are living in town to-day) ; Mr. and Mrs. John Claffin, the parents of Aaron Claffin, whose name is held in such high esteem by his townsmen ; Mrs. John Parkhurst.

Among the many antiquities were a pair of Indian snow-shoes, worn by the ancestors of Sarah Jones about two hundred years ago ; foot-stoves a hundred years old ; wedding-boots of Gershom Twit-chell ; an old queen's-arm musket and equipments carried in the Revolutionary War ; the first sign for a tavern ever put up in Milford, bearing the date 1747. The letters were obliterated, but an anchor was plainly visible. Among the most noticeable relics was a quilt made from the coats worn in the Revolution. A blue-and-white plate, three hundred and forty years old, which has been in the Ide family

for five generations, contributed by Mrs. Joseph L. Clark ; a baby-slip worn by the wife of ex-Gov. Cladlin sixty years ago ; a tumbler bought the day war was declared in 1812 ; a horn drinking-cup carried through the Revolution by Col. Samuel Jones, used in the war of 1812 by Capt. Henry Nelson, and carried through the late Rebellion by Henry Nelson Parkhurst ; a junk bottle given to Mrs. Lydia Corbett for a wedding present, a hundred years ago, filled with molasses ; plates and other pieces of crockery from sixty-three to two hundred years old, contributed by Mrs. Dea. Belknap, Mrs. Emory Sumner, J. D. Bailey, Mrs. A. P. Glines, Mrs. C. F. Blood, Mrs. J. B. Bancroft, and Mrs. Samuel Walker ; a pin presented to Lydia Gray in 1812 on a small pen-wiper, contributed by Mrs. A. J. Sumner, was a small article, but received more than passing notice.

Among the many ancient books were almanacs 1754-1794, the property of John Goldsmith ; a Bible belonging to Isaac L. Haven, printed in 1683 ; a Bible which has been in the Clark family for a hundred and three years ; a Bible printed in 1750, loaned by Mrs. A. P. Glines ; a dictionary of 1777 ; an arithmetic used by I. C. Haven in 1822 ; a religious work a hundred and sixty-three years old, contributed by Almon Thwing ; a Bible belonging to H. E. Rockwood, printed in 1637, the oldest book in the whole collection ; the sermon preached at the installation of the Rev. Caleb Alexander in Mendon, April 12, 1786 ; Mr. Frost's two sermons preached Dec. 8, 1767 ; the " Address of the Convention for forming a new Constitution of Government for the State of Massachusetts Bay to their Constituents," 1780 ; an almanac of 1789, containing a foot-note stating that Nov. 6 George Washington passed through Milford ; a copy of the " Massachusetts Centinel," Dec. 6, 1788 ; the account-book of Major Levi Chapin, one of the first blacksmiths in town, 1794 ; a copy of " Tom Jones," printed in 1797. All these latter-mentioned books are the property of H. E. Rockwood of Milford. Centennial china, bearing the inscription " Milford, 1780-1880," consisting of vases, cups and saucers, pitchers, pin-boxes, jewel-cases, lunch-plates, toothpick-holders, trays, and butter-plates was for sale.

The oldest oil-paintings were those of Caleb Cheney and wife, painted in 1787. Both are in a good state of preservation.

Portraits of Col. Sullivan Sumner and wife, and coats-of-arms of the Parkhurst and Jones families, were on exhibition.

Among the articles that interested the fair sex, was a pair of stays, style of 1780 ; a veil worked by Sarah A. Peck in 1835, contributed by Mrs. L. N. Richardson ; clothes worn by the children of Ezekiel and Mary Wight Jones at their baptism in 1782 ; wedding-shoes

worn by Tabitha Bullard in May, 1766, made of white satin with painted toes, and much larger than those worn at the present time; an infant's cap worn in 1821; a sampler worked in 1805 by Lydia Perry, and a collar worked by the same person in 1813, and one worked in 1838. Mrs. A. P. Glines also contributed a lace-frame used in 1829; a blue satin bonnet worn in 1850; kid shoes worn in 1815, by Annis Perry; towel spun and woven by Tabitha Bullard in 1765; part of a wedding dress worn in 1765, by Mrs. Anna Williams of Marlborough; bead pockets worn fifty and sixty years ago; back and side combs worn fifty years ago.

The articles worn by the Revolutionary heroes, and carried through the war, were numerous and interesting. Among them was a waistcoat worn by John Corbett, a runlet, the sword worn by Capt. Ezekiel Jones at the battle of White Plains, the sword of Capt. Samuel Fisher, a runlet carried by Joel Hayward.

What interested the military of the present time were knapsacks used by the Lafayette Guards and the Milford Artillery; a sword and belt carried by an officer of the Lafayette Guards; a powder-horn carried through the old French War, by a Mr. King of Mendon; and an artillery hat worn by a member of that old company.

Straight-back chairs, belonging formerly to Rev. Amariah Frost and Rev. David Long, a tape-machine which has been in the Haven family for several generations, a spinning-wheel belonging to the Corbett family, and a child's stand, were very attractive to lovers of old furniture and implements.

A copy of "The Boston News Letter" No. 1, dated April 24, 1704; the select popular Whig songs of 1840; and a copy of the "Milford Transcript" published June 21, 1848, were noticeable. The "Transcript" was in a frame with "The Milford Journal" of June 2, 1880; and the advance in journalism during the last thirty years was made prominent to even the casual observer.

Among the many articles of general interest found in the town which are relics of former times, were Indian arrowheads and a stone axe; a bayonet bearing the date 1767; an old padlock; a drinking-cup found in the Hopedale cemetery, and a small cannon ball which was dug up on Prospect Street; and an Indian-corn powderer. Trousers, a hat, and shoe-last of the style of 1780 attracted much attention. A boot made in Milford forty-two years ago; the first carriage-maker's tools used in Milford by Dea. Peter Rockwood; old-fashioned spoon-moulds; shoe-buckles; tinder-box, steel, and flint; a grease-lamp; hand-made spikes from the "Old House" at Hopedale; foot-stoves, tin lanterns, and a bellows owned by Elihu Perry in

1787, were noticeable articles that the younger people took delight in gazing upon.

AT THE DEPOT-GROUNDS.

There was a vast crowd who anxiously awaited the slowly-arriving trains. The Providence and Worcester road brought five cars, the Hopkinton eight cars, and the Boston and Albany thirteen cars. The latter train was late in arriving, reaching here at 9.45.

On arrival of the Governor and staff, a salute of seventeen guns was fired at the foot of Claffin Hill; and the Governor was escorted to the Mansion House, where breakfast was served to himself and staff and a number of prominent gentlemen from abroad, as also several leading citizens of Milford.

THE PROCESSION.

Agreeably to general orders No. 1 of Chief Marshal Draper, the line was formed with the right resting on Congress Street, and the various organizations took position on the intersecting streets. The procession moved about eleven o'clock.

The procession was formed in the following order:—

Platoon of Police, under command of Oliver D. Holmes.

Gen. Wm. F. Draper, Chief Marshal.

Col. P. A. Lindsay, Chief of Staff.

Aids.—Col. J. H. Barker.

Lieut. A. S. Tuttle.

Geo. A. Draper.

M. W. Edwards.

Chester L. Clark.

James F. Stratton.

L. B. Chapman.

Charles A. Claffin.

Eben S. Draper.

Charles H. Messinger.

Milford Brass Band, 26 pieces; T. W. Keane, Leader.

Battalion of 6th Regiment, M. V. M.; Major Parsons commanding.

Aids.—Capt. H. E. Fales, Asst. Surgeon Chamberlain, Paymaster Holt,

Lieut. Geo. P. Cooke, Adjutant.

Co. M, 6th Regiment, M. V. M.; Capt. Henry J. Bailey; 40 men. Bearing flags of the Old Sixth, presented to the Regiment by the loyal ladies of Baltimore.

Company F, 6th Regiment, of Marlboro; Capt. Page; 41 men.

American Brass Band of Providence, 25 pieces; D. W. Reeves, Leader.

MILFORD FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Asaph Withington,

Chief Engineer.

Washington Engine Co. No. 1, 45 men; D. R. Johnson, Foreman.

Wide Awake Hose Co. No. 1, 18 men; C. E. Moorhouse, Foreman.

North Star Engine Co. No. 4, 40 men; E. Kinsman, Foreman.

Steamer Company Milford No. 1, 14 men; A. D. Reed, Foreman.

Excelsior Hook-and-Ladder Co., 19 men; Patrick Baxter, Foreman.

Aaron Clafin Steamer Co. No. 2, 14 men; E. G. Bell, Foreman.

Quinshepaug Encampment No. 20, I.O.O.F., of Milford; 60 patriarchs;
W. H. Carpenter, C. P.

Delegation from Wachusett Encampment of Worcester and Palestine Encampment of Woonsocket, I.O.O.F.

Worcester Brass Band, 26 pieces; T. C. Richardson, Leader.

Grand Officers I.O.O.F.

East Weymouth Drum Corps, 7 pieces; C. W. Bailey, Leader and Conductor.

Weymouth Lodge No. 15, K. of P.; G. P. Lyons, Marshal.

Damascus Lodge No. 50, K. of P., of Worcester; F. E. Hall, Captain; 30 men.

Blake Lodge No. 49, K. of P., of Worcester; 20 men; J. W. Hadley, Captain.

Bay State Lodge No. 51, Knights of Pythias, of Milford; 80 men.

P. M. Hunt, Grand Chancellor.

Grand Officers, K. of P., of Massachusetts.

French Band of Worcester, 23 pieces; E. D. Emory, Leader.

Hibernian Guards of Worcester, 30 men; John Landers, President.

Division No. 7, A.O.H., of Milford, 50 men; P. P. O'Donnell, President.

St. Mary's Temperance Society of Milford, 40 men; W. J. Pyne, President.

Centennial Band of Franklin in continental costumes; 10 pieces; George I. Partridge, Leader.

Post 22, G.A.R., of Milford, A. A. Burrill commanding; 60 men.

Post 43, G.A.R., of Marlborough, Wm. S. Frost commanding; 60 men.

Marlborough Brass Band, 25 pieces; A. D. Baker, Leader.

Gov. Long and staff.

Orator, poet, and other speakers.

Citizens and visitors in carriages.

Cavalcade of the Milford Athletic Association, 22 horsemen; Reuben Carpenter, Commander.

TRADES OF THE TOWN.

Gile, Blake, & Co., clothing.

Paine & Brown, needles; R. C. Huzzey, S. Jeffers, boot and shoe machinery.

W. H. Rooker, doors and eave-troughs.

Bartlett & Ellis, stoves and hardware, 2 teams.

A. S. Tuttle, furniture.

Hopedale Machine Company.

H. L. Patrick, ice, 3 teams; groceries, 2 teams.

Boston Grocery Store, 2 teams.

I. C. Soule, groceries.

L. Hazard, bottler, 2 teams.

J. F. Stratton, bottler.

P. Gillon, bottler, 2 teams.

W. A. Aldrich, sewing-machines.

E. Trowbridge, organs and pianos.

Singer Sewing-Machines, 5 teams.

E. J. Prentice, hay and flour, 3 teams.

J. E. MacEwen, wood.

Welcome Soap.

R. Carroll, granite, 3 yoke oxen.

Field & Crosby, coal and lumber, 7 teams.

As Gov. Long arrived opposite the Mansion-house park, the school children, to the number of about two thousand, and under the direction of Dr. William J. Clarke, sang "The Fatherland," after which Judge C. A. Dewey, chairman of the school committee, spoke as follows:—

"Gov. LONG,—In behalf of the school children of the town of Milford, I present to you the scholars of the public schools, with their teachers, who would be pleased to have you address them on this occasion."

His Excellency the Governor arose, and spoke in substance as follows:—

GOV. LONG'S ADDRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, SCHOLARS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MILFORD, AND TEACHERS,—We have come together, with others, to celebrate the centennial birthday of the town; and among the many pleasant things, I have seen nothing more pleasing, more attractive, and more significant, than the bright and intelligent faces I see before me. We have come to celebrate the past hundred years, to hear about the men and women who have lived during that time; but before me I see the people of fifty years to come. Children, as I think of all the advantages we possess, and opportunities given to our people, I feel great confidence for the century before us. I solemnly and earnestly trust you will prove faithful to the advantages offered you. Improve the advantages you have obtained; be good scholars, and fashion yourselves in the years to come so you will become noble men and women. The Town, a hundred years hence, when pointing to the noble and faithful citizens, will be proud to say that you were educated in the public schools of Milford.

He was heartily applauded. The children then sang "America," and the procession moved on.

The route of march was from Main to Chapin, South Main, Main, South Bow, Jefferson, School, Pearl, Main, around Park Square, Congress, Pine, Spruce, to the town-park.

THE DECORATIONS

were abundant, and many of them of an elaborate character, under the efficient and experienced supervision of Col. William Beals and Messrs. Lamprell & Marble of Boston, whose work gave great satisfaction. Never before has Milford presented so gala an appearance, and we must probably wait another hundred years for its repetition. Below we give a list and description of decorations, which we have aimed to have as full and complete as possible : —

The decorations at the town-house surpassed all others ever attempted on the building. Over the door to the police headquarters was "Wopowage, 1780," and over the door to the judge's office, "Milford, 1880." Both were in the midst of flags and banners, and over the entrance to the hall were the American flags and festoons of bunting. At the window under the tower was a state seal, and from that to the sides of the entrance, streamers of red, white, and blue gracefully depended. Lines of flags were suspended from the seal to Church Block and to the trees opposite the Milford Hotel.

The armory of the Milford Light Infantry bore a large painting of a soldier, surrounded by the national colors, in the centre of a large American flag. From the eaves of the building the red, white, and blue fell in graceful festoons, and a profusion of bunting ran from the roof to the awning-frames, making a fine display of harmonious colors. Strings of pennants and flags were stretched from the Pearl-street corner to the town-house.

Blunt's Block, facing Lincoln Square, was a grand mass of color. A line of "red, white, and blue" ran along the entire top of the building; streamers of bunting floated from it to the awning-frames, while the flags of different nations were suspended between the windows. In the centre of the building was a painting of "Old Time," between national emblems; and near each end of the building were beautiful mottoes, one being "Sons and daughters, welcome home," the other, "1780 Centennial 1880." Red, white, and blue bunting was tastefully looped up just over the lower windows. From a pole bearing a "liberty cap" to the extremities of the roof were streamers of flags. Col. Beals did the work.

Post-office Block was decorated with a life-size figure of the "Father of our Country" between national flags; bunting ran from the eaves to the lower story. A large American ensign over Washington, and flags from the windows in Masonic Hall, added to the neat and beautiful array of color. Just over the windows of the lower story, in bold gilt-and-red letters on a blue background, was "1780, Milford's Centennial, 1880."

Grant Block was decorated by Lamprell & Marble, with pyramids of bunting, while loops of the same ran along the awning-frames. The "Stars and Stripes" over each doorway in the block, with shields and flags between the windows, made a rare display. Red, interlaced with white bunting, extended the whole front of the building just over the lower windows, and flags depended from the eaves. A fine string of flags was stretched over South Bow Street from Grant to Bank Blocks. Over the entrance to the hall of the G. A. R. were the letters "G. A. R." and a medallion.

Bank Block was neatly decorated with two pyramids of bunting, and festooning over the lower windows and along the awning-frames. The dates 1780 and 1880, between American flags on the front, showed off to good advantage. A line of flags extended from the building to the Mansion House. Over the entrance to the press headquarters was a shield in the centre of a stand of colors. At the top of each pyramid and in front of the windows of Pythian Hall were knights in armor.

The Mansion House was a centre of attraction, at least for the lines of flags. Over the piazza on the south side was a pyramid of red, white, and blue, with festooning around the piazza. The State seals of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut were on the building. The piazza on the east side was handsomely festooned with our national colors.

Washington Block was festooned with the tricolor over the store-windows of Fred Walker and M. E. Rice. Over the entrance to the hall was a painting of Gen. Putnam, and stands of flags were placed over the entrance to the stores.

The building containing the stores of E. Cheney, William Reynolds, E. C. Morse, and R. C. Eldridge was draped with the red, white, and blue just under the eaves; shields between the upper windows, and flags over the doorways.

Over Post-office Square was a handsome centre-piece from which four lines of flags diverged to the buildings on the corners of the streets.

Oddfellows' Hall was decorated with three pyramids of red, white, and blue, surmounted with emblems of the order. Before the central window of the hall was a tent, from which the "All-seeing Eye" kept "watch and ward."

Thayer's Block was decorated with three pyramids. Strings of flags ran across the street to Oddfellows' Hall. Red and white bunting ran over the lower windows and along the awning-frames. Alhambra Block, opposite, was similarly decorated, and presented a handsome appearance.

The A. O. H. hall was beautifully decorated with a mammoth national flag, with streams of bunting from the roof to the awning-frames. Before the central window of the hall was the harp of Ireland standing in front of the rising sun. "Friendship, Unity, and Christian Charity — A. O. H. No. 7," was in the centre of the front. From the hall-windows the flags of Ireland and America swung in the breeze.

Steamer house No. 1 was beautifully decorated with a large American flag over the doors, with a large United States seal in its centre, and shields and a star at its corner; while party-colored flags ran over the roof, and made a fine appearance.

Excelsior hook-and-ladder house was trimmed with flying pennants and flags from the flagstaff on its front. A large American flag from the peak over a stand of colors, with bunting over the doors and the word "Welcome," made a handsome display.

Washington-engine house bore a large scenic painting of a fire, with the stars and stripes looped above it, and flags and shields on either side. Bunting running from the American eagle at the summit of the façade down to the word "Washington," produced a pleasing effect. A string of flags from the building to the Arcade completed the decoration.

Blunt's Block, occupied by S. A. Eastman and Miss E. A. Richards, was decorated with a canopy of tricolor. At the apex was the square and compass, and in the centre a shield bearing the "Minute-Man." The awning-frames were trimmed with bunting.

The Lincoln House was decorated with a dancing "Humpty Dumpty" in the centre of the School-street front, surrounded by a triangle of bunting, whose apex was at the eaves, and the base over the lower windows. Banners were suspended from the attic windows.

D. B. Jenks and Howard & Pierce, in Union Block, had pyramids of bunting running from their awning-frames to the roof of the building. Red, white, and blue was looped up along the awning-frames.

E. J. Prentice's grain-store was decorated with festoons of red, white, and blue, and flying flags over his windows.

The south side of Clement, Colburn, & Co.'s boot-manufactory presented as fine a series of decorations as was seen along the route. From the roof was suspended an immense banner, flanked on either side with flags and shields, and surmounted with the "bird of freedom." Underneath was the motto, "Liberty and Union, One and Inseparable, Now and Forever," and the word "Welcome," in gilded letters. Numerous flags of different nations floated over all, presenting a cheerful and pleasing sight.

Fogg, Houghton, & Coolidge's boot-factory was tastefully decorated with an immense American flag between the British and Russian standards, on the front of the building. Over the door was a banner bearing the inscription, —

“STARK, WARNER, BAKER,

PARSON ALLEN.	Those noble Patriots who started One Hundred Years Ago, have passed away. But their memory will grow greener with years, and blossom through the flight of ages.”	ETHAN ALLEN.
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Red, white, and blue ran along the balustrade of the stairs leading to the entrance, and lines of streamers floated from the cupola.

Johnson, Rust, & Co.'s factory displayed a group of flags on the Bow-street side. An American eagle over the flag of our country, and the motto, “One Country, one Constitution, one Destiny,” with bannerets and flags depending from the windows, made a beautiful series of decorations.

Of the numerous private dwellings that were decorated, the residence of John P. Daniels, on Congress Street, was one of the finest. A canopy of red, white, and blue enclosed the motto, “One Hundred Years Ago” over a tinsel eagle and a life-size painting of George Washington. The roof over the piazza was trimmed with flags and bunting, and American flags over the doorway formed a neat and patriotic design. Flags were suspended from the windows; and, taken as a whole, the display was most attractive and pleasing to the eye.

The house of Mrs. Angenette Thayer, on Pine Street, was one of the most elaborately decorated residences in that part of the town. The side overlooking Main Street was decorated to represent a camping-ground. It bore a large painting of the “Goddess of War,” draped with the American flag. Near the corners were shields with 1780 and 1880 in gilt letters upon them. Over the bay-window was a “Union Jack,” with a large shield. From the windows hung flags and a Massachusetts seal. The Pine-street side was decorated with the red, white, and blue over the porch and bay-window. The entrance was trimmed with the “flag of the free,” and a large ensign on the lawn completed the decoration. Done by Col. Beals.

The residence of Charles F. Claffin was elaborately decorated. From the roof on the front to the sides, the red, white, and blue was gracefully suspended; the State seals of Illinois and West Virginia catching it in, from whence it extended around the porch. Over the door was an eagle holding up the tricolor which ran around the bal-

cony. On each side of the entrance to the house the American flags were looped up, and over the balcony a large gilt star added to the decorations. Flags from the roof and the balcony completed the ornamental designs.

The residence of Hon. A. C. Mayhew made a very tasty display. Over the doorway was an American eagle resting on stands of flags, and American flags curtained the doorway. Each balcony-window was trimmed with pyramids of red, white, and blue, the American flags, and paintings of the "horn of plenty." The other windows were curtained with banners, and lines of flags extended from the balconies to the trees on the lawn.

The house of Bainbridge Hayward, occupied by himself and H. S. Bacon, was ornamented with a canopy of fancy bunting and American flags, bearing a picture of the martyred Lincoln at its summit. Red, white, and blue was looped over the doorway, and strings of United States flags extended from the door to the trees.

T. B. Thayer's house was finely decorated with a canopy of the national colors, with a tricolor running around the balcony. Stars and stripes formed curtains over the entrance, which was surmounted with a stand of flags. A banner, bearing "Re-union, Sons and Daughters of Milford," was suspended over the doorway. Bannerets and flags added to the beauty of the decorations.

L. H. Cook's residence was decorated with a pyramid over the front windows. The doorways and windows were curtained with American flags, and shields and banners made up a neat and beautiful design.

M. W. Edwards's stable displayed large Union and Irish flags, with streamers of bunting.

Greene Brothers' heel-factory displayed the characteristic motto of "The 'heel' of industry shall stamp out idleness." A canopy of bunting from the out-buildings to an eagle on the roof, over foreign flags, made a very pretty decoration.

B. E. Harris made a good display at his house on Claffin Street. Bunting ran from the roof in the centre of the front around the roof of the piazza, with a large American flag looped up over the entrance.

The decorations on the house of Amariah A. Taft were of a particularly fine design. Around the roof of the veranda was looped the red, white, and blue, with flowing ends, on each side of the entrance. From the corners to the roof was a pyramid of tricolor, beneath which was a large *feu de joie*. On the front were bannerets and the State seals of Texas, New Hampshire, and Nebraska. The entrance was curtained with flags; and the motto "Welcome" over a large "Star of Bethlehem," directly over the steps, completed the decorations.

The residence of L. E. Heath and Randall B. Greene was neatly decorated with streamers of bunting, an American flag over the walk, and a British flag over the door.

The residences of James E. Walker and Capt. C. W. Wilcox were patriotically ornamented with United States flags over the doors, while a large campaign flag was suspended between the houses.

J. D. Hunt's house displayed a large flag looped against the front of the house, and the doorway was tastefully decorated with a large American flag.

Mrs. Moulton's house was trimmed with red, white, and blue over the door, ornamented with small American flags.

The residence of I. N. Davis was tastefully trimmed with a canopy of red, white, and blue. In the centre of the front was a large shield, flags, and the date 1780. Large banners depended from each corner of the roof.

P. Gillon threw out American and Irish flags from his place of business.

L. H. Holbrook's lawn was covered with miniature flags, making a novel and striking design.

A. A. Coburn's residence was finely trimmed with bunting and American flags, a large ensign being over the piazza, and banners flying from the windows.

Nelson Parkhurst had a patriotic display of bunting and American flags. The word "Welcome" was in the centre of the front, and small flags depended from the windows.

B. H. Spaulding's residence was nicely decorated with a large canopy of red, white, and blue. Over the door was "Welcome," and the State seal of Rhode Island, with the seals of Vermont, Wisconsin, and Mississippi, and a large *feu de joie*, on the front of the house.

From the trees in the high-school yard depended large frames, bearing the words, "Truth, Honor, Country," made of oak-leaves.

At R. L. Darling's residence, opposite the common, there was a fine representation of George Washington, by Master Elmer Stacy in costume, who stood on a platform over the door.

Mrs. Otis Thayer's residence, corner of South Main and Main Streets, was decorated in a tasty manner. The porch was festooned with bunting, curtains of American flags being over the entrance. Under the windows of the upper story were handsome shields flanked with flags, and from the circular window to the porch was a pyramid of red, white, and blue.

Rev. Oliver S. Dean's house was neatly decorated with red, white, and blue over the doorway. Flags between the upper windows, and inside curtains of bunting, completed the decoration.

Irving Block was decorated with a pyramid from the awning-frames to the roof. Over the entrance to the "Journal" office was a shield with banners, and flags surrounding it. Festoons of bunting ran along the awning-frames and over the lower windows.

The Home Bank was decorated with large American flags.

Z. C. Field's house was decorated with red, white, and blue. The word "Welcome" and a large shield over the front doorway, with the State seals of Tennessee and Georgia over the windows, made a particularly neat display.

Over the entrance to the residence of Sullivan S. Jones were the pictures of Lincoln and Washington, surrounded by bunting and flags.

Mr. Allard's residence on South Main Street was prettily trimmed. In the bay-window was an eagle holding the stars and stripes in his talons.

John Wood's house was tastily decorated with bunting made of small centennial flags, and that bearing pictures of the Memorial building. A canopy rose over the porch, and festoons of the same kind of bunting depended from its roof.

The residences of Herbert Oliver, A. C. Jones, H. C. Skinner, E. A. Fisk, Ezra Holbrook, Gilbert Chapin, Eugene Chamberlain, Milo Sadler, William L. Sadler, G. W. Howe, T. C. Eastman, Charles Johnson, Mr. Macy, South Main Street; Milton Aldrich, Owen O. Wales, M. A. Blunt, A. T. Wilkinson, Dr. Russell, E. B. Washburn, A. H. Adams, Dr. Pratt, P. P. Parkhurst, and A. J. Sumner were more or less elaborately decorated; but the lateness of the hour at which they were completed forbids a more extended report of the details of their ornamentation.

AT THE TENT.

MUSIC, MIRTH, AND FESTIVITIES.

The procession arrived at the tent about one o'clock; and as soon as the company were seated, Hon. A. C. Mayhew, president of the day, called the assembly to order.

Rev. Martin S. Howard of Wilbraham offered a prayer.

MR. MAYHEW'S REMARKS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, — We have assembled to-day to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the town of Milford. On the eleventh day of April, 1780, the charter of the town was granted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth; and now we welcome you, one and all, to the festivities of the day. Our only regret is, that every native of Milford now residing in distant lands

could not be here to join us in the celebration of the day. It is not my purpose to detain you by any speech of my own, but to leave it to the orator of the day to tell the history of the town, — its growth, enterprise, and business prosperity. I will now introduce to you Samuel Walker, Esq., one of our long-tried citizens, who will extend to you an address of welcome.

Samuel Walker, Esq. of Milford, delivered the following

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FORMER CITIZENS OF MILFORD, — Welcome, thrice welcome, to the land of your nativity, the home of your childhood. In behalf of our native-born citizens, I welcome you; in behalf of our adopted citizens, I welcome you to our town to-day. The fire may have gone out on your native hearth-stone; the loving hearts that gathered at the parental home and around the family board may have ceased to beat; you may miss the old familiar faces that so often gathered there; the old homestead may have passed into other hands, only a landmark here and there to remind you of what it once was; new and strange faces may meet you at every turn, old and familiar ones left only here and there like shocks of grain that have escaped the reaper's sickle; the hum and din of business may have taken the place of our once quiet streets; you may feel that you are "strangers in a strange land;" but the same hills surround us; the same rivers wind their way to the ocean that did one hundred years ago; the same heavens are over our heads, the same earth beneath our tread. But where are those men whose names are so familiar to us, who contributed so largely to the early history of Milford to make it what it now is? They have gone; their work is done. The morning and evening bells upon the church-steeple reminded us of their departure long since. But their children's children are here to welcome you to their homes to-day. We extend to you the right hand of fellowship. We offer to you the heart and hand of the chief magistrate of our State, who is here to welcome you.

A kind, beneficent Providence has brought us together this centennial day. "He has taken the garments from before the sun, and caused it to shine with all its brightness before us."

Let us, in common, rejoice and be glad. Let our sorrows be numbered with the past, putting our whole trust in Him who orders all things well. And when a few more days have passed over us, let us hope a more joyous re-union awaits us where the flowers fade not, and friends do not grow old.

DINNER.

Dinner was served by A. E. Nash of Boston, there being two thousand plates. The following comprised —

THE MENU.

ROAST.

Turkey,
Chicken,

Cranberry Sauce,
White Sauce.

Rib-beef.

COLD.

Tongue,
Salmon Salad,

Ham,
Lobster Salad.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes,
Boiled Bermuda Onions,
Lettuce,

Stewed Tomatoes,
Marrowfat Squash,
Cucumbers.

Radishes,

RELISHES.

Mixed Pickles,

Worcestershire Sauce,

Cheese.

PASTRY.

Apple,
Squash,
French Rolls,

Meat,

Custard.
Washington Pie,
Vienna Rolls.

DRINKS.

Tea,

Coffee.

FRUIT.

Oranges,

Apples,

Strawberries and Cream.

At the conclusion of the dinner the American Band of Providence played a centennial overture arranged for this occasion. Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce, then read the Act of Incorporation from the original manuscript. [Text omitted. See it as given Chap. IV.]

The chorus sung the following original hymn, written by Rev. Martin S. Howard of Wilbraham: —

With hearts that beat in one accord,
And hopes that reach beyond our fears,
We children of the fathers meet
To celebrate a hundred years.

The graves of generations gone,
With flowers perennial we strew;
Recall the vanished days of old,
And count the ages as they go.

Upon the pinnacle of Time
We stand, and view the hoary past,
And with unclouded faith survey
The future as it thickens fast.

From small beginnings here we trace
The growth of enterprise and toil,
And glory in the honest work
That garners in so rich a spoil.

God of our fathers and their sons,
Thy hand in our success we own:
Thy mercy blest our earlier time;
We still will hail thee God alone.

And when another hundred years
Shall roll its chariot-wheels around,
May History write as fair a page
As this with which the last is crowned.

CENTENNIAL ORATION BY GEN. A. B. UNDERWOOD OF NEWTON.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS, — To-day we are to try and live over a hundred years. In these few short hours that we have set apart in this leafy month of June, to commemorate the incorporation of our native or adopted town, just a century ago, this year we are to recall, if we can, the Milford of the past; to people once more these places, which, in our brief turn, we call ours, with the successive generations which have owned and inhabited them for the century gone; go about these mutually familiar hills and valleys with them; call them by the honored names that have come down to us; note where they have lived, how fared, how busied themselves, and what accomplished; what they liked and disliked; hear their story, and compare notes. And we have but a summer's afternoon to do it in.

In the history of the world, a century seems but a short period. To our old mother earth, hoary with her six thousand historic years, one small hundred seems very little; with its myriads of centuries, according to the men of science, one is but a grain of sand on the seashore. In this universe of worlds a century, as Wendell Phillips says of the career of man, "is as an hour's flare of a torch; while

serene and immortal gleam down upon us Mars and Saturn, Orion and the Pleiades.' But to us children of men, a century is a majestic period: none can hope to live it, except as a marvel. One century witnesses the labors of five new generations of men; and think what five generations of busy men accomplish! Think, or attempt to think, for a minute, what the five last have accomplished in the world at large, and how much it has lived in a century. A century ago, for instance, when this town was incorporated, George III. was King of England, and reigned for forty years afterwards; Louis XVI. reigned in France, and kept his head a dozen years more; Frederick the Great was still fighting his wonderful battles; Joseph II. still ruling the German Empire of the middle ages; the bloody French Revolution, and a half a dozen others in France; the career of the first Napoleon, and his marvellous campaigns; the battle of Waterloo; the long struggle between Prussia and Austria, to head a new German empire, — all have happened within a century, and our fathers heard the news when it was only a few weeks old. Burns, Byron, Scott, Coleridge, Southey, Campbell, Wordsworth, and Moore have all written their delightful works within the century; and our fathers had the pleasure of reading them as soon as they crossed the Atlantic. Macaulay and Dickens are of yesterday. A century ago the world had not a railroad, a steamer, a steam printing-press or power-loom, a suspension bridge, a railroad tunnel, a cotton-gin, the telegraph, a daguerrotype, a photograph, or any application of electricity; a rifle-gun, a breech-loader, an iron or iron-plated vessel, much less to-day's ocean cables and the telephone, the sewing-machine, pegging-machine, and a multitude of other inventions which our fathers had to do without. This is but a suggestion of what man's busy hand and busy brain have worked out in a century. To attempt to go through the catalogue is an appalling task.

Our fathers here were as busy in their smaller theatre as the rest of mankind; and to attempt in an hour's time to sum up all they did in a hundred years, besides telling who they were and how they lived, is about as hopeless an undertaking, — yes, in a century and a half or two centuries, if we reckon from the Precinct charter, or the settlement. Yet, to suitably honor our ancestors and predecessors to-day, it seems fitting and requisite that we should attempt, in such manner as we best may, to think over who and what manner of men they were, and what they have left to us to remember them by and thank them for. As I am your unworthy voice for the time, that task is mine. With great diffidence, I undertake, however, to give only a hasty outline of the principal events, and to roughly sketch

the Milford of different epochs, leaving the filling in of details to the historian. Fortunately, a complete history, with accounts of the principal actors, will soon be in your hands, I hope, already carefully prepared by my venerable and honored namesake, the Rev. Adin Ballou, who for nearly half a century has done as much at least as any one else to make, and to render honorable, the history of this town, which he so worthily chronicles. For such references to the history of Milford as I venture to make, down to within the memory of the living, I rely principally upon his manuscript and the authorities referred to by him.

Five-sixths of the territory which is now Milford was included in the eight miles square purchased in 1662 for the plantation of Mendon; price, £24. The other sixth was the three square miles of land purchased by the Mendon settlers in 1692 at the northward, and from that time called the "North Purchase," the bounds running across the Massachusetts, now Charles River, up on to Magomiscock Hill, the Indian for Bellevue, now Silver Hill, and along Maspenock, now North, Pond. It seems a pity that these Indian names have not been retained. Settlers came to the territory gradually. Before King Philip's war, Benjamin Alby owned a corn-mill on the river, which it probably named Mill River; but King Philip cleaned out the mill. About the beginning of the new century, 1700, and of the reign of good Queen Anne, Seth Chapin of Mendon, John Jones of Hull, Ebenezer and Joseph Sumner of Milton, and William Cheney—my respected maternal ancestor—from Medfield, and afterwards Mendon, settled here in the fertile valley of Mill River, and the hills that overlook it; soon after them, Benjamin Wheaton, two Jonathans and a William Hayward, Thomas White, Obadiah Wheelock, Dr. John Corbett, and Jonathan Thayer,—names familiar through their descendants. In 1730 twenty-eight voters from the Mill-river Valley, and their sympathizers, signed a remonstrance against the building of a new meeting-house in Mendon, and secured a vote of the Town, that if they should be set off as a "particular town" within ten years they should be re-imbursed the money they were now assessed for building it. The next year they petitioned to be set off from Mendon. Thus early the enterprising Mill-river people felt they were founding a new town, and were determined to have it; showed a pugnacious spirit and a gift for fighting for what they wanted that was characteristic of their descendants; kept up a vigorous fight for a separate existence as a town or parish, and made things warm in Mendon for ten years. In the spring of 1741, "ye brethren of the Church of Mendon who were styled aggrieved," being

most of the settlers here and their sons, organized themselves into a church. In September following, a vote was carried in the Mendon town-meeting allowing the Mill-river people to be set off as a separate town, and on the strength of it sent a petition to the General Court. But Mendon afterward reconsidered her vote, like Pharaoh, and "would not let the people go." So, as a compromise, apparently, they were chartered as a separate precinct by act of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, Dec. 23, 1741. The names of the petitioners, headed by John Jones, besides most of the members of the church, were Samuel Scammell, Joshua Underwood (probably from Holliston), James Godman, Moses Gage, William Legg, Ichabod Thayer, Dearing and Nathaniel Jones, James and Joseph Sumner, Amos Binney, Thomas Chaddock, Nehemiah Nelson, Josiah Chapin, Eliphalet Wood, Ebenezer Boynton, Benjamin Hayward, sen.

When they organized themselves under the Precinct charter, William Cheney, jun., was chosen clerk; Daniel Lovett, Nathan Tyler, Nathaniel Nelson, Jonathan Heywood, jun., and John Jones, jun., a committee to call meetings, *de facto* selectmen. A meeting-house was built, and the Rev. Amariah Frost was settled as minister, at a salary of forty pounds a year, and an extra sum of one hundred dollars for settlement. What sort of an establishment he kept on this munificent salary, has not been recorded. He was a Harvard-College graduate, and became distinguished in the community. For a while affairs proceeded in the Precinct with the utmost harmony. By and by a few of a new sect, followers of Whitefield and John Wesley, who had been preaching on this side of the water, began to appear at the North Purchase, and staid away from Mr. Frost's services, which caused anxiety and dogmatic discussions that make very funny reading, especially calling the old church, theologically, "Babylon," and a band of "thieves and robbers."

A few years later Dr. William Jennison, who had been parish clerk, innocently enough caused the Precinct church no end of trouble by presenting it a book for the use of the minister. You would suppose to-day, from the commotion that it caused, that it was at least a gift copy of the Koran. It was only our dear old Bible, — the solace of us all in our sorrows, and our dearest friend in our joys, if we would make it so, — now on every altar, prayer-desk, and pulpit in this and every Christian land. This is the church record: "After the use of said Bible some time, there arose some dispute among some members of our society, as though it was too much of a conformity to the practice of the Church of England, and for peace' sake . . . it was omitted for the present; viz., the reading of said Bible

in public." When we remember that Gov. Endicott of Salem cut the red cross from the flag of his country, because, as he said, it was "a relic of popery insufferable in a Puritan community," and by a law of the colony anybody found keeping Christmas was fined five shillings, we ought not perhaps to wonder at the alarm caused by the innovation, as it seems to have been in Puritan worship, of reading the Bible.

Enlightened opinion prevails here now as elsewhere. I have lived to see in the parish church of their descendants abundant Christmas evergreens beautifying its walls, and to read of Easter services with floral decorations, the singing of hallowed church anthems by sweet singers, and benches in the alleys to seat the unusual throng of worshippers. Thank God, to-day the Bible and Christmas and Easter belong to us all in common!

While the people of the Precinct were attempting to settle the grave questions about ordinances and ceremonial that troubled them, they marched away side by side in the common defence of the province. In the long French and Indian wars, this precinct furnished its share of men. The rolls at the State House show the names of quite a number of men from this precinct. Among others, Capt. N. Thwing, Eliphalet Wood (probably the petitioner for the Precinct), Daniel Davidson, John Passmore, John Vickery, Capt. Jones (son of the elder), John Thwing, Jos. Cody, Jos. Tenney, Asahel Thayer, John Marsh, J. Hill, J. Gage, Gershom Nelson, G. Chapin, Ebenezer Cheney, and Caleb Cheney (son of William), as serving in some of the expeditions.

Then came the times of the Revolution. The day of the attack by the British troops on their fellow-citizens at Lexington, two companies of minute-men belonging to the Precinct hurried to the rescue. One of them was officered by Capt. William Jennison, who gave the Bible, Lieuts. Caleb Cheney (then the parish clerk), and Samuel Cobb; the officers of the other, Capt. Gershom Nelson, Lieuts. Jesse Whitney and Josiah Nelson; and in the ranks, and in the Continental army afterwards, were Precinct men whose names are familiar in its history. On the rolls of those who served in the Continental army, or in the Massachusetts Bay militia during the long struggle, you will find Albee, Chapins, Cheneys, Corbett, Davis, Haywards, Legg, Nelsons, Scammell, Thayers, Warren, Whitney, — names and details of service which time does not permit me to mention. The most distinguished soldier furnished by the Precinct, and serving when the town was incorporated, was Alexander Scammell, who rose to be a general officer and adjutant-general of the Continental army; was a

favorite staff-officer of Washington, and it was said the only man who could make the "Father of his Country" laugh.

In the midst of the war, after nearly forty years' waiting and repeated defeats, the voters of the Precinct carried a vote through the Mendon town-meeting, by seven majority, not afterwards reconsidered, to allow them to be set off as a separate town. Gershom Nelson, Jonathan Jones, and Ichabod Thayer, jun., were appointed a committee to procure an act from the General Court, which was granted without opposition, and signed, April 11, 1780, by John Hancock, speaker of the House, and Gen. Artemas Ward and Samuel Adams, among others of the Council.

At the first town-meeting, Caleb Cheney was chosen clerk and treasurer, and served several years; Lieut. Jesse Whitney, Caleb Cheney, Warfield Hayward, Ebenezer and Stephen Albee, selectmen; Adams Chapin, Capt. Ichabod Thayer, jun., and Moses Chapin, assessors. Adams Chapin served several years.

The year in which Milford thus became wholly distinct from Mendon was the year in which the State Constitution was adopted and the famous "dark day" occurred. Milford then had seven hundred and sixty inhabitants, one hundred and twenty houses (only twenty on the entire Sherborn road), and very little public property. Mendon and Milford divided debts and paupers, — not a valuable capital to commence business with; and Milford got in the trade £1,000 or £2,000 in depreciated money. It had a meeting-house forty by thirty-five, and not one schoolhouse. Such schools as they had were taught in private houses, poor as they were. Alexander Scammell taught in a room in Seth Chapin, jun.'s, house, with planks on blocks for seats, and boards on empty barrels for desks.

About the very first vote of the new Town was calculated to throw a wet blanket on the enthusiasm of all persons who contemplated settling here: "Voted, to warn all persons out of the town of Milford that have moved in since it was a town, or that shall move into said town hereafter." It was a common black sign against paupers. Pauperism, with our fathers, was not a very attractive mode of getting a living, any way. Paupers were let out to be kept by the lowest bidder. Current prices for keeping female paupers, as they appear in different entries on the town and selectmen's records, a few years later, were, "3 pecks of Indian corn per week;" "4s. per week, and to reduck out for all work she does;" 75 cents per week, 2 galls. of rum, and 25 cents in brandy or opium. For ten men, women, and children, \$5.75 per week. A family of that size cannot be boarded at fashionable watering-places now for that price, certainly.

The life of people who worked for a living was very different from and much homelier than what it is to-day ; and I am afraid, with our liberal notions of living nowadays, we should think it was very unattractive.

Our early fathers had little time for amusements, and didn't believe in them much at that. Most games were tabooed. Dancing was not to be thought of ; horse-racing and theatres forbidden. Horse-racing under the guise of agricultural fairs, and theatres named museums of curiosities, had not then been invented. I am afraid our fathers would have thought the veneer rather " too thin." Times have since changed in Milford. There was very little intercourse then between the people, except on Sundays. The Sunday nooning was the country exchange, when the hour was much too short for discussing doctrine, crops, gossip, and the fashions, and getting warm before the second long sermon began in the cold meeting-house. A French writer satirized our fathers because their only occupation on Sunday was going to church and reading the Bible.

But the Puritan Sunday, the Bible in the household, and the devout, stirring sermons from the pulpit, gave our fathers the inspiration and the strength that carried them successfully through the trying struggle with the mother country, and enabled them to leave to us the institutions that we proudly call ours to-day. There were few luxuries in fewer households, sanded floors about the only carpets, Indian corn and milk the principal articles of food. In styles, it was the day of queues, cocked hats, knee-breeches, and shoe-buckles, for men ; hoop-skirts and hair mountains, for ladies.

The financial condition of the community, and the value of paper money at the time, can be to some extent realized by the votes of the Town. In 1780 it voted £1,000 in paper for schools ; the next year, for the same, £20 in silver. The whole appropriation in 1780 was £77,000 in paper ; in 1781 the whole appropriation was £300 in silver. In 1780 it voted \$1,000 in paper for each soldier for twelve days' service in Rhode Island ; next year, voted 1,000 silver dollars for ten soldiers for three years. A wheelbarrow load of Continental bills of credit were worth about as much as the same amount of Confederate bills at the close of the late war.

Peace was proclaimed in 1783, with great rejoicings here as elsewhere ; but the people had a hard battle still to fight with another enemy, — bankruptcy, — which finally led to Shay's rebellion, though Milford took no part in it. At one time cattle were legal tender.

President Washington, in 1789, honored the town with a visit, and stopped at Samuel Warren's inn (at the Major Chapin place) long

enough to refresh himself and his horses. Mr. Frost and others paid their respects to "his Highness," as he was then styled. Mr. Frost died in 1792, after a ministry of forty-nine years. The same year the meeting-house, after a struggle, was enlarged to fifty-four by thirty-five feet.

The bill of rights adopted with the State Constitution continued the Colony and Provincial provision for the maintenance of public worship by common taxation, but allowed members of different sects to pay their parochial taxes for the support of ministers of their own denominations. Soon after its adoption, votes begin to appear on the town-records excepting persons claiming to be Methodists, Universalists, and Baptists, from being rated to the Congregational Society. The Society of Universalists was organized here about 1785. In 1791 the Town gave them the use of the meeting-house week-days. The Rev. John Murray once preached in it. The Methodists still worshipped in private houses. There was a growing tolerance of changes in public worship. In 1793 the Town "voted to have the singers fetch a bass-viol into the meeting-house on Sundays, and some person to play on the same."

In 1795 Arial Bragg came from Holliston into the north-east corner of the town, and went to making calf-boots, employing two men. Making boots did not pay, and he went to making negro-shoes. In the memoirs of himself which he has left, he describes his mode of doing business in Holliston: "Paid \$7 for the four calf-skins from which he made twenty-two pairs of shoes; hired a horse for fifty cents; bought a bag of hay of John Claffin, sen., paid ten cents; with his twenty-two pairs of shoes in saddle-bags, and his bag of hay bound on behind him, before the sun had risen was off for Prov., went through Prov. with a pair of shoes in his hand, and the saddle-bags on his back; sold his twenty-two pairs of shoes for \$21.50, and bought six calf-skins." He quotes prices the year after he came here: House-rent, \$19 per year; wood, \$1.25 per cord; rye, \$1.25; corn, \$1 per bushel; pork, 8c. per lb.; beef, \$5.50 per cwt.; butter, 1s. per lb.; cheese, 8c.; coffee, 33c.; tea, 30c.; sugar, 11c. per lb.; making board cost \$1.04 per week. He went back to Holliston as the century was closing, and returned here in 1805. Before the century closed, other men appeared on the scene here, who became somewhat famous in the town's history. Col. Benjamin Godfrey kept an inn and store; was succeeded in the store in 1799, for a short time, by Pearley Hunt. John Claffin, jun., was beginning his career.

In 1801, after trying forty candidates, the town and church settled the Rev. David Long, who ministered to the church forty-three years,

and lived long enough for a great many of us to remember him to-day with respect. His salary was fixed at £80 per year, and a settlement of \$150. Parishioners of his successor at the present day pay more than that amount for a bowl at a fair. His salary was never very much increased, and when he died he is said to have left \$10,000.

Other salaries were in proportion. Male teachers were paid \$3 to \$7 per week; female teachers, \$1 to \$2; and board was struck off in district meeting to the lowest bidder, as in case of paupers. The latter practise Ariel Bragg was instrumental in stopping. Board of teachers was about fifty cents per week. Appropriation for schools that year, \$266.67. Voted to build a schoolhouse 24 feet by 20, and to raise £65.

In 1800 the town had a population of 907, and about 175 voters. Adams Chapin was town-clerk; Col. Ichabod Thayer, Nathaniel Parkhurst, and James Perry, selectmen; David Stearns, Nathaniel Parkhurst, and Col. Benjamin Godfrey, assessors; Ichabod Thayer, Col. Samuel Jones, and Lieut. Ephraim Chapin, moderators. In 1803 the Artillery Company, which became rather famous, was organized, with Pearley Hunt as captain, John Clafin, jun., 1st lieutenant, and Levi Chapin, 2d lieutenant. In 1814, during the war with England, it was ordered to Boston for the public defence, and served two months. The company was then officered, with captain, Rufus Thayer; 1st lieutenant, Ezra Nelson; 2d lieutenant, Henry Nelson. The men who served in the ranks are remembered and honored here to-day. When the news came of peace, in 1815, there was a grand illumination, with candles, of the houses here, and a ball, remembered by Mr. Aaron Clafin.

From this date down we have the memory of this living cyclopædia of the sayings and doings of three or four generations of Milford, to which we insist that both he and his brother, Mr. Horace B., still belong. We have also the memory of others living. My time only permits culling a reminiscence now and then. As Mr. Aaron Clafin remembers the Milford of that date, his father, John Clafin, Esq., and Col. Godfrey's farms took up nearly all the land about and near the meeting-house; Darius and his son Sullivan Sumner's farms, about the whole of the now lower village. Besides Clafin's and Col. Godfrey's houses and stores, and the plastered one-story house of Darius Sumner, the only buildings then on what is now Main Street for the entire length of the two villages, were houses of Amasa and Levi Chapin, William Godfrey, Bennett, Bathrick, White's house and store; the "Lard House," still standing; Rufus Chapin's house, metamorphosed from a shop; the large Sumner House, still standing;

a small store of Sylvester Dean, and opposite Pearley Hunt's three-story house and store, still there; Nathan Parkhurst's house and mill; across the river, David Stearns's house, still inhabited; Benjamin Gibbs's house and shop; houses of James Barbour, Asa Cheney, Amasa Parkhurst, and Wiswall. North from the meeting-house was Dr. Brighams' house, and the Rev. Mr. Long's one-story house, and a few scattered houses in the outskirts. That's all there was of Milford in 1815. Godfrey, sen., Claflin, White, Hunt, Dean, and Samuel Penniman at So. Milford, were the storekeepers. They kept variety stores.

It is related of Pearley Hunt, that it was his great pride to keep such a variety that no one could ask for any thing he did not have; and that one day, to try him, a wag called for a medium-sized pulpit. The 'squire promptly replied that he believed he had one left. He really had one, bought at some auction. Peter Rockwood was wheelwright. Ebenezer Hunt had a factory, at what is "Bungy." Arial Bragg was here making shoes, employing half a dozen men. He was so prosperous, that, in 1819, he built a shop 30 feet by 20, two stories high, costing \$260. Rufus Chapin was making sewed boots, employing a few hands; his shop was then only 12 feet by 10. He began business here in 1812, — the first to manufacture boots in Milford as a steady business. He was energetic, and bound to succeed, as he did. His daughter, Mrs. Angenette Thayer, gives us his account of his first trip to New York. "After an affecting farewell to his family, he went by stage from some point in the county to Albany; then down the Hudson by sail-boat to New York; from there by sail-boat to Providence, where his man and team were three days waiting for him. He was gone three weeks. When Pearley Hunt went, it was the common talk of every man, woman, and child for weeks. My father, Orison Underwood, remembers that when he came to town, in 1822, besides the two pioneers, Bragg and Chapin, the latter's shop being enlarged to 36 feet by 15, Ammon Cobb and John Mason made a few calf-boots. Lee Claflin was manufacturing brogans, Oliver B. Parkhurst and Schuyler Reading making shoes, and Carmel Cheney a few boots. All of them peddled their boots and shoes in Boston or Providence themselves, or sent to Boston by Ezekiel Jones, or to Providence by Otis Parkhurst, the two marketmen, the expressmen of the day, who did a good deal of shopping for the people here; Jones's specialty being ladies' dry goods and knick-knacks; Parkhurst's, groceries and West-India goods. Ziba and Stephen Parkhurst were running a factory here. Esquire Hunt, he remembers vividly, had the first four-wheeled chaise, which he had to borrow, as the last resort, to go to a

party, the other young men having taken up all the two-wheeled chaises. He did not think his turnout was quite up to the rest."

In 1822 he had to turn out with the old militia company, as every man between eighteen and forty-five years of age had to, twice a year, who did not belong to the volunteer artillery company, composed, from its organization, of the picked chivalry of the town. This old infantry company was an institution not to be overlooked when we are recalling the past. It had come down from just after the close of the Revolution, and, with the regiment to which it belonged, had given titles to most of the leading men of the town. Colonels Ichabod Thayer, Samuel Jones, Samuel Nelson, Benjamin Godfrey, Ezekiel Jones, Ariel Bragg (after twenty-nine years' service), Sullivan Sumner, and Major Hachaliah Whitney had been officers in them. Captains Sylvester Dean, Rufus Chapin, and Col. Leonard Hunt had been, or were soon after. Each man in the ranks must be armed and equipped as the law directed. The guns, cartridge-boxes, and accoutrements must be in good order, and pass a rigid inspection: but the uniform was not prescribed; and it might be of any style or material, from "heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth;" and all the kingdoms—animal, mineral, and even the vegetable—were levied upon to furnish odd and striking outfits. All the wars, from the French and Indian down, were represented by pieces or shreds in the uniforms. The variety of colors in some exhausted the spectrum, and Joseph's coat of many colors would have seemed rather tame in comparison. One of the most striking sights impressed upon my boyish memory was that line of "The Continentals," as they used to be called, standing in front of Col. Sumner's tavern, just before or just after a drink there,—probably both. Whenever I see the 4th of July processions of "Antiques and Horribles," I am reminded strikingly of the now departed "Rang de dangs," which was another name for them. They had many martial virtues, but, like mankind, their weaknesses. They were a bibulous army. One of the favorite marches then was to the tavern beyond the elder John Clafin's place, near the Holliston line, called "Granny Littlefield's;" and the objective of the expedition was uniformly the same,—to "drink him dry." With that "war-cry" they were uniformly victorious, captured the garrison by a combined assault, confiscated all the stores, and wrecked the magazine; and the booty was always paid for, when the company had recovered its equilibrium, by a levy of not over thirty cents per man. The relative increase in the cost of such luxuries nowadays will be noted by those interested.

In 1819 began the famous war, as it may appropriately be called,

between Town and Parish, which lasted longer than either war with England, and interested the people here much more. Many of my hearers were living here when it began; many more remember, as I do, the bitter party feeling which it caused. It has happily long since died out; and we sons or grandsons of the two fighting factions can now talk it over in the peace of these years, and smile over it as a bit of curious history in the past.

The plucky and pugnacious spirit of the pioneers, and of their descendants of the Revolutionary days, seemed to have died out in the thrifty farmers and mechanics of the new century, who were meekly raising corn and sheep and making brooms and boots and shoes, and leading a humdrum life generally, when all at once the old spirit which they inherited broke out in a first-class fight, — as if that quarrelsome spinster to whom Homer ascribes the origin of all strife in this world, the Goddess of Discord, had looked down upon this pastoral and happy circle, and thought it was about time to have a rumpus in it; and so she tossed down an apple out of her barrel. It was one of her biggest, for the apple of discord in this case was the meeting-house; and it was the same old apple question that put the Greeks and Trojans by the ears. Whose was it, — Town's or Parish's?

Everybody still voted in town-meeting on parochial affairs, but under the bill of rights only stated worshippers in the parish meeting-house could be taxed for Mr. Long's support. The Universalists and Methodists now outnumbered them, formed an allied opposition, and voted parochial appropriations only on condition they should be released from paying.

In this state of things the members of Mr. Long's church and the worshippers there, in 1815, acting under the advice of Seth Hastings, Esq., of Mendon, organized themselves into a separate parish, resuming, as they claimed, all the rights of the old precinct before the incorporation of the town; in 1818, voted to build a new meeting-house and to move away the old one, which they claimed belonged to them as successors of the precinct. The members of the other denominations denied the claim, believed that the town, not the new parish, was heir to the precinct, and inherited the meeting-house in which the town-meetings had always been held, and protested against moving it. The members of the resuscitated parish threw down the gauntlet, and made preparations, notwithstanding the protest, to move it. On old Election Day, in 1819, which was a holiday, as usual, a large and curious crowd gathered to see Elihu Perry put the old hallowed place of worship on rollers and move it off, — partly a jolly and

partly a cross crowd, as they belonged to one party or the other. Esquire Clafin's tavern was near at hand: the staple of New England flowed freely according to the custom of the times; and before nightfall many of the crowd of witnesses became mellowed in their views, and forgot which side they were on.

The Town party immediately appealed to the law. The selectmen that year were Pearley Hunt, the chief; Arial Bragg, the next best man of the Town party in the long struggle; and Amasa Parkhurst, father of Nelson. Suit was brought against Col. Benjamin Godfrey, John Clafin, jun., the recognized old and young leaders of the Parish, and Joel Howard. It was three years before this lawsuit was decided.

The Parish went ahead, meanwhile, in the building of the new meeting-house on the site of the old one. The members of the church set apart a season for special united prayer "in view of the unprovoked opposition and devices raised by many out of the Parish against building." Mr. Long saw "Divine Providence visible," as he records it, in the safe removal of the old building without accident; the Town party probably did not see it. In the same pious spirit the building proceeded. The workmen, before they drove a nail in the morning, had prayers at the frame; and when they knocked off work at night, joined in a prayer and a hymn. After the building was finished, the sale of pews was opened with devotions. As it proceeded, there were opportunities for refreshment in the vestibule, which were not slighted. The bidding, from various causes, was spirited. The sum realized paid for the house and put \$3,000 surplus in the treasury. Parishes groaning under a debt may possibly find something of interest in studying this case. The building was solemnly dedicated. After all, there was a dedication ball. This is a picture of the times. As another illustration of a similar sort, at the funeral of Mrs. Long, in 1824 or 1825, Mr. Clafin says he carried to the parsonage two quarts of rum and two quarts of brandy, and the requisite loaf-sugar, as his father's quota of the contributions. One of the features of the meeting-house that I remember so well were the figures "1819" in the keystone over the high pulpit.

Esquire Hunt and his selectmen, the defenders of the Town's rights, now averring that these trespassers had carried off the town-house, and refusing to accept as a favor a hall finished off in the old meeting-house, called a town-meeting in June, mustered their forces, and carried a vote to build a new town-house on a spot of ground opposite Darius Sumner's house, which he in open meeting gave for a town-house and common, appropriated \$1,000, and appointed a building

committee. Before the year 1819 closed, the brick town-house was finished, which is still standing. Henceforth the town-house became the headquarters, and the common and its neighborhood the camp, of the Town party; and as no headquarters could be complete without a base of supplies near at hand, a tavern was opened there that year by Col. Sumner.

The Town party was thus victorious in town-meeting; but when the fall came around, it was found that it was one thing to vote and assess taxes, and another for Clark Ellis to collect them. The Parish party, after holding a council of war, refused to pay their taxes, a part of which were for building the town-house; and Clark Ellis had to distrain for them. So he attached the horses and chaises of the Parish nullifiers; and the Parish common, at the time of the tax-sale, was black with them. The Parish men, as a band of brothers, bid in each other's property. In one of the years of disputed taxes, Clark Sumner arrested Col. Godfrey and Artemas Thayer for non-payment of taxes, and carried them to Worcester jail. The prisoners drove themselves; the open wagon broke down, but the prisoners refused to escape,—it was too jolly a frolic to lose. They had the key turned on them in jail; then, after the protest, paid the taxes and costs, and prisoners and officer came home together, the best of friends. Then, of course, everybody sued the tax assessors—David Stearns, Henry Nelson, and James Perry—for trespass; and another batch of suits went into the law's mill to be slowly ground out.

Pearley Hunt and the Universalists of the Town party next vowed that they would have a meeting-house of their own, on their own ground; so Pearley Hunt and Ebenezer Hunt, Ariel Bragg, Henry Nelson, Darius, Ellis, and Clark Sumner, John Corbett, Alexander and Caleb Cheney, Zebediah Flagg, and Otis Parkhurst associated themselves together as proprietors to build it, Pearley Hunt taking one-quarter of the stock. They were bound to outdo the Parish, according to their notions. They built it of brick, a fraction larger than the Parish structure, and had a heavier bell, which I thought, as a boy, was a finishing stroke on our side. It was finished in 1820, and dedicated next year with great pomp. Hosea Ballou preached the sermon; Thomas Whittemore soon after was installed as minister. I remember well its capacious interior, with its large galleries, before it was razed, and Hiram Hunt's store built in the lower story, many years afterward.

It was now the Parish's turn to do something to distinguish itself. So the next year, 1822, William Godfrey (his father had just died) opened a line of stages between Mendon, Milford, and Boston, in

connection with a line to Hartford. It was a great event. The central office was Esquire Clafin's tavern, and the scene of great excitement at the arrival and departure of the stage. As the driver tooted his horn, cracked his whip, and drove his horses up to the door with a gallop, the bar-room loungers and the small out-door committee looked at him as a marvel, and the whole thing as prodigious. Mr. Godfrey was always promptly on hand as proprietor, with a look of satisfaction on his kind face.

Esquire Hunt, not to be long outdone, secured a post-office here in 1823, was himself appointed postmaster, and had the post-office at his store, where I had to go so often as a boy.

In the October term of the Supreme Court, 1823, in the suit of Milford *vs.* Godfrey and others, the court decided that the Parish owned the meeting-house, and gave a new trial in the suit of Thayer *vs.* Stearns and the other assessors; and there were great rejoicings in the Parish. All sorts of technical points were raised in the suit against the assessors. In the following year, the court decided on one of them in favor of Thayer. So the assessors had been illegally collecting taxes for the town-house and other purposes, illegally seizing horses and chaises, and taking people to jail, and were threatened with stacks more of lawsuits.

The assessors commenced paying back out of their own pockets. Their salaries as assessors did not warrant any such luxury, and their friends of the town party flew to their rescue, and voted to re-imburse them by an appropriation assessed in 1825; but before the tax was collected, the Parish party mustered in such force that they carried in town-meeting a motion to "reverse, revoke, and repeal" the vote to re-imburse the assessors. The collector, however, went ahead. Some of the Parish refused to pay, as before, and arrest and distraining followed as before. Esquire Clafin and Artemas Thayer (as I am informed by Messrs. Aaron Clafin and Thomas Thayer) were arrested by the constable in the March town-meeting, 1826, as they were going to vote. It was a close election. The two dickered with the constable, proposed to pay at Clafin's store, and slipped their votes in. All three went to the store. Young William Thayer was sent on the dead run up to the old homestead for his grandfather's money-bag. Clafin turned out all his silver, which was legal tender; a hundred-dollar bank-bill would not do. They kept the constable counting fourpences and sixpences, and waiting for Thayer's silver, till the box was turned in town-meeting, and Esquire Clafin and his party were elected selectmen and to other offices, for the first time in several years, *by one majority*. The constable, who belonged to the



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town party, had lost his vote ; so Mr. Carmel Cheney, still living, who was the constable, was badly outwitted.

The Parish being now in power, the unfortunate assessors could not get their money out of the town-treasury, sued the town ; and that question was hung up for some years more.

The Parish, to keep up with the other concern, got a volunteer infantry company chartered in 1826, called "The Lafayette Guards." It at once became a formidable rival to the Artillery Company at many a training and muster, and on the Cornwallis days, for which Milford was quite distinguished. The Indians never scalped anybody.

The two companies and the organizations to which they belonged had as officers, and gave titles to, many of the leading citizens of Milford. From the Artillery, Majors Pearley Hunt, John Clafin, jun., Clark Sumner, John Corbett, Levi Chapin, Samuel Penniman, Captains Amasa Parkhurst, Rufus Thayer, Ezra Nelson, Henry Nelson, Clark Ellis, Hiram Hunt, H. N. Smith, Ziba Thayer, A. B. Vant, Colonels Peter Corbett, Adam Hunt, and my father, who, in 1842, was mustered out as brigadier-general, after twenty-one years' service. From the Lafayette Guards, Colonels Lewis Johnson and William R. Bliss, Captains Albert Newhall, Charles T. Eames, Aaron Clafin, Samuel Daniels, Morton Newhall, Washington Ellis, Augustus Thayer, and Timothy Ide, jun.

In 1827, if not earlier, the lower villageites opened an amateur theatre in the brick meeting-house, where their young men and women quite distinguished themselves for some years. Rev. Mr. Ballou was patron and general instructor. Mr. Seth P. Carpenter, chief manager, has preserved one of the play-bills, by which it appears, that, in the highly moral tragedy of "Remorse," in five acts, Mr. Carpenter played the part of "Don Alvar ;" Stephen A. Nelson, "Don Ordonio ;" J. Madison Barber, "Zulimez ;" A. French Pond, "Isadore, a Moresco Chieftain," the wild chieftain's wife being Miss Hannah B. Cheney, now my respected mother ; "Donna Teresa" being Miss Maria Nelson, now Mrs. O. B. Parkhurst. In the standard farce of "Fortune's Frolic," Mr. Nelson Parkhurst was "Robin Rough-head ;" Mr. Carpenter, "Old Snacks ;" Otis Parkhurst, Esq., afterwards lawyer, was "Rattler ;" Miss Nelson, "Dolly ;" Miss Cheney, "Margery." Miss Hannah B. Cheney played in all four plays during the evening. Mr. Warren Nelson, Hiram Hunt, Miss Lucy Hunt, now Mrs. Ballou, Miss Diana Barber, now Mrs. Carpenter, played on other evenings. Among the successful actors, Mr. Nelson Parkhurst showed that he was a natural-born one, and at one

bound rose from "supe" to be principal star. To my latest day, I shall not forget his acting in the "Seven Clerks."

In the spring of 1828 the Parish scored one more; William Godfrey, John Claffin, jun., Nathan Wood, and their associates were incorporated as the Milford Academy. It had a succession of able principals: Ira Cleaveland, jun., Henry Mellen Chamberlain, Charles Thurber, Messrs. Morse, Gorman, Wilmarth, Daniel Perry, Miss Clark, and Charles R. Train.

In the fall of that year, the court decided the suit of the assessors, against the town, in favor of the assessors; and Henry Nelson, the only survivor, recovered his money. The temple of Janus for Milford was now shut. It had been open for war-purposes, and the town and parish clans had been on the war-path since 1819. It was some years, though, after outward hostilities ceased, before the effects of the strife passed away. No one who is not old enough to remember it, can appreciate the intense feeling and hostility that prevailed. One party completely ostracised the other, men, women, and children; and, as a rule, there was complete non-intercourse, socially, religiously, and politically.

I mention one or two characteristic expressions of the sentiments entertained by the two parties to each other. Capt. Harwood of Oxford related to Dr. Cooke, that, meeting Esquire Hunt in Worcester one day, looking after one of the lawsuits, he asked him how things were going here. The esquire replied, "Well, whatever the other side get, they get by trick; honors don't count!" Two sons of parish leaders used to go about the streets, they say, shouting "Heaven for the Parish, Hell for the Brick!" which was an anathema, not only on the Universalist party, but on their theology as well. I remember, probably more than ten years after the Nelson case was decided, that it was the duty of a lower-village boy to be a Universalist and a Democrat; to believe in the brick meeting-house, Col. Sumner's tavern, the lower common, and Capt. Smith's or Ziba Thayer's artillery company. Even the old tumbrel, as it rattled off to fall muster, had a very august appearance to me; and I think those two brass pieces inspired more awe in me than all the artillery of the Army of the Potomac did at Gettysburg. It was just as much a test of village loyalty to regard the parish meeting-house as all very well, but wooden, with a poor bell; Mr. Long's allusions in his seventhly and lastly, in his sermons, as theologically unsound, at least; the parish common as not much of an affair; the tavern not to be compared to Sumner's; and the Lafayette Guards, although we had to admit they manœuvred well under Capt. Daniels, were not of much

account with muskets beside the brass guns of the Artillery. The "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," of 1840, we did not take much stock in, or the log cabins and hard cider, and were sure of wiping them all out at the election, and were terribly crestfallen when we did not. Still, we met the boys of the other village at the academy or the private schools, played together, went to the same dancing and singing schools, and occasionally exchanged churches. We found the other boys were very good fellows after all, came to joke even about our defeats in politics or base-ball, and really formed and cemented friendships that have followed us through life, and are a delight to our memories to-day. The boys were, in time, to unite the villages.

Several causes helped to assuage the bitterness of feeling with the older people, after the fight ceased. New issues sprung up; new men came into town. Looking back to-day as descendants of the leaders or partisans in the contest, it does not seem to me there was any thing about it to regret, except the bitterness and the temporary estrangements. The rivalry was the secret of the business prosperity and growth of the Milford of that generation. It began the contest with a dilapidated meeting-house, used for town-meetings; one sleepy tavern, the people going to South Milford for their mail, and elsewhere, on foot, horseback, or wagon, as they could afford; and ended the race and the decade with two brand-new meeting-houses, a good brick town-house, two taverns where things were lively, a through stage-line, a post-office at home, a progress in manufacturing business that made it a leading town in its line, an academy that would have done credit to any community, and an additional military company, making two live ones. What town about here can match that record from 1819 to 1828? It laid such foundations of prosperity that the younger men of that struggle, and a new generation, had great advantages when they came to devote their energies to the common success and the building up of the town.

These younger men had other notable advantages with which to begin their prosperous business careers. About this time new inventions were made in the process of making boots and shoes that really made a revolution in the business. One was the use of wooden pegs, instead of thread,—the invention of Joseph Walker of the neighboring town of Hopkinton, whose son and namesake did what he could in uniting the two towns by marrying for his wife a Milford Chapin. Then the invention, as a necessary accompaniment, of a machine for making the pegs, by Mr. Samuel Goddard of Hopkinton, and the invention of using crimped forms for boot-fronts instead of sewed tongues, either the invention of or first used by Lovett and Leonard, sons of

Joseph Walker, sen. These combined inventions were at once adopted in Milford, and were for it what the invention of the cotton-gin was to the South. Rufus Chapin adopted the inventions, went ahead with great determination, enlarged his business, and his customers came from as far off as Charleston, S.C. New men started. Seth P. Carpenter, Adam Hunt, Silas Myrick, as partner of Lee Claffin, who began to manufacture boots; and in 1829 my father began, in a shop that we should now call a coop, with \$100 capital, carrying his few dozen pairs of boots when made, covered up in a wagon with a cow-skin, off to market. In 1835 the firm of Godfrey & Mayhew started in the currying business, later taking on the boot manufacture. Lewis Johnson began the tin business.

Then came 1837, the year of general failures. Rufus Chapin, "the boss," as he was called, had to succumb to it; surrendered every thing to his creditors, even his family's uncut dress-patterns, and paid, as his daughter remembers, 99 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents on the dollar. Fashions do change so! You never hear of that kind of failure nowadays! That year 128,000 pairs of boots were made here, and 305 males employed.

Milford at this period was quite devoted to amusements. It was famous for its base-ball playing, and had great matches. Wholly different from their fathers of the last century, the younger people from this time on devoted themselves to dancing with as much energy as they did to business. Parties began, though, at five P.M., and sometimes at one.

The Parish opened a rival theatre in the academy building. Many of the actors are well remembered. Mr. D. S. Godfrey sang and danced to great acceptance the then lately introduced and highly popular song of "Jim Crow." In the favorite farce of "Fortune's Frolic" he played the part of Old Snacks with great power; while Robin Roughhead, a success also, was a young native of the name of William Claffin, afterwards his Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth and member of Congress for this district. I do not remember to have seen these two stars, — an irreparable loss to me; but I do remember that Mr. Samuel Godfrey, as an actor, made a great impression on me. Unfortunately for his native town, he died young.

As to the academy itself, the teacher of my day is a vivid picture in my memory. I see him still, presiding over the hushed benches of boys and girls, which he ruled gently if he could, but by "force and arms" if he must, sitting in an easy-chair poised on two legs, behind a table, which in my memory seems to have been twenty-five

feet long, with his nicely-fitting French boots resting precisely in the centre of the same, his eyes like an eagle's, that were certain to see every thing done by the mischievous, his talons as swift and unerring; but to the studious and deserving, their ready help and best friend. Under him I received my first lessons in oratory, and had my first stage-fright (not my last one), and with trembling knees and ashy lips declaimed about the industry of "The Little Busy Bee," and took other youthful and awkward steps on the road to knowledge's hill. For his instructions, and his patience with such an unpromising subject, I express my deep gratitude to him to-day. With a grateful remembrance of these, I sought him afterwards to instruct me in the mysteries of Coke and Blackstone. My instructor, my associate afterwards for years, and my life-long friend, — the Hon. Charles R. Train, formerly member of Congress, and late Attorney-General of the State.

I am under great obligations also for several years' drill in Greek and Latin, and x, y, z, to another faithful teacher, who kept a migratory private school, sometimes in Mason's shop, sometimes in a vacant schoolhouse, — always an honored citizen of Milford, — Leander Holbrook, Esq. A great many here are graduates of his school. The high-school in 1850 came after my school-days.

In the politics of those days, there were adepts in the noble art of log-rolling, as to-day. One of your citizens, long since gone, was a success in this line, and was in the zenith of his fame in log-cabin and hard-cider times, — Mr. Africa Madden. He knew how to pack caucuses in the innocent ways of those days, and to beguile the simple gingerbread-eaters at town-meetings to vote for his man, who was sure to be a Democrat. He knew how to manage hymeneal campaigns as well, and asked the important question for many a bashful swain (he asked his late in life); a faithful friend and a generous-hearted man.

They had a mild species of the tramp then. The lamented Alden Barrett had his regular rounds, and called at stated times for his quart of cider, and always wanted to see the picture at the bottom of the mug. He had the shrewdness of his class. When Mr. Stearns Godfrey once wished to know what he was going to do with a fourpence that he had asked for, as usual, he said to him, "How do you suppose I should look sleeping in Dexter Walker's barn without a cent of money in my pocket?" Mr. Jason Desper was not beneath chopping wood before he got his nine large potatoes for breakfast, just eighteen mouthfuls, on authentic testimony. Mr. Howe had his customers, and likewise "Black Billy," with his fourteens boots, — the gift of an admirer. That simple and vacant face and shuffling

gait, — how well I remember them ! Nobody should think of leaving out of the Milford of that day “Mr. Discovery.” Most everybody understood his device of looking for the peg in the bottom of his empty boot, where he had his supplies. The majesty of the law was then, or soon after, represented by Mr. John Erskine, the town Esquire. I used to envy the court his success in shooting rabbits and catching pickerel when the rigor of the law relaxed itself. The principal tailor our way was Mr. Ira Cheney. The doctors, as I remember, were Peck, Fay, Scammell, and, not long after, Leland. I never shall forget Dr. Fay’s doorstep, and that old-fashioned instrument of torture for extracting teeth. The artist of that or a little later period was Mr. David Jones, justly celebrated for his great painting of “The Striped Pig.”

No lover of the institutions of his native town then ever neglected an opportunity to visit the hermitage of the Twitchells.

In 1838 a company of “infantry,” in both senses, was formed, carrying weapons not forged by Vulcan, but by Mr. Johnson, the tinman, and some carpenter. I was a high-private. Our captain, who was as ready to lead where glory awaits as we to follow, was Capt. Samuel Walker, whom I have to thank for my first lessons in the art of war.

The success of Milford during the first quarter of the century under the men of that day — its Stearnses, its Godfreys, Hunt, Cladins, Bragg, Chapins, Parkhursts, Nelsons, Perrys, Sumners, Ellis, Dean, and others — was as nothing to that which it achieved during the next quarter from the ability, energy, pluck, and generous public spirit of the men who commenced business soon after this quarter began, with the advantages I have mentioned. When they began, the town had a population of 1,300, and a valuation of \$389,941, making less than 100,000 pairs of boots, with other industries in proportion. It was a far inland town, away one side from the great through-lines of travel and transportation that were opening up now ; a dozen miles from the railroad lately opened ; with a soil so rocky and unfruitful that there was little prospect of the town’s growing rich and populous in farming ; and at the end of the half-century, these enterprising men had made a town of 5,000 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$1,196,792, making over a million pairs of boots, employing 3,500 men and women, with a railroad running here transporting them and their goods to all the markets of the world, a bank of their own, a score of prosperous industries, furnishing supplies at their own doors, and the streets of the town built up with shops and houses of a busy and successful people. The different stages of this

great success, and details about the men, my time and your patience do not permit me to particularize. Too many of you remember them, to make it necessary I should. Among those who are to be remembered to-day by us for achieving this great prosperity here, and the means for a greater in the second quarter-century, — I do not undertake to mention all, — some are, or were, Lee Claflin, David Stearns Godfrey, Aaron C. Mayhew, Aaron Claflin, Seth P. Carpenter, Adam and Hiram Hunt, Oliver B. and Nelson Parkhurst, Alfred Bragg, Dexter Walker, William A. Hayward, and, if I may be permitted to mention him, my honored father.

David Stearns Godfrey, grandson of the leading man in the close of the last century and beginning of this, may be said to have been the leader of his time here, without any disparagement of the rest. Energetic, public-spirited, whole-souled, generous-hearted, cultivated, gentlemanly in the best sense, he entered with enthusiasm into every enterprise for the public improvement or the bettering of his neighbors and friends. He was too large-hearted and liberal to be influenced by the old Town and Parish jealousy, and did as much as any one man to end it. Unpretending and unaffected in his way, caring less for his personal appearance always than the kindly greeting of friends and neighbors, he won the confidence of all. While Messrs. Mayhew, Carpenter, A. Hunt, A. Bragg, my father, and other business men of Milford, were working hard to secure the railroad and then the bank here, he entered with his whole soul into the enterprises, and gave weeks of his valuable time, as did others, before legislative committees. He was a constant and reliable as well as powerful friend, as it was my privilege to know. In many ways he devoted the best energies of his too short life to his native town, dying at forty-one years of age, in 1853.

The signal prosperity that Milford had attained in the middle of this century, through the instrumentality of such enterprising and public-spirited citizens, continued increasing for the next decade from the impetus thus received and from the fresh energies of new business men, who just before or soon after 1850 came on to the scene, — most of them natives here: such men as Samuel Walker, Benjamin D. Godfrey, Elbridge Mann, Otis Thayer, E. F. Battles & Brothers, William H. Comstock, J. P. Daniels, Charles F. Claflin (son of Aaron), A. J. Sumner, Homer Ball, John Goldsmith, Bainbridge Hayward, Rufus Claflin, A. B. Vant, Alden & Harrington, the sons of Ariel Bragg, J. H. Clement, George D. Colburn, John Erskine, jun., William Walker, George W. Johnson, J. D. Hunt, E. Whitney, and others, in the boot business; J. H. Barker, Thayer & Smith,

Heath & Dyer, Chapin & Gleason, Ellis & Howard, B. E. Harris, Ebenezer and George Draper, E. C. Claffin, William Crocker, Thomas B. Thayer (son of Artemas), G. W. Stacy, Z. C. Field, L. H. Cook, and many besides in other branches; Leander Holbrook, J. S. Scammell, T. G. Kent, George G. Parker, H. B. Staples, Esquires, of the lawyers; Samuel Hayward, deputy sheriff; G. Dickinson and the Cookes, dentists.

Then came the Rebellion; and if Milford did not make any money during that period, it is greatly to her credit. But she did do her full share in the nation's defence, as she had done in every war before. She sent twelve hundred men with thirty-five commissioned officers in all — more than her quota — into the field; fifty of her men were killed in battle, some of them on as hard-fought fields as any in the war. Four organized companies went out, one after the other. The Davis Guard, under Capt., afterward the lamented Lieut.-Col. Robert Peard, and then the brave O'Neil, Co. H, 9th Mass.; the infantry company organized here in 1863; a company in 40th New York regiment, under Capt., afterwards Lieut.-Col. Lindsay; Co. B, 25th Mass., under Capt. Willard Clark, afterwards Capt. William Emery; Co. C, 28th Mass., Capt. Britton, then Capt. Cooley; Co. F, 36th Mass., under Capt., afterwards Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. F. Draper. A majority served in organizations not identified with the town. The good and able physician, so well remembered by many of you, Dr. Francis Leland, served as surgeon in the 2d Mass. infantry so faithfully as to earn the gratitude of the entire regiment, as I know; was wounded in battle, and came home with health impaired, to die in your midst.

At Gettysburg that regiment made one of the most gallant charges of the war into the enemy's works, and had to fall back, though in perfect order, with the loss of half its men and officers, and found shelter part way back under a stone wall. I quote now the words of Lieut.-Col. Morse, then commanding the regiment after Lieut.-Col. Mudge was that day killed: "Col. Morse called for a volunteer to go back to Col. Colgrove, over the rest of the meadow, under a murderous fire. A private promptly volunteered; with cool *nonchalance* threw his gun to right shoulder shift, and started under fire, a conspicuous mark; went coolly, double-quick; returned with orders to fall back, and for bravery was mentioned in general orders, and made corporal of the color-guard. A bullet passed through one side of his canteen. Then the regiment moved back, a movement witnessed by thousands of the soldiers of both armies." That private was Amos L. Madden of Milford, son of our old friend Africa Madden.

The younger business and professional men of this generation have not been more idle than their elders who are still busily at work here, or have passed off the stage, or behind them in energy and thrift; are modestly learning to take the lead, and are relied upon, and deemed indispensable in every public, social, or religious enterprise. The newer names, as well as the others I have mentioned, come at once to your lips; and you can call the roll much better than I can. If you need to be reminded of what they have been doing here the past few years, compare your statistics in the last census with those before. Your record in 1875 was a town of nearly 10,000 inhabitants, with a valuation of \$5,000,000; your people successfully engaged in fifty different occupations; with eighty manufacturing and mechanical establishments; twenty-one boot and shoe factories, all turning out \$4,000,000 worth of goods per year, one concern making 1,500,000 pairs of boot-heels; the Hopedale machine-shops supplying the whole world with machinery; three railroad and several stage lines; two banks and one savings bank; a gas-light company; three printing-offices, and the Messrs. Cook printing a live "Milford Journal;" eight lawyers; ten ministers; thirteen physicians; and no end of tailors and milliners. Look at the improvements inside your factories and workshops, and note the comforts in your houses.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, — Thus the different generations in the century, who are passing in review before us to-day, and whom you see better doubtless with your eyes than mine, have performed their appointed tasks. They are standing silently before our bar for judgment; and we, with our brief authority, sit in the judges' seats. Let us remember we are to judge them by their light, and not ours. Let us not forget, too, the divine warning, "with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged."

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, what say you of the defendants at the bar? Did they not do their work well? Do we not owe them gratitude and reverence? Could we have done any better? Are we doing as well? Your verdict on your consciences.

Soon we shall dismiss these people of the past to the sleep from which we have summoned them. But their work remains behind, and we reap its fruits. Let us not forget their names, or the debt we owe them. Let their memories be treasured forever in these hills and valleys and streams that they loved to look upon as do we of to-day. As long as they shall remain here, let a grateful remembrance of our fathers and predecessors here endure. And may their useful deeds and the good in their lives be gratefully remembered long after all we

of the present shall have gone, when others shall turn their eyes as fondly and longingly as do we wanderers from home here to far-seeing Magomiscock, dear old Bear Hill, dark-shadowed Maspenock, and busy Mill River, and the long-winding Charles, and to these now green fields, beautiful in our eyes to-day, as ever in our memory, with fragrant June roses, and the gold and silver of buttercups and daisies.

Music by the Milford Brass Band.

ORIGINAL POEM

BY CHARLES THURBER, ESQ., OF PHILADELPHIA, ONCE PRECEPTOR OF THE
MILFORD ACADEMY.

The preacher in the sacred desk, ere getting under way,
Informs us kindly what his text, and what he means to say.

My text is Milford: and I, first, will give a sketch or two
Of Milford as she used to be, and what she used to do;
And secondly, I wish to speak of some old pioneers,
Who waked themselves and others up, in Milford's younger years;
And thirdly, of some wayward boys who left their native plains,
And what they've done in other fields with Milford-lighted brains;
And fourthly, I propose to show, if time and you allow,
How this old town appears to-day, and what she's doing now;
And then I fondly hope to reach, as other parsons do,
The improvement of the subject which I now present to you.

Not born in Milford, if a fault, it is no fault of mine:
I was a passive passenger upon another line;
And, though it brought me to the State, with all a mother's care,
As far as Brookfield, I was dropped to set up business there;
And I was more than twenty years upon my winding way
Before I reached the pleasant town where we convene to-day.
I've named this unimportant fact, that Milford might not fear
Because I'm singing, some might think that I'd my birthplace here.
And all the reason why I'm here, I'm willing all should know,
Is, I was Milford's pedagogue some fifty years ago;
And I can say with perfect truth, and under perjury's pains,
That I have four good Milford years still running in my veins;
And that they were as pleasant four as I have ever passed,
And whose aroma still exists, and will forever last.
And so I hope you'll bear in mind, as I shall pass along,
That 'tis the Milford part of me that sings the present song.

Some fifty years ago to-day, from history it appears,
Live Yankees had been living here at least for fifty years.

They'd felled the forests, ploughed the fields, and blown away the rocks,
And, on the fertile acres, fed their lowing herds and flocks.
They'd built the schoolhouse (red, of course), in every corner where
Their little sinners might, for truth, in all its shades, repair.
They'd built their churches where they all, according to their views,
Might hear John Calvin's doctrines preached, or listen to Ballou's,
Or, sighing for a livelier time, with joyful hearts might turn
Where Wesley's spirits all aglow, and kindred bosoms burn;
But John the Baptist had not yet appeared upon the scene,
And made his crystal Jordan run between its banks of green;
Nor had old Rome the fiat sent that bade the faithful flock
Pile yonder grand cathedral up as solid as a rock.
And now all these are hard at work to baffle sin's assault,
And if all Milford is not saved, it will be Milford's fault.

There were some grand old pioneers who'd heard the people snore;
And they resolved they must wake up, and they did sleep no more.
And so they bade the stages run 'twixt everywhere and town,
As swift as lightning, so we thought, when riding up and down.
And then the people could not sleep, and could not stay at home,
For merry Levi's whip would crack, and tell the town he'd come;
For whene'er Johnson swung the lash, the legal-tender snap
Was sharp enough to rouse the deaf, and break the soundest nap.

And Milford then had two good inns, where travellers loved to rest;
For all the people far and near deemed them among the best.
And there the neighbors used to flock, and pass the hours till late,
To hear the news and tell the news, and fix affairs of state.
And if, perchance, it was too hot, or if too cold a night,
They brought the matter to the bar, and set the mercury right.
And when the curtain-lecture came, they smoothed the matter down
With the assurance that they'd met with leading men in town.

And Milford had two villages, and fifty years have run;
And, although she has grown so fast, she now has only one.

The string of tombs that lined the street which we forever saw,
Sometimes with careless, thoughtless gaze, sometimes with solemn awe,
At every moment of the time all the seasons through,
Looked out upon the villages, and kept them strictly two:
And that no inharmonious fact might find the slightest room,
The doctor, with his medicines, lived nearest to the tomb.

Her public schools had been her pride e'er since her race begun,
And now the fitting time had come to found a higher one;
And it was built beside the church, upon the village green;
And Milford's son was asked to come, and start the new machine.

And he did come, and started it, and made it run so smooth
'Twould really almost run alone, and teach the pupils truth;
And Milford girls and Milford boys flocked to it, day by day,
And many a young outsider came to join the glad array.
But soon another teacher came, and on the platform stood;
And if he did not do as well, he did the best he could.
And if he did not aid as much the pupils that he taught,
As he himself desired to do, or they believed he ought,
One thing I know, that teacher learned more rapidly and more
Than in as many studious hours he'd ever learned before.
These pleasant reminiscences of fifty years ago
I'm not afraid to sing about, for they are things I know.
Ideals, unsubstantial things, the poets of old days
Preferred to every other thing, to weave within their lays;
But on this gay centennial day, reminded of old times,
The real and substantial things get tangled in my rhymes.
Young Milford had, so long ago, about three thousand souls,
Divided nearly equally when coming to the polls:
And when the contest grew so warm that victory hung in doubt,
The pedagogue and parson came, and worked the problem out.

There were, I knew them very well, in Milford's early years,
Among her active citizens some fearless pioneers.
These gallant spirits, rivals oft, and always fighting well,
But in a way that victory should for Milford's interests tell;
And though they fought for number one, as prudence bade them do,
The added means of number one assisted number two.
The miser's wealth would be a curse if hoarded where it could
Do neither him who hoarded it, nor anybody good:
The wealth in active service, though it swell the owner's pelf,
Promotes the public good as well as e'en the owner's self;
And Milford's wealthiest kept their wealth in action, all the way,
Or Milford then would not have been the Milford of to-day.

That good old Book, a present sent from heaven's Eternal King,
As undisturbed and quiet, oft, as if a worthless thing,
Would tell us, if we'd let it tell, how men, for centuries gone,
Still live and speak, and counsel us, and urge the living on;
And so methinks the counsel comes from Milford's pioneers,
And falls, like magic, gently down, and lights in filial ears.

There was the doctor, always charged with something he'd to say
About the glory yet to come upon the latter day;
Who had as generous, kind a heart, as woman ever bore,
Who'd give for sorrow all he had, and give a good deal more.
And though, not holding, as to wealth, a very lofty niche,
He always was just on the point of being very rich,



Aaron Claflin.

And always gave as cheerfully as if the wealth to come
Were ready in his pocket-book, or in his vaults at home.
Forever planning for his own or his dear Milford's sake,
Or bringing up some new device for keeping folks awake,
And trying, with consummate skill and hygienic lore,
To keep them from that dreadful sleep that knows no waking more.
And now, of all those pioneers whom I can here recall,
Although he lived a checkered life, he yet outlived them all.

Among them was a solid 'Squire, reliable as the sun,
Who never said he'd do a thing and leave the thing undone.
He was a favorite of good luck, the people used to say,
Because his pile, however large, grew larger every day;
But doubtless shrewdness, industry, good judgment, care, and nerve
Assisted him to make a hit and very seldom swerve.
That gravel-hill, whose inner wealth was ready for a slide
To fill up any vehicle that backed against its side,
If some one else had owned the land, the people used to say,
It would have been down underground or been a hill of clay.
But, probably, God placed it there according to his will,
And knew who would be shrewd enough to own the gravel-hill;
But let that pass. Whate'er he gained was not in vaults concealed,
But kept at work, as hard as he, in Milford's fertile field.
He bade those little homes start up, where strangers used to come,
And grow forthwith to Milford boys, each in his own "sweet home;"
And he so trained his merry sons, 'midst all his other cares,
They scarcely could help turning out two solid millionnaires.

Up yonder, where the velvet fields were little else than rocks,
More numerous than the spires of grass that fed his herds and flocks,
Where ne'er a plough had dared to go since Time his race begun,
And foxes always had to walk, because they could not run,
A Milford boy has bid the rocks dive down to depths below,
And earth rise up, where crops may wave, and flowers may bud and blow.
And now there are not stones enough, in all the field, alas!
To drive away the trespassers that walk across the grass;
And then, his walls are built so thick, that, if they should tip o'er,
They would be somewhat higher walls than they had been before,
And might, if they were vain enough, ask any passer-by
Who happened just to glance at them, "Say! how is this for high?"
Oh! if the former pioneer, who used to own the rocks,
Should re-appear, some pleasant morn, within his usual walks,
And tell some neighbor, "That's my farm; but where has he who owns
Put my aristocratic rocks, and my plebeian stones?"
He'd answer, what he's done with some, these solid walls attest;
But Aaron's rod, his golden-rod, has swallowed up the rest.

A costly feat? 'Tis cheap enough, and yet a precious one;
It shows how almost any thing can easily be done;
How labor makes the desert smile, and blossom like the rose,
While gold does nothing but supply the victuals and the clothes.
The yellowest gold would starve to death or ask the town to aid,
If labor did not lend a hand, with sickle, hoe, and spade;
But labor can both live and laugh without a single sou,
For it can get whate'er it wants with what it has to do.
Thus, work is richer far than wealth. Oh, yes! a thousandfold;
And yet we sometimes really think we'd rather have the gold.
A costly feat! And what if 'tis? he has his millions spread
At every point where it can aid in pushing things ahead.
Now, if he dies before I do, he'll please leave me enough
To compensate for giving him this most important puff.

In Gotham, where the nations swarm, and traffic wakes the fray,
And rogues and sharpers, day and night, are watching for the prey,
And competition, Argus-eyed, looks o'er the board to scan
How others move, before 'tis safe to move a single man,
A Milford boy is moving on, as gay and calm and cool
As when he played upon the green, or maybe played at school.
And though still merry as a lark, when throwing off his cares,
He is a solid millionaire 'mongst Gotham's millionnaires.
There he has acres piled with goods, as much as they can hold,
Which, tumbled over once or twice, leave acres of pure gold;
And though in every busy street, 'twixt Worth and pious Wall,
He has to feel of Traffic's pulse and diagnose it all,
Yet when the sun goes down the west, and leaves the azure dome,
He's jovial as old Horace was in his Pompeiian home.
Now, as we look along the past, and with its scenes commune,
And trace its actors all the way to this glad day of June,
We see what princely fortunes would in all your coffers flow,
If you'd attended Milford's school some fifty years ago.

One pioneer, we thought him old, — he did seem aged then,
For we had scarcely reached the time when people called us men,
But yet the time, the very time, when it so much annoys
Whenever people speak of us to have them call us boys;
And you might think, from what I said upon a former page,
That even I have come to be some fifty years of age;
But as to this, there is one truth that is exceeding clear,
'Tis very dangerous to believe all that we see or hear.
But whether that grand pioneer was either young or old,
One thing is clear, — whate'er he touched, it seemed to change to gold;
But howe'er fast the gold came in, and that was never slow,
In streams almost as large and fast the treasures used to go;
And though o'er all the wealth acquired he kept strict watch and ward,
He ne'er forgot to show his love for learning and the Lord.

Then, with his spirit kindling up, his boy, then grown a youth,
 Went plucking, as he passed along, the precious gems of truth,
 And darting out, with buoyant tread, from his own home and hearth,
 Became an earnest factor in the industries of earth.
 And wealth woke up where'er he went, and tumbled in his till,
 Not at the bidding of good luck, but labor, care, and skill;
 And then he mounted, step by step, up that meridian straight,
 Through many a post of honor till he reached the chair of state;
 And there he sat for many a year at Massachusetts' helm,
 And steered the gallant frigate safe through party's rocky realm.
 And now we've seen him shoot away where right and wrong are mixed
 So thoroughly, the keenest eye scarce sees the line betwixt.
 And stocks are shrewdly placed among the legislative brood
 Where sure to be in friendly hands, and certain to do good.
 But he will move in honor's path, and not in interest's curves;
 For he has taken with him there the Captain whom he serves.
 Whatever bribery undertakes, *he's* sure to be untried,
 For he permits the world to see who's walking at his side.

'Twas some years since, one summer day, within a cool retreat
 Where all, that could leave home a while, had come to shun the heat;
 Among them two young ladies roved, from where I knew full well
 A son of Milford, long ago, had left his home to dwell.
 I asked them if they knew my friend; both uttered, with a start,
 "What! father Cleveland? bless your soul! I know him all by heart!
 When all looks dark, and things go wrong, and duty's path is dim,
 We go for counsel nowhere else so gladly as to him;
 And when we follow his advice, though all looks dark as night,
 We walk by faith, and always find that we are going right.
 And Dedham, when her Milford boy shall, at the last, lie down,
 Will be a mourner at his bier beside his native town."

A few days since, at Germantown, where I absconded last,
 I sat at dinner; for you know we never love to fast.
 A stranger sat upon my right, and bended o'er his plate,
 And spoke about his native State, — 'twas just my native State.
 He mentioned Marlborough. "What!" said I, "did you know Albee
 too?"

"Of course I did! he taught me all I ever learned or knew."
 He was a quiet, thoughtful man; but made his influence felt
 Beyond the boundaries of the town in which he taught and dwelt,
 Till, by sheer merit's gravity that triumphs soon or late,
 He settled down a senator in our dear native State."
 So if this pupil felt so well, it cannot be denied
 Both Milford and myself may feel a little touch of pride;
 For he was born and grew a man in this his native town,
 And went to her academy to find the way to Brown.

Who can that gallant man forget who was, in those far years,
One of the bravest business men among those pioneers?
Whose prancing steeds and chariot-wheels were busy, night and day,
In bringing people into town, and carrying drones away;
He brought in light, and took out light, till people far and near
Knew if there was a busy place, that busy place was here.
He knew the world, and felt at home where'er he chanced to go;
He never said an unmeant "yes," nor yet a timid "no."
The miser's spirit never found an entrance in his heart;
And, giving for the public good, ne'er caused the slightest smart.
He freely gave and freely spent; he never felt that pelf
Should burn in pockets, sleep in vaults, or work alone for self:
Forever active, till at last, not on a sick bed found,
He leaped the river to the shore beyond it at a bound.

Then, when his young *facsimile*, with spirit all aglow,
Began to work, how well 'twas done, we all, who knew him, know.
In all good causes which he felt would benefit his kind,
We saw him always in the van; he never lagged behind.
While battling in the business world, and conquering in the fray,
He had to battle with ill health, by night as well as day,
And, while success was cheering him with its bewitching smile,
And every moment of the time was adding to his pile,
Disease was trying, day by day, to give the deadly thrust,
To quench the gallant spirit's fire, and drag him down to dust.
The Jews built up their city-walls with but one hand, you know,
And with the other were obliged to battle with the foe;
And so he nobly fought and won in business' tented field,
And fought disease, a foe that had an unseen arm to wield,
Till keen-eyed Science looked within, and, taking the alarm,
Left him, at last, to work and fight with but a single arm.
But still he struggled, and success came in at every blow,
Until he suffered martyrdom from his insidious foe.
Yet did not, down the gloomy vale of silent death, descend,
Till he had, for companionship, secured a heavenly Friend.
Who did not sigh when tidings came, Stearns Godfrey had to die?
Who was not sad who'd known him long and well as you and I?
Then Milford o'er her household looked with visions moist and dim,
And saw a score she might have lost, and missed them less than him.
And although sad that she had been of such a son bereft,
Like Jacob, she felt comforted that Benjamin was left.
Oh, may kind Heaven inspire the soul of this surviving son
To do for Milford what his sire and brother would have done !

But lo! the spirit, darting down from this same pioneer,
Has lighted up another heart within another sphere,

Inspiring e'en a Milford girl to rove o'er sea and land,
To find the fair creations wrought by art's æsthetic hand;
And she has searched in every nook with critic eye and taste,
And found the magic gems of art, and where the gems are placed.
And all the almost breathing things that e'er from marble woke,
And started into mimic life beneath the sculptor's stroke, —
All these are grouped by Milford's girl; and all the world may look,
And read each gem's biography, in her attractive book.

When Choate, all weary, on the Rhine, and wrapped in slumber fast,
Was roused to see the Stolzenfels that they were sailing past,
He waked just long enough to say, "I know just how it looks;
For I have seen the Stolzenfels so often in my books."

Now, I'm not sure but tourists may, with her bewitching tone,
See all the galleries in the world, without once leaving home.

I'll just suggest if 'twere not wise, in all such nice employs,
To pass a law that Milford's girls should not excel her boys.

Fort Sumter spoke, and Treason thought it needed little more;
The hated Union would dissolve when she should hear the roar:
But lo! the Union did not melt, but more majestic rose,
And said, to test her children's minds, she'd call the ayes and noes;
And Milford, questioned if she'd vote to let the Union go,
Rose up and made the welkin ring with her indignant No!
And then her boys, like prancing steeds that paw and champ and foam,
Felt, if they'd keep their sweet homes sweet, some must not stay at home;
And if they wished the Union safe, and not in ruins lie,
And if they would have freedom live, that some of them must die.

Sweet Duty judges for herself what she may not or may;
But Duty on the battle-field knows nothing but obey.
All earthly ties, however strong or sacred, pure or sweet,
Are only cobwebs in his path beneath the war-god's feet;
And Duty, at his heartless beck, must go and do the deed,
Whatever friendly hearts may ache, or tender bosoms bleed.

Where Hooker had, above the clouds, been pitching down the foe
From towering Lookout's sunny heights, to midnight, down below,
The swarming hosts of Boys in Gray the field had overrun,
Outnumbering all the Boys in Blue by three or four to one.

"Go sweep that field of all these foes, whate'er their numbers are,"
Said Grant, as calm as if he'd smoked his very best cigar;
"Go sweep the field;" and it was swept; for Milford's gallant son
Rushed with his troops through midnight gloom, and lo! the deed was done.

But where there rained upon the field the thickest shot and shell,
 With hundreds dropping at his side, the gallant hero fell;
 And felt, while there in glory's arms, beneath that midnight sky,
 "Oh! 'tis Heaven's will, I feel it is, that I'm not here to die.
 God bade the ball that sought my life decline a little, where
 'Twould just escape my purple life the thickness of a hair;
 And now, O God! accept my thanks, 'tis all I have to give:
 They tell me there's a chance for me; I'll take that chance, and live."
 And when they'd picked the pieces up, and re-arranged the whole,
 The "golden bowl" proved large enough to hold a hero's soul.
 And though, like Israel, he may halt in every march he makes,
 His eulogy is being told by every step he takes.
 We've read how, on that midnight field, he rushed against the foe,
 And drove the swarming Boys in Gray where they'd no wish to go;
 But he has kindly come to-day, where Milford's friends rejoice,
 Permitting us to see his face, and listen to his voice.
 Oh! where's the man with moral poise in perfect trim maintained,
 Who would not lose what he has lost, to gain what he has gained?

You have your lawyers, Milford, now: when I was here you'd none.
 I never saw them till to-day, except the senior one.
 I recollect *him* very well, just how he seemed to me
 One day, when reading sentences in his Latinity,
 He read how Virgil, sick in bed, and ready to expire,
 Besought his friends to get his works, and throw them in the fire.
 Your lawyer heaved a long-drawn sigh, as if exceeding sad,
 And said, with all his legal force, "I wish to Heaven they had!"
 From such a trait of character, I think we cannot doubt
 He will not get folks in a broil, but rather keep them out.

When Milford used to look out west, she saw, on yonder hill,
 A rather proud but pleasant town; and it is pleasant still.
 She had her stores and her hotels, and tough old limbs of law;
 And 'twas the last of these assets that gave her most *éclat*:
 And nervous people oftentimes would almost have a fit
 For fear they'd be arrested on a warrant or a writ.
 But now, forsooth, her merry boys, who would be sued, or sue,
 Must come, O Milford! all the way adown the hill to you.
 And as for stores, unless indeed, I, in this matter, err,
 You have enough to wholesale goods a full supply to her.
 But gallant Milford must not feel that 'tis alone her skill
 That has thus caused her to outstrip her neighbor on the hill;
 For God himself assists us oft in many ways, we know,
 And doubtless Milford is so high, because she is so low.
 If locomotives, with their trains upon their glittering rails,
 Could run up hill as easily as o'er our plains and vales,
 Then Mendon, grand old Mendon, might (the wisest cannot tell)
 Have grown as fast as Milford has, and cut as wide a swell.

She has already dropped a town, and I believe 'tis true
She manufactures cloth enough for fifty towns like you.

When Milford used to look out east to see the morning sky,
That classic mountain called Bear Hill first met the gazer's eye.
'Twas called Bear Hill, because, forsooth, in every copse and lair
You might have hunted all the year, and never found a bear;
And had Elisha walked the streets, and boys and girls had said,
"Go up, bald head! Go up, bald head!" till echo answered "head,"
No lady bears, however much their cubs desired to sup,
Would, at his call, have kindly come and chewed the children up.

Excuse this little episode: 'tis only mentioned here
To show that Milford's pioneers could work without a fear,
And trained their children all so well to manage their affairs,
Without that awful, awful threat, of calling out the bears.

But still, a bard with but four years of Milford in his brains,
Can hardly hope complete success in these centennial strains;
For since those four delightful years their merry rounds have run,
She has her mightiest acts performed, her greatest victories won.
For though it cannot be supposed, or, if supposed, believed,
That her own home-born citizens have all these feats achieved;
Yet he can say the rich, rich fruits of all these after years
Are much indebted to the lives of Milford's pioneers.
For when outsiders looked to town, and saw on every side
How fast her industries sprang up, and homesteads multiplied,
And each was busy at his work, and happy as a lord
(For enterprise and industry are sure of their reward),
They cried, "Ho, ho for Milford, boys! where we can fortunes make,
And there enough is going on to keep us wide awake.
And if example can inspire to think, contrive, and dare,
That inspiration we can find in every breath of air;
And that success, where all around for grand achievements press,
Make travel easier on the road 'twixt effort and success."
And so outsiders gayly flocked, and joined the thick array,
And helped to make the Milford then the Milford of to-day.
The fresh recruits from day to day, almost from hour to hour,
Unite in helping progress on, and adding to her power.
And native-born and foreign-born you scarce can tell apart:
They're all at work to keep in tune old Milford's throbbing heart.

Her public schools, as old as she, where Milford's girls and boys
Have gained the light, and learned the skill for changeful life's employs,
Are sacred things which every sect and every party blend
To watch and guard and rally round, and foster and defend.
And palsied be the Harpy hand that should, in hatred, dare
To blot the precious treasure out, or injure it a hair.

And now, O Milford! I must close: a loftier Muse than mine
Should have portrayed, on this glad day, what glorious deeds are thine,
And drawn, in lines of magic skill, a portraiture, to show
How Celt and Saxon can unite, and peace and plenty flow;
How creeds of every hue and shade for public good unite,
And make the field on which they act a garden of delight;
And sturdy zealots, bracing back against their stubborn creeds,
Help push the car of progress on like gallant prancing steeds;
And if they sometimes seem to steer by quite a different star,
They only push at different points of that same public car.
And if some push the other way until the carriage shakes,
And all on board expect a crash, they only serve as brakes;
And if they stand upon the track, and try to wreck the train,
They need not enter into bonds that they'll not try again.

You may have struggles nowadays of which I do not know,
Just as you had when I was here some fifty years ago:
They never then did any harm, and only served to make
For us a pleasant exercise, and keep us wide awake.
When we prevailed, we almost thought Millennium had begun;
But when our rivals, then we thought poor Milford was undone.
But whiche'er party 'twas went up, and whiche'er 'twas went down,
Poor Milford never had to ask assistance from the town.
Three thousand souls were all you had to do your business then;
And all of them, or almost all, were home-born business men.
But oh, how changed in fifty years! for now, statistics say,
You're turning out three thousand soles, and more than that, per day,
Excepting Sunday, when you leave all business in the lurch,
And take a sole or two apiece to bear you on to church.
We used to say "shoemakers' shops," a name no longer theirs;
They're factories now, where shoes are made, and also millionnaires:
While thousands, all unvexed with cares, or any business news,
Stand at their several posts and see machinery make the shoes.
And out of staples, such as these, too numerous to define,
Thou hast, O grand old Milford! built a fabric such as thine.
And if thou dost not live too fast, and cut too wide a swell,
And layest every brick and stone, all down the future, well,
No earthquake in the business world, though it should come to town
And rob it of a brick or two, would make it tumble down.
But if trade's bottom should drop out, with all your debtor throng,
I'll back your paper, Milford, still, and help you get along.

'Twas at this point this muse of mine intended to have stopped;
But an addendum, somehow, has on my attention dropped.
There was a dale just o'er the hill: 'twas then unknown to fame;
And, though as old as Milford was, it had not then a name.
Some ardent spirits, all aglow with kindred sentiments,
Thought this green dale the very spot where they should pitch their tents;

There, in that quiet, green retreat they could pass pleasant lives,
 Where party never kindles strife, nor mad ambition strives;
 And hoping that from useful lives Utopia's yet would ape,
 The very dale was wreathed in smiles, and took the name of Hope.
 And Industry and Enterprise with magic skill have placed
 In Hopedale's lap rich harvestings of wealth and peace and taste;
 And her kind-hearted parson says, "If they are well behaved,
 And live as well as Christians should, they'll every one be saved."
 Your bard has ne'er been o'er the hill to that delightful spot,
 And therefore cannot speak of it as one who's singing ought;
 And cannot say how much the growth of Hopedale's youthful years
 Was kindled at the altar-fires of Milford's pioneers.
 But this he can say, for he knows, — its parson did not start
 For Hopedale till he found a chance to steal a Milford heart:
 One that a pioneer had lit, and taught it how to play,
 And little dreamed his minister would coax the girl away.
 But she has kept the parson straight, and Hopedale's strings in tune,
 From that glad day when they eloped, to this glad tenth of June.

And now, O Milford! fare you well! When this shall pass away,
 And a new century ushers in another festal day,
 You will be here, arrayed in charms of honor and renown,
 If not a seaport, without doubt a growing, prosperous town.
 But all these guests who're present now will have paid nature's debts,
 And cannot be with you that day, nor send you their regrets.

The chorus sang the following

HYMN OF WANDERERS RETURNING TO MILFORD.

Home of our childhood days,
 Come we to sing thy praise,
 We love thee well.
 Though wanderers many a year,
 And scattered far and near,
 Thy name was ever dear,
 A magic spell.

A hundred years have flown
 Along the ages down
 To change this spot;
 Yet names we used to hear
 Now fill your homes with cheer,
 And hills and streams so dear
 Are ne'er forgot.

HISTORY OF MILFORD.

Thy sons, when armed with right,
 Feared not the deadly fight
 For native land.
 High on the roll of fame
 Is written Scammell's name,
 Your pride, at Yorktown slain
 By Hessian hand.

When England thought with ease
 To drive us from the seas,
 Our coasts to storm,
 From out your churchyard green
 Marched four and forty men,
 As brave as e'er were seen,
 One Sunday morn.

And when our nation's life
 Was sought in civil strife,
 Uprose your sons;
 With sturdy valor stood,
 Led on by Underwood,
 Poured out your noblest blood,
 Silenced their guns.

Then gather round this board,
 And shout with one accord
 This hymn of praise.
 Loud let the anthem ring,
 While we adoring sing
 Praises to God our King,
 For bygone days.

TOASTS.

The following toasts were then given : —

Our Country. In 1780 a confederacy of thirteen colonies struggling for independence ; to-day a nation of thirty-eight United States.

Response by all the bands, — “ Hail to the Chief.”

The Old Bay State. Happily born with a good constitution the same year in which the goodly town of Milford was ushered into existence.

Response by Gov. John D. Long.

Worcester County. Fortunate in having for her district-attorney one who was graduated with high rank in that once lively institution, the police-court of the town of Milford.

Response by Hon. H. B. Staples of Worcester.

The Town of Milford. Never happier than when she extends the hand of welcome to her sons.

Response by Hon. William Claflin of Newton.

The Fair Daughters of Milford. Many of them have been swept away by the strong tide of matrimony, yet a few choice spirits still remain.

Response by Hon. John C. Park of Newton.

Mother Mendon. The respectable old lady has given most of her worldly possessions to Milford and her other daughters, but the talents of her best days she has transmitted to her sons.

Response by Rev. Carlton A. Staples of Providence.

Our Clergymen. While the products of Milford have been mainly material, some of her sons have devoted themselves to the spiritual welfare of their fellow-men.

Response by Rev. Martin S. Howard of Wilbraham.

The Grand Army of the Republic. As it declines in numbers may it grow in fame, and secure a yet warmer place in the affections of a grateful people.

Response by Azael Ames, jun., Esq., of Wakefield.

The exercises at the tent were continued until a late hour, and the speeches were loudly applauded.

In the evening there was a good attendance at the reception at the town-hall. Rev. Martin S. Howard read the original poem, and vocal and instrumental music was furnished. It was intended as an informal reception of former and present residents of the town, and as such was duly appreciated.

ORIGINAL POEM.

From evils and cares and burdens each his own,
From distant fields, from under sunset skies,
From ocean's shore where sighs his plaintive moan,
From streams which sing their rippling melodies,
With glad obedience to her welcome calls,
We, children of a common mother, come
To sit once more in the ancestral halls,
And feel the joy of being here, — at home.

Far have we wandered in the silent years
Which only live in memory's golden shrine;
And life, in retrospect, too short appears
As we look forward to the day's decline.

But hither we our footsteps fondly turn,
With thoughts of by-gone days forever fled,
With fond affections breathe in words that burn,
As we recall the memory of the dead.

The ages roll their circling courses round,
The years rush onward in their mighty flow,
Time leaps apace with one majestic bound,
And generations vaguely come and go.
Night brings repose, and dawn its day of toil;
Each hour its burden on the shoulder lays;
Thrift drives its ploughshare through the rocky soil;
And busy workers fill the gainful days.

Scenes bright with holy memories we trace
As to these old familiar haunts we come,
And view the lineaments of the mother-face
That smiled on us when we could call them — home.
We sit beneath the long-remembered trees,
Feast as of old upon the fruit they bore;
Sing the old tunes in long-forgotten keys,
Hear voices sweet which we shall hear no more.

How oft we climbed these wooded hills, that seemed
To childhood's eyes so vast and broad and tall;
How oft skimmed o'er these grassy plains, and deemed
Them prairies, which now seem to us so small!
Nor do we yet forget the paths we trod,
Which led our youthful feet in learning's way, —
The mild reproof, the castigating rod
That wrought to guide our footsteps day by day.
We think of those who sternly sought our good
In ways that testified their earnest zeal;
Who fed us with an intellectual food
Oft mingled with what made us sorely feel.
To-day we bless the memory of those
Who sought to guide our early steps aright, —
Those gentler spirits ruling in repose,
Those austere souls who ruled by storm and might.

In times of strife, of darkness, and of blood,
Our fathers laid foundations strong and true:
The church, the school, ordained by them, have stood
To guard the old and consecrate the new.
Those were the days when freedom lifted high
Her solemn purpose to defend the right,
And hurled the despot, by a well-cast die,
From thrones of blood-stained and unlawful might;

The immortal days, which tried enduring souls,
Stirred them with sacrifice and high resolve,
Waked on the altar freedom's burning coals,
And out of thought grand words and acts evolve.

Not recreant to those proud ideas were they
Who sowed these furrows, reaped these harvest-fields:
Too many heroes closed the well-fought day,
Resting to rise no more on bloody shields.

One name sits regent mid that noble band,
Who risked a martyr's fate for country's cause;
Who dared and suffered for his native land,
And died for liberty and righteous laws.
Scammell, whose voice was heard in high command,
Who led embattled hosts against the foe,
Who bowed at last before the foeman's hand,
But, bowing, gave the best he could bestow.

Nor can we fail to trace another name,
Written in characters of clearer light
Than any which recall the meaner fame
Of victor on the fields of human fight.
Commission from the King of kings he bore,
Sent on a warfare 'gainst a world of crime,
Valiant with tongue of burning flame to pour
God's mighty truth with eloquence sublime.
Frost, — shepherd, soldier, heard his country's claim,
And, hearing, heeded as a faithful son:
Enough to assure him of undying fame, —
He was the trusted friend of WASHINGTON.

And when a milder tempest rent the land,
And brothers' hand was red with brothers' blood,
Our dear old mother lifted up her hand
In token of her zeal for liberty and God.
With Spartan fire she nerved her valiant sons:
She bade them go in freedom's stern defence;
Her finger pointing back to martyred ones,
And forth for strength to God's Omnipotence.

We cannot count the blood-stained list of those
Who held not life itself too dear to die,
When home and country were defied by foes
Who fought to save the life of slavery.
We gather round the shaft which pious hands
Have raised in memory of the gallant dead,
And read the names, as reverence demands,
With love and gratitude and hallowed dread.

And as the granite points toward heaven from earth,
As if to check our lowly thoughts and aims,
And fill our minds with thoughts of nobler worth
Than those which push their mean and narrow claims,
So shall these records of heroic men
Who dared to give their lives to liberty,
Shine in the lives of generations when
Their *names* in cold oblivion shall lie.

From themes which centre in the field of strife,
And scenes of pictured warfare and affray,
We turn to paths of a serener life,
And count the victories of a milder day.

What fond reflections wake within the mind,
As, climbing o'er the heights of long-past years,
We leave the present for the time behind,
And struggle with the odds of smiles and tears.
Shall we forget the sunshine and the showers
Which gleamed or lowered in our dear mother's face,
As on this landscape, in alternate hours,
There frowned or brightened clouds, or rays of peace?

Perchance no grand, heroic names are ours,
Of those whose words the world stands still to hear, —
Of those whose deeds have been their noblest dowers,
Of those whose edicts shake the world with fear.
Our life has been the gentler life of those
Who calmly meet life's duties as they come,
Moving straight on as our own river flows
To gently fall into its ocean home.
The busy stir of human life is ours,
The patient industry of daily work,
The calm and steady thought linked with the powers
That will not yield, retreat, nor give, nor shirk.
The hum of business has filled our streets,
And reared our pleasant homes, and built our blocks,
Has cut a way to what were once retreats
For lovers' walks and pasturage of flocks.

And yet how well do we remember some
Who wielded influence in the days gone by, —
Whose gifts and wisdom, in the time to come,
Will e'en be felt as generations fly.
Their names, no matter now, they sleep in dust;
The very houses where they dwelt are gone;
And yet invisible they live, and must
While ages roll their stately marches on.

One well deserves the tribute of our song,
 Who, with an honest will and purpose, wrought
 For fifty years to stem the tide of wrong,
 Loyal to truth and God in deed and thought.
 With sincere heart he sowed the goodly seed
 Which here shall spring in the long days to come,
 In spite of error and in spite of greed,
 Into glad welcomes of the harvest home.
 The simple name upon the plain white stone
 In yonder burial-place alone survives
 Of him, who half a century gave tone
 And character and fame to many lives.
 And yet how grandly woven is the web
 Of human life in such a life as his!
 No great commotion, — scarcely flow or ebb, —
 A still, calm life of holy influences.
 Sleep, honored pastor, in thy quiet grave !
 Thy memory dwells in many human souls;
 Thy words of wisdom are the heaven to save,
 Thy name shall live while time its waters rolls.

Nor would we here forget another's name,
 That links itself with pleasant memories;
 That wedded stands to all exalted aim,
 And lives in that good-will which never dies.

The friend of all his fellow-men is he
 Whose voice to-day has fallen on our ear
 As some old song whose long-lost melody
 Comes back to wake the smile, or start the tear.
 It is not true that such as he grow old:
 They live in freshness of perpetual spring;
 With them the warmth of summer ne'er grows cold,
 And winter snows new graces to them bring.
 Live, Nestor of our dear old mother town!
 Pursue thy work of faithful service here,
 And children yet thy honest work shall crown
 With benedictions many a coming year.

The shadows lengthen; years and centuries go;
 The fathers do their work, and then retire;
 The streams of life with even movement flow,
 And duties fall to son from aged sire.
 The past alone to us is safe and sure:
 What shall the future bring is yet unsolved;
 Its promises of good indeed allure,
 And yet how thickly are its lines involved!

The faithfulness of those who sweetly sleep
Beneath the turmoil of the surging world,
We fain would emulate, and fondly keep
Bright on the folds of our fair flag unfurled.
To-day the future lies before us bright;
The history of a hundred years is ours;
This day shall stand in memory without night,
Crowned with a garland of perennial flowers.
The morrow of an opening century
Calls for heroic sacrifice and will;
What harvest in the future shall there be
Hereafter gathered from this precious soil?
What reliant workers here shall turn the sod?
What hands shall bravely fling the broadcast grain?
What joyful reapers bind the sheaves for God,
And fill the garner with the glad refrain?
Enough that we our duty bravely do,
Stand for the right with an undaunted nerve;
Lift high our standard for the good and true,
Nor dare from strict integrity to swerve.
No richer legacy can we convey
To generations that shall call us sires,
Than worth and virtue, which outlast decay,
And purer grow within time's furnace-fires.

Nor will we cast a shadow on the day
That rings its joyous peals from sun to sun,
Because another century's closing ray
Will find us sleeping with the fathers gone.
Nay, rather, having wrought with honest zeal,
With tireless courage run the race of life,
With grand, heroic purpose sought the weal
Of those to follow in the world's hard strife,
We will not count it loss or pain to die,
To lay our armor or our weapons down,
Since ours will be the well-won victory,
The recompense, the palm, the song, the crown.

Welcome the future, with its service, then,
With all the burdens of the coming years;
Welcome its sacrifice for fellow-men
And God, though mixed with bitter tears.
We hail the grandeur of the time to come,
Its mighty conflicts, its heroic deeds;
Nor fear to pledge that this, our ancient home,
Shall e'er prove faithful to the world's great needs.

Home of our childhood! Mother of us all!
 From this day's festival we pass anew,
 Obedient to the voice of Duty's call,
 Our simple tasks and labors to pursue.
 We will be loyal to thine honored name;
 Thy voice shall ever hold our waiting ear;
 No act of ours shall flush thy cheeks with shame,
 No word breathe aught but reverence sincere.

Another century's close we shall not see:
 Another lineage shall take our place;
 Another hand shall write our history,
 And all the annals of the century trace.
 But truth shall live in ever youthful bloom;
 God will survive when time shall cease to flow;
 Humanity shall last beyond the tomb,
 And live perennial as the ages go.
 Be ours to live with purpose grand and true, —
 God for our leader, righteousness our aim;
 To stand undaunted, though our friends be few,
 Trusting the future for undying fame.

THE FIREWORKS.

The display of fireworks at the park, under the direction of P. M. Hunt of Milford, were the most extensive ever exhibited in town, and in the following order: —

Twenty-feet fire balloons, rockets, colored rockets, shells, mine-batteries, mine-shells; piece, — pyric fires, colored rockets, green fire, shells; piece, — Gothic cross, parachute rocket, shells, pigeon-horse, and flying pigeon, flight rockets (fifty at one time), mine-shells; piece, — wheel and star, parachute rocket, shells; piece, — double diamond, colored rockets, line of batteries, hexagon wheel with spindles, parachute rockets, shells; piece, — "Boss" Tweed's diamond, parachute rocket, mine-shells; afterpiece, — "1780, Milford, 1880." The display began at eight o'clock, and lasted an hour and a half.

A great crowd witnessed the display, which passed off in a highly satisfactory manner under the efficient supervision of Mr. Pearley M. Hunt.

In the evening many private dwellings were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, etc.; but private displays of fireworks were not numerous.

The premises of C. W. Wilcox and J. E. Walker were handsomely illuminated with large numbers of Chinese lanterns.

LETTERS FROM PROMINENT GENTLEMEN.

The committee have received the following letters from distinguished gentlemen unable to be present: —

GROTON, May 12, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR, — While it may not be in my power to accept your kind invitation to attend the centennial celebration by the town of Milford the 10th of next month, I anticipate that Mrs. Boutwell and our son and daughter will avail themselves of the opportunity which your courtesy opens to them. Mrs. Boutwell's father was a native of Milford, and some of her relatives are residents of the town and vicinity.

Very truly,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

WORCESTER, May 19, 1880.

GENTLEMEN, — I expect to be absent from the State, with my family, at the date of the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the town of Milford, or I would gladly accept the invitation of your committee. With thanks for your courtesy,

I am, respectfully,

A. B. R. SPRAGUE.

BOSTON, June 1, 1880.

A. J. SUMNER, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR, — I am very grateful to yourself and the committee of the town of Milford, for an invitation to the celebration of its one-hundredth anniversary. I regret that a conflicting engagement, made before receiving your invitation, will prevent my attending; but I send my best wishes for a happy celebration by all who may be present.

Yours very truly,

ALEXANDER H. RICE.

BILLERICA, June 8, 1880.

Mr. A. J. SUMNER.

DEAR SIR, — I received in due time your invitation to be present at the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the town of Milford. Absence from the State will prevent my joining in the festivities of the occasion. This I regret; as I feel great interest in such anniversaries, especially so in regard to Milford, as I should meet old friends, citizens of your town, whose friendship I have valued for many years. I hope the occasion will be as interesting as the best friends of your town can wish.

Yours truly,

THOMAS TALBOT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 9, 1880.

To Hon. AABON C. MAYHEW, *Milford*.

MY DEAR SIR, — I am in the midst of a trial in the Superior Court, and am profoundly disappointed that I cannot keep my promise to be present at

your centennial celebration to-morrow. I had anticipated, with the greatest pleasure, the opportunity of meeting my old friends in Milford, and of speaking to your people of the Milford men of forty years ago, when I was the preceptor of the academy, — of Parson Long, of Stearns Godfrey, of his father Wm. Godfrey, of Aaron Claflin, of Gen. Underwood senior, of Ziba Thayer, of Adam Hunt, of John Erskine, of Drs. Fiske and Fay, of the Walkers, of the Nelsons, of the Parkhursts, of the Chapins, of Capt. Perry, and many others who were good friends of mine, and whose children and grandchildren were my pupils. I am proud to remember that your centennial orator, Gen. Adin B. Underwood, was my pupil in the academy, a student in my law-office at Framingham, and my law-partner in Boston in 1861. He left the office as Capt. Underwood of the second regiment of Mass. Volunteers; and he returned at the close of the war a brigadier-general, and with a record untarnished, and of which your people to-day are justly proud. He is a type of the Milford boys, as I remember them. All honor to old Milford, her sons and daughters.

With sincere regret that I cannot be present on so interesting an occasion, I am, with the highest regard,

Yours very truly,

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

WORCESTER, June 3, 1880.

MY DEAR SIR, — I am under great obligations to you and the members of your committee, for the kind invitation you have given me to be one of your guests on the 10th inst. I have delayed until now answering your letter in the fond hope of being able to accept your invitation, but I now find that it will be out of my power to be present. I deeply regret this. The hundredth anniversary of so important a town as Milford is an occasion of deepest interest to every citizen of this ancient county of Worcester. The people of your town have indeed much to awaken their pride and satisfaction in its present large population, in its vigorous prosperity, and in its prospects for the future. But your past history should excite not less pride than your present condition. No town can point to a more patriotic, public-spirited, and every way honorable record, than Milford. In all past popular emergencies your people have been faithful and forceful, without ostentation and without boasting. No town in Massachusetts presents a more honorable or a more successful history. I count it a great pleasure and honor to be familiar with many of your citizens, and I sincerely regret that I cannot sit with them in observing the coming centennial.

With great regard and respect,

I remain, yours very truly,

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK.

A. J. SUMNER, Esq., for Committee.

CENTENNIAL NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

Three hundred and forty-five invitations were issued.

Many photographic views of the decorations have been taken.

So far as learned, only a single accident occurred, and that one did not result seriously.

Salutes were fired at noon and sunset. At the latter time bells were rung throughout the town.

The tent was two hundred and sixty by eighty feet, and contained twenty-eight tables, seating twenty-one hundred and twelve, and was finely decorated.

The big tent was visited by crowds of people all day Wednesday, and well into the evening.

The Continental Band of Franklin made a decided hit, their playing and general appearance being greatly admired.

Strangers commented freely on the general tidiness of Milford's streets, and the general air of neatness about the town.

Crowds of strangers swarmed Main Street until a late hour Wednesday evening, taking a look at the decorations; and tradesmen did a rushing business.

Unusual good order prevailed, the large force of policemen being sufficiently efficient to indefinitely postpone all incipient disturbances as soon as manifested. Twelve arrests were made.

Post 22, G. A. R., carried in the procession, in addition to their own colors, the flag that the men enlisted under in Milford in 1861, and a set of colors that were carried in the late war by the old Sixth.

Among the prominent gentlemen present may be mentioned Gov. Long, Secretary of State Peirce, Hon. T. W. Higginson, State Auditor Ladd, Hon. William Clafin, and H. B. Clafin of Brooklyn.

Fifty years ago Mr. Thurber, whose excellent poem will receive, as it merits, universal appreciation, was Milford's academy teacher. His old pupils are unanimous in their verdict, that at twenty years of age he taught school as well as he writes centennial poetry at seventy.

Mr. Charles P. Nelson exhibited an old and interesting relic in the shape of the ancient sign which once hung on "J. Nelson's Inn," the first tavern in Milford. The ell of this old building is now a part of the house on Main Street opposite Mann's boot-factory. The sign was taken down in 1798, is about two and one-half by two feet in size, bears the picture of a horse, and is throughout in an excellent state of preservation. It is now the property of Mr. H. E. Rockwood, who loaned it to Mr. Nelson for centennial purposes. Washington dined at the Nelson Inn in 1786.

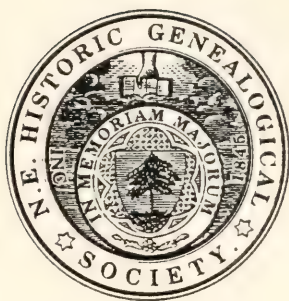


W. H. Cook.

The Quidnunc rooms in Bank Block furnished a welcome haven to many a knight of the quill, one and all of whom carried away lively recollections of the hospitality and courteous treatment accorded their guests by the lively, generous Quidnuncs. The rooms were very handsomely decorated by Col. Beals.

We are not ashamed of our centennial edition. We have bestowed upon it great labor and pains, though much of the work of compiling the subject-matter has necessarily been done in a somewhat hurried manner, and subject somewhat to hinderances and annoyances. Any errors or omissions which may be noticed in the report are certainly unintentional. The field is a broad one to cover in so short a time.

Thus I have copied from "The Milford Journal" the major portion of its two admirable reports. If I have extracted too largely, or, on the other hand, omitted what ought to have been inserted, my readers must excuse the fallibility of a well-intending judgment.



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